DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

A STATISTICAL ATLAS

OF THE

MADRAS STATE

REVISED AND BROUGHT UP
TO THE END OF
FASLI 1360
(1950–51)

Published by the Director of Statistics

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PREFACE.

The Statistical Atlas of the Madras State is so called, because of long usage. In reality, it is much more than a Statistical Atlas. It gives an authoritative although concise, account of the topography, climatic conditions, population and demography, agriculture, land holdings, irrigation, industries and the general economic conditions of the State as a whole and of each district separately. Each report contains detailed statistical tables. The rainfall tables furnish data for a period extending over 80 years. Price trends are shown for nearly the same period. There is a map for the State as a whole and one for each district separately.

This is a decennial publication. The Atlas was first published in 1894 and so far, six volumes have been issued. The last Atlas was published in 1949. The present edition of the Atlas is for the decennium ending Fasli 1360 (1950–51). In the normal course, this edition should have been undertaken and completed soon after the general Report on the Census of 1951 was released. But the question of the compilation of the Atlas could not be taken up until after the first reorganisation of the State was completed in September 1953. The orders of Government for the compilation of the Atlas were issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1333, Agriculture, dated the 19th May 1955. Then came the second reorganisation of the State on 1st November 1956. Moreover there were new developmental programmes initiated all over the State. There was therefore considerable delay in obtaining all the information from the various sources.

Though this edition is for the decennium ending Fasli 1360 (1950–51), it relates to the State as it was constituted on 1st October 1953.

This Atlas has certain new features such as a review of trend of prices of foodgrains over 150 years, appraisal of schemes for Scheduled and Backward Classes, prohibition, public health and an Appendix II-A, on rent-roll of ryotwari lands in Fasli 1360 according to various limits of holdings.

Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the State Memoir which deal with the boundary and general features of the State were written by Sri P. M. Anantharama Iyer, B.A., formerly Assistant Director of Survey, Central Survey Office. Paragraph 5 relating to Agricultural Practice and Agricultural Development was written by Sri P. P. I. Vaidyanathan, Bar-at-law., I.C.S., formerly Director of Agriculture, and paragraph 7 relating to Agricultural Livestock was written by Sri D. Pattabhiraman, G.M.V.C., A.I.D.I., Director of Animal Husbandry. Sri U. Ananda Rao, B.E., M.I.E., (Ind.), M.Am.Soc.C.E., I.S.E., formerly Chief Engineer for Irrigation, wrote paragraph 11 relating to Irrigation and Protection. The paragraph on the development and working of Co-operative Societies under the main paragraph 12 on loans was contributed by Sri A. Palaniappan, M.A., I.A.S. when he was Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

In the scrutiny of the district reports and the compilation of the Atlas, I was assisted by Sri G.D. Nandagopal, M.A., Statistical Officer, and Sri M. Saminathan, an Office Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MADRAS-7,
13th July 1959.

D. S. RAJABUSHANAM,
Director of Statistics.

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STATISTICAL ATLAS OF THE MADRAS STATE

FOR THE DECENNIUM ENDING FASLI 1360

(1950–51)

STATE MEMOIR

STATISTICAL ATLAS OF THE MADRAS STATE

THE STATE

The Madras State was a Southern State of the Indian Republic on 1st October 1953. On the land front, it was surrounded by the States of Andhra, Mysore, Coorg, Bombay and Travancore-Cochin. It was bounded on the east from Ponneri taluk of Chingleput district at about latitude 13·45°N to Cape Comorin by the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Mannar and on the west by the Arabian Sea. The boundary between Madras and Bombay lay near latitude 14°N.

The State comprised fourteen districts including Madras. It had an area of 60,188·74 square miles of which 8,354·11 square miles were Zamindaries chiefly situated in the following districts :—

	SQUARE MILES.
Coimbatore	120·14
North Arcot	351·29
Ramanathapuram	1,656·73
Tiruchirappalli	1,764·49
Salem	1,574·92
Tirunelveli	1,252·94
Madurai	1,311·72

2. *General Features.*—Madras possessed two large mountain ranges, the Eastern and the Western Ghats. The former starting from the frontier of Andhra runs to the south-west till they become merged in the Nilgiris mountains, an outlaying group, connected with the Western Ghats. In the north, their average height is about 3,000 feet and there are peaks over 5,000 feet in height but further south the elevation is somewhat less. This range of mountains is pierced by the Cauvery river, which rises in the Western Ghats.

The Western Ghats running along the whole length of the West Coast at a distance varying from 50 to 100 miles from the sea are a steep and rugged mass of mountains averaging 4,000 feet and rising to 8,000 feet. Unlike the Eastern Ghats, this range forms a true water shed though there is a break in it immediately to the south of the Nilgiris, called the Palghat gap, which is about 20 miles wide. The Nilgiris form a junction of the Eastern and Western Ghats. Their loftiest peak (Dodabetta) is 8,640 feet high and the plateau on which Ootacamund is situated is about 7,000 feet above the sea level.

Portions of both the Eastern and Western Ghat ranges are distinguished by special names. The Anamalai and the Palani Hills are formed by the broadening of the Western Ghats to the south of the Palghat gap. The Anamudi peak (8,837 feet) in the Anamalais is the highest mountain in South India. Besides these, there are several isolated blocks of hills, the chief among them being the Shevaroys in Salem district, the Pachamalais and the Kollimalais in Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts and the Javadi hill in North Arcot district.

The principal rivers are the Palar, the Pennar, the Ponnaiyar, the Cauvery, the Vaigai, the Chitra and the Tambraparni. All the big rivers run from west to east into the Bay of Bengal. In the early part of their courses, these rivers serve rather to drain the country than to water it as they run rapidly in deep beds but as they approach the more level ground on the coast, masonry dams have been thrown across all these rivers to divert their water into irrigation canals. There is practically no navigation on them.

The Buckingham Salt Water Canal extends to Markanam, a large salt factory about 70 miles south of Madras. The Vedaranniyam Canal in the Tanjore district is used for traffic to some extent. The canals of the other irrigation systems are not utilised for boat traffic. On the West Coast, a number of short rivers flow from the Western Ghats, to the Arabian Sea, among them being the Bharatha Puzha and the Baliapatam in Malabar and the Netravati and Kolluru rivers in South Kanara and there is an extensive system of lagoons, connected to a great extent by canals and utilised for purposes of navigation.

3. *Climate.*—The State has a high mean temperature but the variation is not so great as in other parts of India and if Madras does not enjoy the exhilarating cold weather of the Punjab, the hot weather is less severe. The Western Ghats intercept the greater portion of the rain clouds brought by the south-west monsoon so that while the rainfall in the strip of country between the mountains and the Indian Ocean is very heavy from June to September—the period during which the south-west monsoon blows—it is comparatively light in the districts to the east of the great mountain barrier. The Eastern Ghats act in a similar way but only in the north-east monsoon period and owing to their lower elevation and broken character their effect as a barrier is, of course, not so great as that of the other range.

Public Health.—The demographic condition of the people in the State can be seen from the following table which shows the ratio of births and deaths and deaths due to various causes per mile for the State for the decennium ending 1950 as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous decennium ending 1940 :—

Decennium ending.	*Births.*	*Deaths.*	*Deaths due to*						
			Cholera.	*Small-pox.*	*Plague.*	*Fevers.*	*Dysentery and diarrhoea.*	*Respiratory diseases.*	*Child births (females).*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1940 ..	37.56	24.33	0 43	0 45	0.03	4.96	2.18	3.04	1.52
1950 ..	32.77	21.86	0.57	0.20	0.05	4.26	1.80	2.59	7.81
Variation..	— 4.79	— 2.47	+ 0.14	+ 0.05	+ 0 02	— 0.70	— 0.38	— 0.45	+ 6.29

4. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall of the State may for practical purposes be most conveniently considered with reference to the following arbitrary divisions of the year :—

(1) January to March .. .. The dry weather.
(2) April to May .. .. The hot weather.
(3) June to September .. .. The south-west monsoon.
(4) October to December .. .. The north-east monsoon.

The divisions coincide very fairly with different parts of the agricultural year and the rainfall which usually falls in each period has a special significance. Where the hot weather rains are reasonably good, the preparation of dry lands for cultivation is pushed forward early and hot weather crops of gingelly and in some cases of cholam are sown. The rains of the south-west monsoon regulate the bulk of the sowings on the lighter classes of dry lands and are thus of the utmost importance to the State as a whole. If they are late, the sowings on these soils will be untimely and the ordinary crops will suffer or others of a less valuable character have to be substituted for them. Such a delay, if the rains are ample towards the end of the period, is not of much consequence on the heavier soils, for from their nature they are more retentive of moisture and are not usually sown till the end of this period or early in October. The south-west monsoon rains are of great value to the State even when they fall beyond its limits for it is on them that the Cauvery and theTambraparni depend for their supply of water. These two rivers rise in the localities where the south-west monsoon rains are all important. The rains of the north-east monsoon are chiefly of importance for the supply of the rain-fed tanks. Some dry land cultivation is raised under this monsoon but except in the extreme south, this is usually confined to crops, raised on the heavy soils at the beginning of the monsoon, or to catch crops on the lighter soils towards the end of the rains. In Tirunelveli and in some parts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Coimbatore. however, these rains are of the greatest possible importance for dry cultivation especially on the heavier soils. The rains of the dry weather are usually too scanty and unreliable to have much effect on agricultural practice, but when they fall, they are useful to increase the supply of pasture and in some cases they permit the raising of catch crops or reinforce a failing irrigation supply. But the hot weather is generally a period of lull in agricultural work. Though, as a matter of fact, some parts of the State begin to receive rain brought up by the south-west monsoon before the end of May over the greater part of the State, the hot-weather rains usually known as the "mango showers" are due to the sea-winds which blow on the south and east of the State and often produce thunder-storms. In May also, cyclones occasionally pass west-ward over the east coast, bringing with them a deluge of rain, as for instance in May 1877 when over 20 inches of rain were registered in the City of Madras.

Properly speaking, the May rainfall should be divided, part being ascribed to the south-west monsoon and part to the southerly and easterly winds or to the cyclones which sometimes usher in the monsoon. In June, however, the south-west monsoon generally establishes itself on the west coast; it brings but little rain to the eastern parts of the State generally. In August and September, however, the fall is more general and heavier, but in the latter month the westerly winds die away, and after an interval, the heavy October

rains of the Coromandel Coast set in. These are known as the north-east monsoon rains, though that monsoon does not usually become really established until November. It blows generally until February and occasionally brings some late rainfall to the extreme south of the State. It is to this monsoon or the thunder storms during March, that the light and precarious rainfall of the first three months of the year must be ascribed.

Over the greater part of the State, the heaviest rainfall of the year is brought by the south-west monsoon, and it is only along the Coromandel Coast that the north-east monsoon brings any very considerable amount. On the West Coast, the rains of the former monsoon are so heavy as to bring to the greater part of the two districts situated there more than double the rainfall that reaches any other part of the State. Over the whole of South Kanara and in the Southern part of the Wynaad, the rainfall of the year exceeds 140 inches. In the plains taluks of Malabar, it decreases to about 120 inches and at Palghat, further inland in the same district, it is only about 81 inches. Except in the above localities it is on the western slopes of the Nilgiris that the rainfall of the year amounts to over 100 inches whilst nowhere else does it exceed 72 inches. All these portions of the State are fully exposed to the south-west monsoon and most of their rainfall falls during that season.

In a few other localities the annual rainfall exceeds 50 inches. These are the Kodaikanal, where it amounts to 65 inches, the Shevaroys where it is about 64 inches and the eastern slopes of the Nilgiris, where it ranges from about 50 to 65 inches in different parts. Besides these more or less hilly or upland portions, the coast strip extending through the Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore districts from about 30 miles north of Madras to Point Calimere, has an annual rainfall of about 48 to 51 inches.

There is a broad strip taking the portions of North Arcot district lying below the ghats, the western portion of South Arcot and Tanjore, the northern parts of Tiruchirappalli and Attur and Salem taluks of Salem over which the annual rainfall averages from about 30 to 45 inches. In this area less than half of the rainfall is brought by the north-east monsoon. Above the ghats in the Kollegal taluk of Coimbatore district, the total rainfall is about 30 inches, and of this, about 8 inches fall in the hot weather period and about 9 inches during the north-east monsoon. The rainfall is also considerable in Ambasamudram and Tenkasi taluks of Tirunelveli district under the ghats. In another wide area extending over Ramanathapuram and the remaining portions of Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Salem districts as well as portion of Coimbatore below the ghats, the average rainfall varies from 27 to 41 inches. In the Pollachi taluk of Coimbatore also, the rainfall amounts to about 36 inches of which about one-third falls between October and December and the remainder between April and September. Adjoining this, to the east of the Palghat gap, lies a second area of very light rainfall which occupies portions of Coimbatore and Madurai where the average rainfall is about 30 inches. In the Baramahal and Balaghat sections of Salem and the adjoining uplands of North Arcot, the annual rainfall is rather more than 26 inches.

5. *Agricultural Practice.*—In all districts, agricultural practices varied with the soil, location, rainfall, supplementary sources of water-supply and also with the status, capacity and intelligence of the ryots and the nature of crops grown. Irrigation is most highly developed in the Cumbum and Tambraparni valleys. Rain and drainage water and to some extent river water are stored in innumerable tanks and lakes. The chief sources of irrigation are Government canals in the districts where irrigation systems have developed, private channels and tanks in Chingleput, Ramanathapuram, South Arcot, Tirunelveli and largely wells in Coimbatore, Salem, South Arcot, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Tirunelveli and other sources such as spring channels in Chingleput. Canals, tanks and wells are also of the same importance in Madurai and Tirunelveli. Though there are no recognized systems of irrigation on the West Coast there is some irrigation from channels and streams and the Malampuzha Project supplies irrigation water from a major river source for the first time. The most important food crop is paddy which is grown on all lands that can be commanded by irrigation. One or two crops of paddy are taken in most of the places and in some places three crops are taken where conditions are exceptionally favourable. It is grown either as a broadcast crop or transplanted. In places where drainage is satisfactory, sugarcane, betelvine, turmeric and plantains are grown. In Chingleput district, besides paddy, ragi is often grown as an irrigated crop to precede a samba rice crop in the wet lands.

Water from wells is mostly lifted by bullock power and to some extent with power from oil engines or by electric motor. As irrigation from wells is costly, the crops which are valuable in themselves and require only occasional irrigation, such as vegetables, onions, chillies, turmeric, tobacco, combodia cotton and ragi are raised. In places which are purely rainfed, dry crops like millets, grams, oil-seeds, and cotton are grown. Growing of mixed crops is a common feature in the State.

Manuring is done after ploughing and before sowing or transplantation of crops. Cattle manure is commonly used; domestic and farm waste, green leaves, tank silt, sheep manure and oil-cakes and fertilizers are largely used. The use of oil-cakes and fertilizers is increasing.

There are well defined seasons of cropping, the Samba (August to January), Kar (June to October) and Navarai (December to April).

The chief cereal foodgrains are given below :—

Paddy (Oryza Sativa).—The area under paddy is about 55·6 lakhs of acres or 32·6 per cent of the total area under various crops in the State. The varieties grown are numerous, differing according to the location, and in colour, taste and period of growth. There are 109 improved strains evolved by the Agricultural Department for different regions of the State.

Cholam (Sorghum species).—The area under this crop is about 15 lakhs of acres of which about 3·5 lakhs of acres are grown under irrigation. The main cholam area is confined to Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, South Arcot and Tirunelveli with only small areas in other districts.

Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoides).—The total area under this crop is about 11·6 lakhs of acres out of which 1·2 lakhs are under irrigation. The crop is important in the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Salem, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and South Arcot.

Ragi (Eleusine coracana).—The crop is grown in 8·1 lakhs of acres in the State. Out of this an area of 3·8 lakhs is grown under irrigation. Large areas under ragi are grown in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot and Ramanathapuram.

Varagu (Paspalum scrobiculatum).—Varagu is grown in 6·1 lakhs of acres mostly under rainfed conditions and is important in Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot, Ramanathapuram and Madurai districts.

Samai (Panicum miliare).—Samai is grown in an area of 3·2 lakhs of acres mainly in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, North Arcot and Tirunelveli.

Panivaragu (Panicum mileaceum).—The area under the crop is about one lakh of acres grown largely in Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts.

Tenai (Setaria italica).—Tenai occupies an area of 60,000 acres. About 50 per cent of the area is grown under irrigation. It is grown in Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai and South Arcot districts.

Kudiraivali (Echinochloa frumentacea).—Kudiraivali is grown in about one lakh of acres, mostly as a rainfed crop in submerged low lands, river banks, etc.

The chief pulses grown are horsegram, redgram, blackgram, greengram, cowpea and lab-lab.

Horsegram (Dolichos biflorus).—Horsegram is grown extensively as a rainfed crop in the districts of Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai, North Arcot and Tirunelveli occupying a total area of 5·4 lakhs of acres. It comes up well in poor sandy soils and it is considered as a soil reclaimer.

Redgram (Cajanus cajanas).—Redgram is cultivated in an area of 1·32 lakhs of acres in Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Coimbatore and North Arcot districts.

Blackgram (Phaseolus radiatus).—Blackgram is grown as a rainfed crop and also as a second crop in wet lands after paddy. It is grown over an area of 1·57 lakhs of acres in Tanjore, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot, Ramanathapuram, South Kanara and Coimbatore districts.

Greengram (Phaseolus mungo).—Greengram occupies an area of 1·41 lakhs of acres. It is important in Tanjore, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore districts.

Cowpea (Vigna catiang).—This is grown as a mixed crop with cholam and is used both for grain and fodder. It is grown extensively in Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli districts. In Malabar it is grown as vegetable and green manure crop in coconut groves.

Lab-lab (Dolichos lab-lab).—This is a popular poor man's pulse and is usually grown as a mixed crop with cholam in rainfed areas. It is popular in all districts where rainfed cholam is grown.

The main industrial crops grown are cotton, groundnut and other oil-seeds, sugarcane, tobacco and chillies.

The area under cotton at the close of the decennium was 745,167 acres or 4·3 per cent of the total area under crops in the State and the same went down considerably owing to the State control of cotton prices which were fixed at low levels and also due to the diversion of areas to food crops as a result of the "Grow More Food Campaign".

Cambodia 2, Cambodia 3, and Madras Cambodia Uganda 1 were the main improved varieties of cotton grown in South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts under irrigated and unirrigated conditions in the Cambodia zone while Karunganni I and Karunganni 2 were the two desitypes cultivated in Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts and Karunganni 5 in Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and parts of Madurai districts under unirrigated conditions in the Tirunelvelies zone. In addition, the variety Uppam was also grown in certain areas either as mixture with Karunganni or as a pure crop. In the poor and the gravelly soils of Salem and Coimbatore, perennial varieties like *Nadam* and *Bourbon* were grown. Towards the end of the decennium, a short-duration variety from Punjab, namely, P. 215.F became popular in the rice fallows of the deltaic and non-deltaic areas of the State as an off-Season crop.

Oil seeds chiefly comprise groundnut, gingelly, castor and coconut. Groundnut is by far, the most important oil-seed crop of the State, representing 12 per cent of the total area under crops. The crop is largely grown in North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai districts, the total area at the end of the decennium being 2,011,678 acres. Groundnut is mainly grown as a rainfed crop but in parts of South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Tanjore and other districts about 5 per cent of the total area is raised under irrigation. The area under gingelly was 318,005 acres, representing 1.9 per cent of the total area under crops. The crop is largely grown in the districts of Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot, Chingleput and Tirunelveli. The area under castor was 38,503 acres at the end of the decennium, Salem being the only district where the crop is cultivated over a substantial area. Coconut is a perennial oil seed crop grown largely in Malabar, South Kanara and Tanjore districts over a total area of 555,222 acres.

Tobacco is the chief narcotic crop grown largely in Coimbatore district, mainly as an irrigated crop.

Among condiments and spices, chillies is an important crop grown mostly in Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore coming next. Other condiments and spices grown are onions, garlic, coriander, turmeric, ginger and pepper, the last two being mainly confined to the districts of Malabar and South Kanara.

Sugarcane is grown in Madras State in almost all the districts excepting the Nilgiris. The more important districts where cane is extensively cultivated are Tirunelveli, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Malabar. The area during Fasli 1350 was about 161,700 acres while the area at the end of this decennium was 191,937 acres.

On the horticultural side, the State provides diverse features of great importance. Different varieties of fruits, vegetables, spices, beverage crops, plantation crops, etc., are grown from sea level up to 8,000 feet on the hills. The most important among the fruits of the plains are mangoes, bananas, limes, sapotas and oranges while favoured localities grow fruits such as the pine-apple, jack, pomegranate, papaya etc. On the hills apples, plums, peas, peaches, strawberries, etc., are grown to a limited extent while in the humid regions, the hill bananas, mandarins, mangosteen, cacaos, arocado, etc., are met with. There is ample scope for the development of these crops in the State. The chief centres of production of fruits are Salem for mangoes, the Wynaad, Palani and Shevaroys for the mandarins organes, the Palnis for the hill bananas and the West Coast for the mango, the cashew and certain varieties of the banana. There is a growing export trade in cashew which can be further extended not only on the West Coast but also on the East Coast. There has been a substantial increase in the areas under fruits during the decennium ending 1950–51.

Among vegetables, the potato is the chief crop of the Nilgiris, while other exotic vegetables, like the cabbage, cauliflower, etc., are also grown to an extent. There is scope for expansion of their areas. In the plains a variety of vegetables, tubers, root crops, bulb crops etc., are grown all over the State and different types of these crops are noted for their special qualities in the different districts. The growing of vegetables had special impetus during the decennium ending 1950–51 due to the Second World War when special schemes were run for large-scale supplies to the Army.

Among plantation crops, coffee, tea, rubber, cinchona, cardamom, pepper, arecanut and ginger are largely grown on the Nilgiris, Shevaroys, Palnis, Anamalais and on the West Coast. A growing foreign trade has resulted in a large increase in pepper area.

(Please *see* the Chart at page 31)

Agricultural Development.—There has been a fairly rapid change in agricultural practices towards the end of the decennium due to improvements advocated and demonstrated by the Agricultural Department. Research work on fundamental problems of Plant Breeding and Agronomy underlying the practice of Agriculture are carried on by a staff of specialists. Linked up with that is the more immediately practical research carried on by the Deputy Directors and Superintendent in Research Stations at which the discoveries of the Research Institute are tested for their suitabili ty to local conditions all over the State. These officers also carry out investigations in connexion with local problems.

Paddy improvement work in the State is being done at nine agricultural research Stations at the different soil climatic regions: (1) Paddy Breeding Station, Coimbatore, (2) Paddy Breeding Station, Mangalore, (3) Agricultural Research Station, Ambalavayal, (4) Agricultural Research Station, Pattambi, (5) Agricultural Research Station, Aduthurai, (6) Agricultural Research Station, Pattukkottai, (7) Rice Research Station, Tirukuppam, (8) Rice Research Station, Ambasamudram and (9) Agricultural Research Station, Palur. Some attention for the improvement of the paddy crop is given in the following two stations also recently, (1) Agricultural Research Station, Taliparamba and (2) Agricultural Research Station, Paramakudi. A total number of 109 improved strains has been released from these stations by breeding side by side with the improvement of yield by breeding methods, agronomic trials to increase acre yields were also conducted. As a result of a number of manurial trials it has been found that green leaf at 5,000 lb. per acre, ammonium sulphate at the rate of 150 lb. per acre and superphosphate at 150 lb. per acre are the most efficacious for rice in Madras. Sowing should be done early in the season which applies equally to both short-duration and long-duration types though cultural practices like liberal manuring and close planting of seedlings might help to mitigate the adverse effect of late sowing, they can never replace the advantage of early sowing. The experiments conducted at different stations show that it is advisable to transplant the seedlings as early as possible on the basis of one week in the nursery for one month of duration of the crop. There would be no great harm in keeping the seedlings up to 60 days in the nursery provided they do not form nodes by then. Thirty pounds of seed sown in an area of 10 cents will give enough seedlings to transplant an area of one acre. A number of studies made on the aspect of spacing have indicated that the optimum spacing is 4 inches to 6 inches at 3—4 seedlings per hole for short duration varieties and 6″ to 9″ with 2—3 seedlings per hole for long duration varieties.

During the decennium 1940–50, the Indian Sugar Industry has made rapid progress. The cultivation technique has improved considerably due to the developmental activities of the Agricultural Department. The Indian Central Sugarcane Committee was constituted and commenced to function from 29th November 1944. This committee sanctioned a scheme of sugarcane research from January 1947 and the scheme for the intensified sugarcane development from March 1949. The Government of Madras also introduced a Sugar Factory Control Act in 1949 with a view to help the factory and cane growers for better share of income to both.

During this decennium, the cane area has been steadily increasing. The average yield of sugarcane which has been in this State, about 25 tons per acre has now increased to about 35 tons.

During this period, three important cane varieties have been introduced for extensive cultivation by ryots namely, Co. 419, Co. 449 and Co. 527. The exotic and indigenous types of canes are almost completely eliminated from cultivation.

Intensive research work was in progress in evolving superior strains, in improved agronomic practices and in the control of pests and diseases. Four improved strains in groundnut, three in gingelly and four in castor have been evolved. The improved strains of groundnut and gingelly and selected coconut seedlings were under multiplication and distribution to growers on a large scale.

At the close of the decennium a well-established Textile Industry has sprung up. The raw cotton needed by the mills is met by local production supplemented by imports from other States of India and also foreign countries. As cotton crop was found to be more remunerative, its cultivation gradually increased in the State with the evolution of superior strains. The aim of breeding was in the direction of improvement of quality with a view to convert the existing short staple and medium staple indigenous types to medium staple and long staple groups of one full inch and over. By about 1943, among the Cambodia cottons, Cambodia 2 covered the largest area and strains like Cambodia 3 and Cambodia 4 were also distributed in restricted areas. Further selection in Cambodia 4 resulted in the isolation of Co. 4, B. 40 named later as Madras Cambodia Uganda 1 (MCU) which was found to be resistant to blackarm disease, superior in quality and earlier than Cambodia 2. This variety spread rapidly in both summer and winter Cambodia areas of the State.

A Punjab variety P. 216 F having a short duration of only 4½ to 5 months was introduced in 1950 as a suitable variety for the rice fallows in the deltaic areas of Tanjore as an off-season summer crop after harvest of paddy. In the Karunganni zone the desi strain Karunganni 1, which replaced the older strains like C. 7 and A. 10 deteriorated in quality and a new strain Karunganni 2 was distributed in 1947–48 for the Southern areas. *Strain Karunganni* 5 was isolated during the decennium and recommended for the Central districts of the State in 1944–45. *Karunganni* 2 was found suitable to the areas lying south of the river Vaigai in Mathurai district and the entire black soils of Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. Supply of pedigree seeds of improved strains was ensured by running a number of Seed Multiplication Schemes located to meet the needs of the Principal Cotton Growing districts like Coimbatore, Mathurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli under the management of special scheme staff.

In the West-Coast of the State, Sea Island cotton was attempted to be introduced into the Malabar and South Kanara districts and trials are underway since 1949. Varieties like Monthserrat and Andrews were found suitable to the tract so far.

Side by side with the improvement of quality and acre yield by breeding method, agronomic trials to increase acre yields were also conducted. Manuring cotton with ammonium sulphate was recommended in areas with an annual rainfall of more than 30 inches. Early planting in September in Winter Cambodia crop and closer spacing were found to be beneficial, increasing the yield. With increased irrigation facilities like river projects, tube wells, etc., it is expected that larger areas will be brought under quality Cambodia cotton as irrigated crop and help the State in becoming self-sufficient to the maximum extent possible to meet her needs of raw cotton.

Research on agricultural implements, machinery labour saving device, irrigation and soil conservation are carried on at the Research Engineering Section.

Soil conservation is yet another important activity on the Agricultural Development side. With a view to prevent soil erosion and conserve moisture, a State Soil Conservation Board has been nominated to tackle the problem in all districts and a P lot Soil Conservation Scheme has been sanctioned and is being implemented in the Nilgiris and Coimbatore districts.

During the last decade, considerable strides have been made in research on pest control. The two synthetic chemicals DDT and BHC which were available in commercial quantit es by about 1947 have been tested extensively and found quite useful against many insects. Some substantial work has also been done on the adverse effects of these new pesticides, with particular reference to phytocidal action, tainting of produce and secondary infestation by aphids and mites. Further work on new pesticides like folidol, endrin, etc., were in progress at the end of the decennium. The new rodenticide-zinc phosphide was found to be handy in the control of field rats.

The results of research are being transmitted through the agency of the Plant Protection Organisation which was established by 1949. Chemicals and appliances are stocked at the departmental depots and made available to interested farmers.

Research on the control of stored products pests, apiculture and biological control of crop pests forms a few other lines of work wherein interesting information has accrued.

An intensive campaign against the various diseases of crops was in progress with a separate Plant Protection Staff and annually about 357,171 acres of paddy, 25,254 acres of millets 4,402 acres of vegetables, 75,289 fruit trees and 580 acres of fruit crops, 11,433 acres of commercial crops and 41 acres of oil seeds, 4,060 coconut trees, and 116 acres and 14,694 trees of miscellaneous crops were treated against the various fungus diseases, using about 56.75 tons of fungicides. It is estimated that there would be a saving of 29,000 tons of food grains and a net saving of about Rs. 66,64,800 worth of all crops on account of the above treatment.

The Agricultural College at Coimbatore is imparting practical and theoretical agricultural education, the course extending to three years and leading to a degree in Agriculture. The students receive instructions in all methods of cultivation on wet, dry and garden lands and in the farm and livestock management so as to become thoroughly familiar with them and to be able to direct their own labour later in life. Short courses in practical agriculture are also being given to meet the needs of young farmers owning lands, who cannot take advantage of the degree course in agriculture. Training in particular items of work or in the use of simple agricultural machinery is being given to certain number of practical cultivators, maistries or fieldmen at different agricultural research stations.

The Agricultural Department has been doing intensive propaganda during the period for all round horticultural development. Provincial Fruit Shows, Regional Fruit Shows, and an Eat More Fruit Campaign were organised during the period. Supply of fruit plants was arranged from the departmental nurseries. A model orchard-*cum*-nursery was established during this period. Besides, nursery activities were expanded to all the centres. A noteworthy feature during the period in the programme of research on fruits and spices was the starting of a Hill Fruits Research Scheme at Coonoor and opening of Research stations for bananas at Aduthurai, for mandarins and spices at Vynad, for pepper in Panniyur (Malabar) and for cardamom in Singampatti Hills.

Horticultural education was given special recognition during the period by instituting a post-graduate course in horticulture as well as a certificate course in Horticulture.

Manuring occupies a position of great importance in successful crop production. Inorganic fertilisers like ammonium sulphate and superphosphate have become very popular among cultivators on account of their marked utility in improving yields. The importance of organic manures in improving soil texture is well realised and more and more rural and urban wastes are converted to profitable use by composting. The practice has rightly become universal. By inoculating green manure seeds, before sowing, with appropriate bacterial cultures, the nitrogen-fixing capacity of the legume is greatly enhanced, thereby enriching the soil nitrogen. Successful attempts have been made to reclaim alkaline lands by applying gypsum and flooding. The fertility of laterite soils of the West Coast is greatly increased by liming and green manuring. After a series of experiments an optimum dose of fertilizer mixture, popularly called 'Nanjanad Mixture' for the potatoe crop in the Nilgiris was recommended and this has been well received by ryots.

6. *Price trends of foodgrains.*—A study of the trend of prices of paddy and the other principal foodgrains, cholam and ragi over a period of a century and a half was made and the result of the study has been presented in a chart. It will be of interest to trace the notable phases in the rise in the price of paddy from Re. 1 per standard maund in 1801 to Rs. 12 in 1951. These phases are shown in the chart. The rise in prices during 1804–05, 1810–11, 1823–24, 1832–33, 1875–78 and 1890–91 was due to adverse seasonal conditions and consequent failure of crops. The period 1875–78 witnessed the most terrible famine in the State, the severity being indicated in the toll of the population to the extent of four millions. The price in 1850–51 was as low as Re. 0·5 a maund. The first rising phase began about 1853–54. The factors contributing to this rise were the gold discoveries, large influx of gold into Europe, demand for Indian goods due to American Civil War and internal economic forces such as the construction of railways. The next spurt came in 1877–78 when there was the most devastating famine. The next large increase came after the First World War. The Wall Street financial crash of 1928–29 crushed the price of paddy back to about 1801 level. The next notable rise came after the Second World War.

7. *Agricultural livestock.*—The important cattle breed of the State is "Kangayam". Its breeding tracts lie in the central, southern and south-eastern taluks of the Coimbatore district. The breed is noted for its efficiency in ploughing and carting. Finest specimens of this breed are found in the Pattagar's farm at Palayakottai near Erode, Coimbatore district. The bullocks are in great demand in the southern districts and Ceylon. The Burghur hill breed also is found in Coimbatore district. Though the cows are poor milkers, the bullocks surpass in power for endurance and speed in trotting. Coimbatore district meets the requirements of all the other districts with regard to the supply of Kangayam stud bulls and work cattle.

The cattle of Chingleput and South Arcot districts are of poor and inferior type. The ryots of North Arcot district depend upon the cattle imported from Mysore and Andhra States for their cattle requirements.

The 'Umblachery' is the main breed in Tanjore district. Except in appearance, the animals present all the charecteristics of the Kangayam breed. The bullocks are spirited and quick footed. The Tanjore polled cattle are distinctive owing to the early destruction of the horns and the clipping of the ears.

Some good cattle of the Kangayam are found in parts of Tiruchirappalli district adjoining Coimbatore district. In Salem district, Hallikar breed of cattle is maintained, since this district borders Mysore State. The Pulikulam or Jellicut breed of cattle are found in the vicinity of Cumbum valley and the Periyar river in Madurai district. Though small in size, they are active and capable of much endurance. The bulls are reared mainly for bull baiting purposes. Due to the efforts of private breeders some good cattle of Kangayam breed are also found in Madurai and Tirunelveli districts.

The cattle of South Kanara are generally poor and stunted in growth. To some extent the district depends upon Mysore and Coimbatore for work cattle. In Malabar district, buffaloes thrive well and are usually utilised for the heavy work of ploughing the wet fields. Good milking cows and buffaloes are imported from Coimbatore and Pollachi to Kozhikode and Palghat. Malabar is famous for its milch goats, which are reared in large numbers in towns like Tellicherry, Badagara, Ponnani and Kozhikode.

During the decennium, the Animal Husbandry Department, focussed its attention towards the opening of farms for various species of livestock at suitable centres of the State with a view to produce pedigree stock for supply to the public for upgrading the local stock and to serve as demonstration centres to the public for practical study of Animal Husbandry on scientific lines.

The important cattle-breeding station maintained by the Animal Husbandry Department is the Livestock Research Station in Hosur Cattle Farm, where Sindhi and Kangayam breeds of cattle are bred. This farm has now grown to be a centre of advanced scientific activities in breeding, feeding and management of all classes of livestock. Pedigree breeding bulls of Sindhi and Kangayam are supplied from this farm for distribution in the State for grading up the local livestock in the State. For the improvement of cattle breeding pedigree bulls are maintained at the Veterinary Institutions run by the Animal Husbandry Department.

Sheep.—Woolly sheep are found in the districts of Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot and North Arcot.

The woolly sheep of Salem, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot, North Arcot, and Madurai bear mostly black coarse wool while those of Coimbatore district bear mostly white wool with a certain proportion of black or brown wool on their head and neck, and the Nilgiris breed of sheep bear a superior quality of wool.

(Please see the Chart at page 32).

Poultry.—Poultry development work in the State was undertaken through the Poultry Research Station, Teynampet and Poultry Section of Livestock Research Station in Hosur Cattle Farm. Besides being practical study centres for the public, pedigree birds and eggs of Rhode Island Red, White Leghorn and Black Minorca were supplied to the public for the upgrading of desi birds. In order to encourage poultry-keeping in the State, demonstration Poultry units are maintained at various Veterinary Institutions in this State. Ryots have realised that the poultry-keeping is economical.

General.—The Veterinary Institutions maintained by the Animal Husbandry Department are for the treatment of ailing animals. All contagious and non-contagious diseases of livestock are treated at these institutions and in addition castration of scrub bulls is also being done.

The staff of the Animal Husbandry Department attend to the outbreak of contagious diseases among cattle in the villages and preventive inoculation against Black Quarter, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and other diseases was done. It is gratifying to note that this State is free from Rinderpest.

8. *Soils.*—Speaking broadly, nearly the whole of the State is occupied by a mass of gneiss or granitoid rocks, with a narrow fringe of more recent formation along the sea coast. In the South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts, sedimentary rocks of several formations of a different period are found over considerable areas. These more recent rocks do not, however, have much influence on soils above them except in cases where hard gritty sand stones are found. The soils of the State are for the most part loamy, gravelly or sandy derived from the disintegration of the rocks by which the country is occupied, alternated by the alluvium of the great river deltas, which varies in character according to the nature of the soils of the drainage basins of rivers concerned, and in parts by wide stretches of what is commonly called " black-cotton soil " which is, when pure, an extremely retentive clay of great stiffness. The largest fields of the latter are found in the Southern part of Coimbatore and the Palani taluk of Madurai adjoining, and in the Southern parts of Madurai and the neighbouring taluk of Ramanathapuram. Laterite soils occur mostly along the West Coast.

9. *Population.*—The total population of the State was recorded at the last Census 1951 at 35,734,489 of whom males formed 49·42 per cent and females 50·58 per cent. The average density of population per square mile of total area in this State was 592 with the highest figure of 28,899 per square mile in the City of Madras and the lowest of 317 per square mile in the Nilgiris district. Of the total population of the State 21·9 per cent reside in towns. The bulk of the population is made up of Hindus and Muslims who number 31,006,556 and 3,248,608 respectively. There are 1,432,761 Christians, 32,353 Jains, 2,445 Sikhs and 11,766 of other religions.

According to the Census of 1951, 24.1 millions of people had Tamil as their parent tongue, 5·2 millions Malayalam, 3·3 millions Telugu, 1·2 millions Kannada, 0·7 million Tulu, the remainder speaking various other languages.

Viewed from educational standards, the number of literates as per 1951 Census is estimated at 21·8 per cent of the, total population. Among the literates 26·4 per cent are females. 83·9 per cent of the males and 94.3 per cent of the females are illiterates in this State or in other words out of 1,000 males 161 persons and out of 1,000 females 57 persons are literates.

The sub-joined table shows the distribution of population with their economic charateristics according to the Census of 1951:—

District.	Total population.	Percentage on the total population in column (2) of: Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependents.	Earning dependents.	Percentage of population supported by occupation to the total population in column (2) of — Agricultural class: Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents.	Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents.	Cultivating labourers and their dependents.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Madras City	1,416,056	27·5	68·2	4·3	0·4	0·1	0·2
Chingleput	1,853,619	25·6	72·0	2·4	32·2	10·7	22·7
South Arcot	2,776,767	24·0	72·3	3·7	47·4	8·7	24·1
North Arcot	2,859,157	24·5	71·9	3·6	41·8	8·5	17·1
Salem	3,371,769	24·2	72·1	3·7	48·7	5·9	14·9
Coimbatore	3,293,204	27·2	68·6	4·2	28·4	6·3	17·5
Tiruchirappalli	2,943,882	27·0	69·9	3·1	47·1	8·9	13·6
Tanjavur	2,982,670	27·5	69·7	2·8	25·9	15·5	24·1
Madurai	2,891,817	27·2	70·0	2·8	35·9	7·8	17·9
Ramanathapuram	2,080,519	26·9	69·5	3·6	45·2	5·5	11·8
Tirunelveli	2,445,967	26·5	68·2	5·3	31·4	9·5	11·2
Malabar	4,758,342	25·8	71·4	2·8	6·5	20·0	22·4
South Kanara	1,748,991	25·4	70·0	4·6	10·1	33·7	15·4
The Nilgiris	311,729	35·1	59·9	5·0	18·8	2·4	11·9
State ..	**35.734.489**	**26·1**	**70·3**	**3·6**	**31·2**	**11·0**	**17·3**

District.	Percentage of population supported by occupation to the total population in column (2) of — Agricultural class—cont.: Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents.	Total.	Non-agricultural class: Production (other than cultivation).	Commerce.	Transport.	Other services and miscellaneous Soutces.	Total.
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Madras City	1·1	1·8	24·8	22·0	9·3	42·1	98·2
Chingleput	1·5	67·1	13·1	5·3	1·9	12·6	32·9
South Arcot	1·6	81·8	6·2	3·6	0·9	7·5	18·2
North Arcot	2·1	69·5	11·3	6·4	1·4	11·4	30·5
Salem	1·4	70·9	14·2	4·8	0·9	9·2	29·1
Coimbatore	1·3	53·5	19·6	7·6	1·6	17·7	46·5
Tiruchirappalli	1·9	71·5	9·9	5·5	1·9	11·2	28·5
Tanjavur	4·4	69·9	8·9	7·0	1·4	12·8	30·1
Madurai	1·5	63·1	12·6	7·4	1·4	15·5	36·9
Ramanathapuram	1·2	63·7	12·3	9·3	1·3	13·4	36·3
Tirunelveli	2·4	54·5	18·8	9·6	1·7	15·4	45·5
Malabar	2·1	51·0	16·2	9·4	2·4	21·0	49·0
South Kanara	3·7	62·9	13·1	6·7	1·9	15·4	37·1
The Nilgiris	0·1	33·2	34·0	5·8	1·8	25·2	66·8
State ..	**2·0**	**61·5**	**18·8**	**7·6**	**1·9**	**15·2**	**38·5**

10. *Area liable to famine.*—The bulk of the area cropped is dependent on direct rainfall In Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris, the rainfall is practically sufficient to render one crop secure annually; but over the rest of the State the rainfall is so uncertain as to render much of the crop dependent thereon precarious unless the falling rain be supplemented by irrigation. There are some tracts in which the irregularity of the monsoon rains is so great, or the usual fall is so small as to render the crops extremely precarious. What these tracts are is seen in the following brief account of the famines of which records exist.

One of the earliest serious famines which is recorded is that of 1781–82. This was caused to a great extent by the devastation of the Carnatic wrought by Hyder Ali. This scarcity came to an end early in 1783, but seven years had hardly elapsed when in 1799 there was considerable distress in parts of the Madurai district and five years later, towards the close of 1804, the season was so unfavourable as to cause severe pressure on the poorer classes in Tanjore and South Arcot.

In the latter part of the following year, a general failure of crops seems to have occurred in all parts of the State and a dearth ensued which, however, affected chiefly the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore. During this famine, notwithstanding various measures of relief, a considerable number of people appear to have perished. This scarcity ceased in October 1807. Four years later, in 1811, the season was unfavourable in some of the southern districts and measures of relief were recommended, but no serious distress appears to have been generally experienced though in the old Madurai district, during the parts of the years 1812 to 1814, relief works were opened. There was also some distress in South Kanara district in 1812. The next general scarcity took place in 1824 when Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli districts were affected and the State provided employment for a considerable number of people. This distress was followed nine years later, in 1833, by another famine. It was, however, confined to the neighbourhood of Madras, i.e., Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot districts. The famine stricken people flocked into the State town, whereas elsewhere in the distressed areas, much gratuitous relief was given, whilst a large expenditure on relief works was incurred. The distress continued into 1834. From 1834 to 1854, there were only partial local scarcities and thereafter, until 1865, there appears to have been no famine. By June 1866, the state of affairs became really critical as the usual rains held off and relief was soon afterwards given in most of the districts. All parts of the country, except the favoured districts of Tirunelveli and South Kanara appeared to have suffered, though the distress was most severe in Salem, Coimbatore and parts of Tanjore, Ramanathapuram and Madurai. From 1867 to 1876 no serious dearth occurred, but in the latter year the State came under the influence of the most serious famine that has been known. Early in 1876 anxiety as to the condition of much of the Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli districts increased. The south-west monsoon rains failed generally and relief works were started. Failure of the north-east monsoon rains followed and the distress extended over nearly the whole State. During the early part of 1877 distress was intensified and the number of persons in receipt of relief in May exceeded 0·25 million. The south-west monsoon rains having again failed over a wide area, the number relieved reached a maximum of 1·21 millions in September 1877. Late in that year, rain began to fall abundantly, and the numbers fell rapidly, but until the harvest of 1878 was ripe, large numbers of debilitated persons continued on Government aid. The mortality of the famine years was abundant and there was an enormous decrease in the birth rate. The Census of 1881 showed that in the districts which suffered most severely during this famine, there had been an average decrease of 12·9 per cent in the population. In many other districts, the increase during the decade then ending was very low, the only district showing any considerable increase being the Nilgiris, owing to migration. In the most seriously affected parts, the decrease varied from 20 to nearly 40 per cent.

After this, until 1890, there was no serious dearth, although during 1884–85 distress was anticipated in Coimbatore but this danger happily soon passed away. Towards the end of 1890, owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon rains of that year, severe distress arose in parts of all districts except Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris which, followed as it was by a late and deficient South-west monsoon rainfall in 1891, was prolonged and deepened over a large area in the same parts and was intensified and extended by the failure of the north-east monsoon rains in the same year over Salem. Relief works were started in most of these districts and were kept open for considerable periods, until a copious rainfall with the south-west monsoon of 1892 relieved all pressure. A threat of scarcity followed towards the end of the same year in parts of the Southern districts and especially in the Southern part of Tanjore outside the delta and the adjoining littoral tract in Ramanathapuram. Severe scarcity occurred in North Arcot district during the year 1896–97 due to failure of monsoons. There was distress again in the year 1901 in portions of Chingleput and the old North Arcot districts owing to deficient and untimely rainfall and the consequent failure of the harvest and lack of employment and also to the high level of prices which prevailed during the preceding years.

The measures of relief introduced consisted of provision of works for able-bodied labourers and distribution of cooked food at kitchens to destitute children and old and infirm persons. Between 1902 and 1908 there was distress in some districts, notably in Chingleput and Coimbatore. In Chingleput, the distress was felt mostly in the Tiruvellur and Ponneri taluks and relief was afforded by the opening of kitchens, the distribution of cooked food and provision of work. In the other district in which the distress occurred, no special measure beyond the grant of remissions or postponment of kists were necessary.

There was again famine in 1939 in the Coimbatore district which is liable to long droughts and to frequent cycles of continuously deficient rainfall. The wells of the district are its mainstay and are unfailing in all but the severest droughts. The immediate cause of the famine was the failure of the north-east monsoon, which coupled with the partial failure of the south-west monsoon rendered cultivation impossible and threw many people out of employment. District Board works were started and later test works were opened. The test works were then converted into relief works. Eleven relief charges functioned during the relief operations. The distress lessened with the good rainfall in October and November. Gratuitous relief was also distributed in villages and non-dependent destitutes were relieved gratuitously in kitchens. Similar distress due to failure of both the monsoon was felt in the Tiruvallur and Sriperumbudur taluks in Chingleput district in the year 1939–40 and a number of works were started to provide labour for the unemployed people. Thirty thousand seven hundred and ten workers were employed and a sum of Rs. 4,904 was expended for the purchase of rice and ragi supplied to them.

There was no famine during the decennium under report ; but high prices and scarcity of foodgrains were felt throughout the State due to stoppage of imports of rice from Burma, Thailand and Indo-China on account of World War II and due to failure of monsoons in 1945–46 and 1947–48 to 1950–51. Various measures taken by the Government for the improvement of agriculture like 'Grow More Food Campaign' and 'Well Subsidy Scheme' and for the procurement and rationing of foodgrains relieved the situation.

11. *Irrigation and Protection.*—The following table shows the average area of crop raised from Fasli 1350 to 1360 under the various classes of irrigation works in each district and the percentage of remissions showing how far, in ordinary years, the crop under the several works is safe. In the district memoirs, the protection afforded by irrigation is described in full detail, and estimates are given as to the areas protected in seasons of drought for all areas for which statistics are available.

Average area of land in thousands of acres irrigated in ordinary seasons.

	Large protective works.				Minor works.			Wells.	
District.	*Name.*	*First crop.*	*Second crop.*	*Percentage of remission on demand.*	*First crop.*	*Second crop.*	*Percentage of remission on demand.*	*First crop.*	*Second crop.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Chingleput ..	Palar Anicut System.	18·8	5·9	33·2	202·0	84·2	33·2	40·7	..
	Other works .	24·4	5·6						
South Arcot ..	Tirukkoilur Anicut System.	22·7	5·8	0·1	233·2	114·7	21·9	30·7	..
	Lower Coleroon Anicut System.	93·7	1·0						
	Other works ..	85·3	15·1						
North Arcot ..	Palar Anicut System.	31·9	18·3	44·5	158·4	68·9	2·5	129·4	0·2
	Poiney Anicut System.	11·2	6·7						
	Cheyyar Anicut System.	16·2	4·4						
	Aliabad Anicut System.	2·1	..						
Salem ..	Barur tank ..	4·2	1·5	..	113·6	36·9	..	144·4	
Coimbatore ..	Kalingarayan Anicut.	12·4	11·5	0·8	5·7	1·2	2·5	495·2	32·8
	Kodiveri Anicut ..	20·6	2·1						
	Amaravathi System.	16·8	11·9						
Tiruchirappalli ..	South Bank Canal System.	32·4	12·2	0·4	240·0	0·65·	18·0	73·3	20·7
	Nandayar Channel.	6·0	1·4						
	Amaravathi System.	20·5	9·5						
	Cauvery Canals and others.	55·8	40·0						

Average area of land in thousands of acres irrigated in ordinary seasons—(cont.).

District.	*Name.*	Large protective works. *First Crop.*	*Second crop.*	*Percentage of remission on demand.*	Minor works. *First crop.*	*Second crop.*	*Percentage of remission on demand.*	Wells. *First crop.*	*Second crop.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Thanjavur ..	Cauvery Canals ..	1,026·9	148·7	0·9	29·9	2·4	..	5·3	..
	Lower Coleroon Anicut.	23·7	2·8						
Ramanathapuram.	....	.	.	..	20·6	10·6	4·9	97·4	4·9
Madurai ..	Periyar System ..	* 333·8	* 124·0	* 13·8	..	..	..	162·8	5·3
Tirunelveli ..	Srivaikuntam Anicut.	23·2	18·7	0·1	104·0	58·6	35·3	84·0	41·4
	Marudur Project ..	18·6	14·3						
	Other works ..	35·4	33·8						

* Includes figures for minor works also.

From the above it will be seen that whilst great river systems irrigate the largest area, the importance of the smaller works and the wells is also appreciable.

Cauvery system alone irrigates more than one million acres of land. The irrigation under tanks alone is one and half millions of acres of lands, the major portion of ayacut is in Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot districts. The development of irrigation during the years 1940–41 to 1950–51 is given below. During the war period before 1943 when all rice imports ceased, extension of irrigation was encouraged by (i) removing restrictions on increase of ayacut under major irrigation sources, (ii) giving additional second crop wherever feasible, (iii) removing prohibitions against cultivation of some classes of Government waste lands, and (iv) executing a few minor irrigation schemes. During the years 1943–1946, several minor irrigation schemes were taken up and executed. In the year 1947, India attained Independence. With this change in the political set up and with a favourable financial background, the tempo of activity of irrigation development schemes was further increased. Some of the large projects started during the period were (1) Lower Bhavani Project in Coimbatore district, (2) Malampuzha Project in Malabar district, (3) Manimuthar Project in Tirunelveli district and (4) the Mettur Canals scheme in Coimbatore and Salem districts. The Narasinga Cauvery Scheme for Rs. 25·3 lakhs was also sanctioned as a minor project for extending the Grand Anicut Canal of Cauvery-Mettur Project to irrigate an area of 15,000 acres including ayacut under rainfed tanks. Among the minor irrigation works, several Grow More Food Schemes were sanctioned and started. The number of schemes taken up and the area that will be benefited is given below :—

Period.	*Total number of schemes.*	*Total cost in lakhs of rupees.*	Area in acres. *New.*	*Existing.*	*Anticipated yield in tons.*
April 1943 to March 1946 ..	30	28·67	70,711	Nil.	35,356
April 1946 to March 1951 ..	136	172.00	68,470	74,527	42,187

Along with these Grow More Food Schemes, Well Subsidy Scheme and Tank Improvement Schemes were also taken up. Besides these class of works, a new scheme of improvement to Public Works Department and Revenue tanks and river and spring channels was started in 1949 on a State-wide scale. A special circle has been formed to repair the Zamindari and Revenue tanks.

The next table shows the number of tanks grouped according to the areas they respectively irrigate as well as the number of wells found in different districts :—

District.	Minor works, the ayacut of which is *Under 50 acres.*	*From 50 to 200 acres.*	*From 200 to 500 acres.*	*Over 500 acres.*	*Total number of minor works.*	Wells. *Ordinary.*	*Doravu.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Chingleput	225	1,729	704	..	2,658	43,053	..
South Arcot	1,372	1,309	348	17	3,136	68,924	.
North Arcot	2,102	1,428	299	18	3,847	151,511	71
Salem	1,907	478	34	5	2,424	26,336	..
Coimbatore	40	57	38	26	161	91,521	3,872*

* Supplemental wells.

District.	Minor works, the ayacut of which is Under 50 acres.	From 50 to 200 acres.	From 200 to 500 acres.	Over 500 acres.	Total number of minor works.	Wells. Ordinary.	Doravu.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Tiruchirappalli	4,594	994	149	15	5,752	81,675	..
Tanjore	163	275	33	3	474	24,353	..
Madurai	2,432	1,109	108	30	3,679	58,308	..
Ramanathapuram	1,658	2,270	574	59	4,561	32,308	..
Tirunelveli						55,880	..

12. *Loans.*—(*a*) The following statement shows the amount of loans granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act, the Agriculturists Loans Act and the Agriculturists Loans (Madras Amendment) Act, 1935, during the decennium ending fasli 1360 :—

Fasli.	*Land improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists Loans Act.*	*Agriculturists Loans (Madras Amendment) Act*, 1935.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
1351	6,33,751	32,520
1352	4,77,505	7,660
1353	5,71,840	..
1354	4,08,377	..
1355	11,97,587	..
1356	19,89,000	..
1357	30,14,502	..
1358	22,42,889	..
1359	55,58,980	..
1360	86,41,286	..

Loans granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act were generally utilized for the construction of new wells, repair of old wells, reclamation of land, installation of oil engines and other improvements such as removal of nuth grass, construction of bunds and lowering of the level of the fields. The loans granted under the Agriculturists Loans Act were utilized for the purchase of cattle, fodder, seedgrain and manure, for rebuilding or repairing of old houses, for purchase of sugarcane mills and agricultural implements, etc. The Agriculturists Loans Act was amended by the Madras Act XVI of 1935 with a view to relieve the indebtedness of ryots in rural parts. The amended provision of the Act was continued during this decennium for the first two faslis in all the districts except Madurai, Ramanathapuram, South Kanara and the Nilgiris. This scheme was suspended by the Government in August, 1942, for the duration of the war and since then no loans are being granted for the purpose.

The Madras Debt Conciliation Act XI of 1936 was passed to facilitate the quick settlement of debts under a simple procedure and in order to relieve the agriculturists from indebtedness by amicable settlement between them and their creditors. Under this Act, Debt Conciliation Boards were established in the early part of the year 1936–37 in the districts of South Arcot, Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram. These boards were abolished in 1938–39 and new Debt Conciliation Boards were constituted throughout the State, one for each Revenue Division, for the disposal of pending cases only. These boards completed their work and ceased to function in all the districts since the year 1944–45.

(*b*) The large irrigation works belong to the long term planning for growing more food, but wells sunk by individual cultivators in their lands help to improve the area under food crops almost immediately on their completion. With a view to make up the shortage in food production in the State, the Government introduced the Accelerated Scheme of

sinking of wells in the year 1946. With effect from 1st March 1947, the scheme was designated as "New Well Subsidy Scheme" and came into operation in all the districts of the State except the Nilgiris and Madras. Repair of old wells was placed beyond its purview, but assistance was extended to the construction of new and repair of old tanks in the West-coast districts. A subsidy of 50 per cent of the cost of the work subject to a maximum of Rs. 300 for each well and Rs. 500 for each new or old tank was given and in certain districts and in special cases like tanks in Malabar and South Kanara districts the limit was Rs. 750. The district Collectors and the Board of Revenue have been authorized to grant subsidies up to Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively. In 1948–49, this Scheme was extended to the Nilgiris also and the subsidy was enhanced to a maximum of Rs. 500 for a new well. The amount of subsidy was disbursed as loan in the first instance and later converted into subsidy after the satisfactory completion of the well within the time granted. The following statement will show the amount of loans paid under this Scheme and the number of wells for which they were paid in each year:—

Year.	*Total number of wells for which subsidy loans paid.*	*Total amount of subsidy loan paid.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
	Accelerated Scheme.	
New wells—		
1946–47	45,100	1,35,83,184
	Subsidy Scheme.	
New wells—		
1947–48	31,144	1,02,32,670
1948–49	18,786	1,01,55,946
1949–50	15,801	91,27,350
1950–51	8,350	48,90,500
Total ..	119,181	4,79,89,650

The wells have helped to ensure water-supply to old, barren and uncultivated lands and increased their productivity. As more and more wells were sunk in lands suitable for well irrigation in the years 1946–47, 1947–48 and 1948–49, the importance of the subsidy scheme diminished to an extent in the years 1949–50 and 1950–51.

(c) *Progress of Co-operative Movement.*—The decennium ending fasli 1360 was marked by two major events—(i) the second World War which brought about scarcity of food, increase in prices and various controls by Government over essential commodities and (ii) the attainment of Independence by India which afforded full scope for enthusiasm and urge for progress in various fields.

The war had its impact on the working of the village credit societies. During the period of the war, i.e., up to 1944–45, there was a growing demand for all commodities out of proportion to the supply. There was acute scarcity of food due to the stoppage of import of rice from Burma and the war time transport difficulties and excessive pressure on the railways which hampered the flow of commodities from the surplus to the deficit areas. This resulted in the continuous mounting up of prices of agricultural commodities and the need for the imposition of various controls which in turn led to the phenomenal development of the consumers side of the co-operative movement. The agricultural co-operatives attempted to solve these problems by actively assisting the 'Grow More Food' campaign through seed multiplication schemes, supply of manures and financing cultivation. During this period, the agriculturists found themselves in a state of temporary prosperity due to the high price of agricultural commodities. The rise in the price of lands was necessary corollary to the rice in the price of agricultural produce. The Co-operative Societies took advantage of this opportunity to liquidate their prior debts which had assumed gigantic proportions in the previous decennium. The agriculturists were generally able to clear their short and long term loans without much difficulty consequent on the high prices they were able to get for their agricultural commodities. There were less demands from them on the co-operatives for loans with the result that there was an appreciable fall in the issue of loans and

loans outstanding against the members to the agricultural credit societies. In the sphere of long term credit also, the demand for loans from land mortgage banks diminished and they were confronted with the problem of advance repayments of loans by members. On account of such advance repayments by borrowers, the Central Land Mortgage Bank was faced with the question of profitably utilising its surplus funds.

On the whole, this was a period during which the needs of the consumers attracted almost the exclusive attention of the co-operators and the problem of the agriculturists for the time being had receded into the background due to the temporary prosperity in which they found themselves as a result of the abnormal rise in the prices of agricultural produce.

This prosperity was however short lived. Though the prices continued to be high during the post war years, the benefits of the high prices were more than offset by the recurring failure of Monsoon and crops and the high cost of cultivation. The problem of agricultural credit came once more to the fore-front and the agriculturists turned more and more to the agricultural credit societies for the satisfaction of their short and long term credit needs. Great emphasis was laid on the development of co-operative credit rural areas by several conferences and committees which considered the problem of the post-war years. The Reserve Bank of India through its agricultural credit department was taking greater interest in the development of the co-operative movement. It continued to provide funds at concessional rates through the State and Central Co-operative Banks for seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops. As there was greater demand for medium term loans for periods exceeding three years, Rule VIII-A of the rules framed under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act was suitably amended to enable the Central Co-operative Banks to provide more medium-term loans to the agricultural credit societies. A scheme of reorganising the village credit societies into multi-purpose credit societies was implemented with effect from February 1949 so as to enable the agricultural co-operatives in the village to undertake activities other than credit such as distribution of fertilisers, consumers goods, etc. Government provided subsidies to the Central Co-operative Banks to employ additional supervisors to work the scheme.

In the non-credit sector also, the movement developed in varied directions during the decennium, because the co-operative method came to be applied more and more to the solution of every problem that affected the economic life of the people. Apart from the expansion of the consumers' co-operatives, which played an important role in the procurement and equitable distribution of commodities in short supply during the war and post-war years, many other types of co-operatives rendered useful service to the people in their respective spheres of activity. The handloom weavers who had to face a severe slump in the trade in the post-war years were more and more absorbed into the co-operative fold where they were supplied with raw materials and wages at reasonable rates to carry on their profession. The milk supply societies, cottage industrial societies etc., organised for the benefit of agriculturists and artisans, etc., to provide subsidiary occupations to them also thrived well during the period. The need for supplying pure milk at reasonable rates to the people in the urban areas, led to the organisation of a large number of milk supply societies in the rural areas. Government provided loans to the milk supply societies to enable them to advance loans to their members for purchase of milch animals for erection of cattle sheds, for purchase of plant, lorries, etc. The progress made by the various types of societies was apart from the efforts made by the non-official co-operators, largely due to the help they received at the hands of Government. With suitable assistance from Government, the co-operatives also helped the landless poor, the agricultural labourers and ex-servicemen to settle themselves on land through the land colonisation societies specially organised for the purpose.

In the social sector, the co-operative housing societies achieved outstanding progress in the post-war years owing to the large influx of population into the cities and towns. On account of conditions created by war, living accommodation had become acutely scarce and there was an urgent need to build up new houses and also to establish new colonies. To remove the congestion in the urban areas, co-operative house construction societies and co-operative building societies of various types were formed all over the State and they acquired lands, prepared layouts, and undertook programmes of construction of houses on behalf of their members.

The introduction of Prohibition in the State between the years 1946 and 1948 gave rise to new problems. A large number of ex-toddy tappers were thrown out of employment and it became necessary to find alternate employment for them. This led to the organisation of a large number of jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies in which ex-toddy tappers were admitted as members and given licences for drawing sweet toddy from palm trees for conversion into jaggery. The organization of other types of societies such as milk

supply co-operative societies, cottage industries societies and land colonization co-operative societies, etc., was also undertaken wherever possible to absorb the ex-tappers. As prohibition is not a mere negative policy and as its positive side is the economic regeneration of the ex-addicts, co-operative societies of various special types were also organised for their benefit.

The progress made by the different types of societies is detailed in the following paragraphs :—

(1) *Agricultural Credit*—(i) *Agricultural Credit Societies.*—The village credit society has always been as it still is, the basic and essential unit in the credit structure of the co-operative movement, supplying chiefly loans to meet the short term requirements of the agriculturists towards the current cultivation expenses, payment of kist and wages, clearance of petty debts and normal investments in agriculture. The war period witnessed a contraction in the business of these societies. Till the year 1945, the demand for Short term and Long term loans from ryots was very low due to the high price of agricultural produce and there was general diminition in the volume of loans advanced by the village credit societies to their members. In the later years, however, their transactions began to increase. This was because the agriculturists were, notwithstanding the high prices they got for their produce, confronted with the high cost of living and the increase in the cost of cultivation which was in its turn due to a rise in the prices of seeds, fertilisers, cattle, etc., as also to the increase in the wages for agricultural labour. There was naturally a greater demand for the loans from the co-operatives from the agricultural community and this led to the perceptible increase in the amount of loans issued by the societies for productive agricultural operations. The share capital and deposits of societies also increased gradually.

The need for strengthening and improving the credit structure was keenly felt. The reorganization of village credit societies into rural banks on limited or guaranteed liability enabling them to supply short term, and medium term loans on personal security; immovable property, produce, gold or silver jewellery as well as cash credits on tangible security, to tap local deposits and open current accounts, etc., was contemplated. It was expected that the institutions if so reorganized would give cheap, efficient and prompt credit services to villagers and promote thrift and banking habits among them. This proposal was however, dropped. Special steps were at the same time, taken for the expansion of the activities of the rural credit societies. During the year 1948–49, Government sanctioned a scheme for the reorganization of the rural credit societies into multipurpose co-operative societies and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,27,020 per annum for payment of subsidies to Central Banks to meet the cost of additional supervisors employed for this purpose. As a result of the strengthening of the supervisory staff by the Central Banks under the scheme of reorganization of agricultural credit societies, the supervision was made more effective. The working of this scheme led to a marked improvement in the number, membership and transaction of the agricultural societies. Many societies undertook multipurpose activities under bye law 2 (2). Some societies took up rice ration shops while some others purchased and sold agricultural requisites like groundnut oil-cake, manures, seeds, agricultural implements, etc., or consumer goods like cloth, kerosene, etc. The following table shows the progress made by the agricultural credit societies in the Madras State during the decennium ending F. 1360 (1950–51) :—

Agricultural Credit Societies.

Year. (1)	*Number of societies.* (2)	*Members.* (3)	*Loans made during the year.* (4) RS.	*Loans for production purposes.* (5) RS.
1941–42	4,261	255,364	69,15,862	57,06,106
1942–43	3,135	204,148	84,24,414	75,27,246
1943–44	3,772	230,527	82,44,798	74,32,164
1944–45	4,112	275,779	60,87,597	56,18,620
1945–46	4,939	311,103	86,66,743	75,53,661
1946–47	5,555	378,714	1,52,95,660	1,28,85,737
1947–48	5,155	346,968	1,54,53,709	1,42.05,743
1948–49	8,168	637,835	2,57.38,165	2,05.17,823
1949–50	8,918	716,918	2,93,69.279	2.38.95,927
1950–51	9,241	802,476	3.81,42,029	3,43,94,993

Year. (1)	*Loans for non-production proposes.* (6) RS.	*Loans for discharge of prior debts.* (7) RS.	*Loans outstanding against members on the last day of the year.* (8) RS.	*Working Capital on the last day of the year.* (9) RS.
1941–42	6,75,629	5,34,127	2,23,83,479	1,82,32,315
1942–43	3,63,475	5,33,693	79,20.937	1,37,44,036
1943–44	3,46,357	4,66,277	77,79,603	1,34,22,932
1944–45	1,02,745	3,66,232	79,15,687	1,84,06,487
1945–46	1,56,173	9,56,909	1,15,20,839	2,28,12,303
1946–47	6,21,813	17,88,110	2,11,76,515	2,93,48,928
1947–48	1,30,959	11,17,007	2,20,38,102	2,97,17,188
1948–49	33,65,711	18,54,631	3,87,71,577	5,38,96,043
1949–50	40,24,363	14,48,989	4,38,12,956	5,50,67,181
1950–51	5,05,295	32,41,741	4,90,33,881	6,68,51,674

(ii) ***Madras State Co-operative Bank.***—The membership of the Madras State Co-operative Bank which is the apex financing bank of the State consists of the Central Banks only and all the Central Banks are represented on its Board of Management. It provides loans and cash credits to the Central Banks for financing all types of societies. The Madras State Co-operative Bank and the Central Banks are strong financing institutions which enjoy the confidence of the public.

Apex Bank.

Year.	*Members.*	*Paid-up share capital.*	*Reserve and other funds.*	*Borrowings.*	*Total working capital.*	*Loan issued.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	216	6,70,300	33,32,249	2,51,49,679	2,91,52,228	1,54,73,019
1942–43		Not available.		2,92,27,000	Not available.	56,04,000
1943–44	205	6,70,000	40,89,000	2,72,28,000	3,19,87,000	1,75,20,000
1944–45	204	6,86,000	43,91,000	2,80,27,000	3,31,04,000	1,72,90,000
1945–46	199	6,82,000	45,32,000	3,50,97,000	4,03,11,000	1,55,83,000
1946–47	199	6,95,500	46,75,954	5,42,41,992	5,96,13,446	4,59,89,495
1947–48	199	8,98,900	48,61,921	5,60,53,821	6,18,14,642	4,53,31,331
1948–49	199	14,64,200	53,56,550	7,85,00,000	8,55,53,461	7,74,21,171
1949–50	200	15,00,000	53,68,594	6,08,68,297	6,77,36,891	8,51,40,637
1950–51	197	14,86,600	55,15,000	7,89,65,148	8,59,66,748	8,29,50,288

(iii) *Co-operative Central Banks.*—The Central Banks operate generally over a district and act as the financing institutions for all types of co-operative societies. Their membership consists primarily of the Co-operative societies and there are a few individual members also. The mangement of the Central Banks vests in a Board consisting of individuals and representatives from societies with a predominating voice to the society representatives. The banks raise the funds required by them by means of deposits from individuals and institutions and they supplement their resources by borrowing from the Madras State Co-operative Bank which is the apex financing institution. The Reserve Bank of India provides credit to these banks at a concessional rate for giving loans to societies for financing seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops.

Co-operative Central Banks—**1941–42** *to* **1950–51.**

Year.	*Number of banks.*	*Members.*	*Paid-up share capital.*	*Reserve and other funds.*	*Borrowings.*	*Total working capital.*	*Loans issued.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42 ..	13	8,321	40,41,906	74,25,729	11,40,98,208	11,55,65,843	3,85,24,780
1942–43 ..	15	9,150	43,59,691	76,22,074	12,26,11,290	13,45,93,055	3,21,29,202
1943–44 ..	15	9,978	47,51,588	83,79,010	12,17,07,171	13,48,37,769	5,12,16,589
1944–45 ..	15	10.231	52,16,784	96,42,581	12,66,44,804	14,15,04,169	6,24,62,483
1945–46 ..	16	10,783	58,51,958	1,09,35,801	15,59,65,327	17,27,53,086	7,64,93,762
1946–47 ..	16	11,223	63,88,825	1,69,69,366	20,93,96,819	23,27,55,010	14,05,07,723
1947–48 ..	16	11,649	72,90,891	1,09,64,866	21,63,04,901	23,45,60,658	19,22,07,398
1948–49 ..	16	12,135	82,52,404	1,18,97,639	25,40,10,901	23,75,17,210	30,44,65,758
1949–50 ..	16	12,971	93,15,209	1,26,52,695	24,28,02,930	21,46,27,130	32,58,49,689
1950–51 ..	16	13,463	1,05,37,196	1,37,55,673	28,45,55,998	27,46,36,805	30,44,65,758

(iv) *Land Mortgage Banks.*—The land mortgage banks which are separate credit organisations for cartering to the long term credit needs of the agriculturists continued to provide loans to their members for land improvements, redemption of mortgages, discharge of prior debts, etc. There was a shrinkage in the business of the banks during the war years. The demand for the loans was the lowest during these years and there were also heavy advance repayments towards the loans already issued by the banks. The agriculturists took full advantage of the rise in agricultural prices and in land values and repaid their loans in advance either in part or in full from their increased incomes or by sale of a portion of their holdings. Consequent on the reduction in their business some of the banks were working at a loss. The central land mortgage bank appointed a committee in 1945 to enquire into their affairs and gave subsidies to the banks working on loss. The business of the banks began to increase during the postwar period, when the landowners began to make increasing demands on the land mortgage banks. Apart from loans for the discharge of prior debts, loans for land improvement also gradually increased mainly owing to the

fact that on account of the high prices of agricultural produce, it was worthwhile for land owners to undertake improvements to their lands which would bring about increased production and greater yield. The Central Land Mortgage Bank which is the financing bank for the primary land mortgage banks raises the funds required by the issue of debentures guaranteed by Government in respect of the payment of interest and the repayment of principal. The Government were pleased to enhance the limit of their guarantee from Rs. 450 lakhs to Rs. 550 lakhs. The debentures issued by the Central Land Mortgage Bank are very popular and they were fully subscribed at every issue.

Besides co-operative organisations, other public institutions like municipalities, district boards, religious institutions, joint stock banks, etc., also subscribed to the debentures. The total value of the debentures in circulation was Rs. 508·77 lakhs at the end of the decennium.

Government amended the Land Mortgage Bank's Act of 1934 dispensing with the requirement to assign every mortgage obtained by a primary land mortgage bank in favour of the Central Land Mortgage Bank. With this amendment, all the mortgages executed by borrowers in favour of the primary banks vest in the Central Land Mortgage Bank on their registration by the borrowers. This step has tended to reduce delays and expenditure on registration and incidental charges.

The following statement shows the progress made by the Primary Land Mortgage Banks and the Central Land Mortgage Bank during the decennium ending Fasli 1360 (1950–51):—

Year.	*Number of primary land mortgage banks.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loans issued for land improvement.*	*Amount of loans issued for discharge of prior debts.*	*Loans outstanding against members on the last day of the year.*	*Working capital.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	60	28,351	2 800	18,96.250	1,22,15,367	1,31,21,269
1942–43	45	15.305	40,140	8,13,344	51,39,485	54,44,504
1943–44	51	17,559	17.716	7,67,193	73,94,727	64,40,027
1944–45	62	30,218	48.554	9,82,817	79,42.082	1,04.20,834
1945–46	57	32,172	63.046	18,46,070	1 28,75,009	1.18,93.317
1946–47	63	41,760	2,28.552	25,38,925	1,44,32,894	1,58,30,887
1947–48	52	34,796	1,80,910	26,05,537	1,17,77,325	1,59,62,603
1948–49	63	50,998	5,17,736	35,99,199	1,69,15,813	2,03,22,660
1949–50	65	55,225	3,24,520	33,33,701	2,16,70,648	2,32,54,429
1950–51	72	67,029	5,07,172	38,55,268	2,55,68.524	2,72,28,770

(2) *Co-operative Sale or Marketing Societies.*—The war affected every aspect of rural economy and co-operative sale or marketing societies did not escape its effects. The system of regulated purchases of food grains at ceiling prices through Grain Purchase Officers apparently offered no incentive to the agriculturists to hold up their produce for a better market. So there was a steady fall in the issue of produce loans by these societies. Agriculturists apprehended that unlike in the case of concealed stocks held by merchants, stocks of food grains held by the Co-operative Societies were liable to be commandeered by the Grain Purchase Officers and the officers of the Civil Supplies Department and they were naturally reluctant to take their produce to the co-operative societies either for marketing or for pledging. It looked as though the Marketing Societies would soon lose their status and position in agricultural marketing which they had built up over a long period of assiduous and steady work. On a representation by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Government passed orders in 1943 to the effect that only the surplus stocks of members of Co-operative Societies should be requisitioned and that the requisitioning officers should consult the local co-operative officers wherever possible.

These societies rendered useful service to their clientele in other directions such as sale and distribution of oridinary manures, compost, seed and agricultural implements, cart tyres, axles, etc., and in the processing of agricultural produce. Some societies undertook procurement of food grains also. A novel and very useful activity undertaken by these societies was the distribution of compost, manufactured by municipalities and panchayat boards. Government gave subsidies to the sale societies that undertook the distribution of compost manure.

Wartime controls and bottlenecks created by them helped towards a most desirable integration of the policies of producers and consumers organizations. The services of co-operative sale or marketing societies in the surplus districts were in a large measure utilised by consumers' societies for the purchase of food grains and other essential commodities, after processing them.

In the post-war years also the sale or marketing societies had to confine their activities to procurement of food grains, supply of manures, compost, seeds, agricultural implements, etc. Some societies continued processing activities like paddy hulling, arecanut curing, coffee curing, cotton ginning, groundnut decorticating, etc.

In 1947 trade contracts were established by these societies with co-operatives in Ceylon for the export of onions, turmeric, chillies, vegetables and potatoes. Export permits were given to sale societies at Dindigul, Gobichettipalayam and the Nilgiris.

In the following years, Government transferred from the agricultural department to the Co-operative Societies the distribution of groundnut oil-cakes, the sale of fabricated iron and agricultural implements.

In July 1950, Government ordered the transfer of the distribution of the agricultural quota of iron and steel from the Agricultural Department to the Co-operatives. Government also entrusted to the Co-operatives the distribution of 50 per cent of the State quota of chemical fertilisers.

Government continued to provide funds to the marketing and credit societies for the construction of godowns both by way of free grants and long term loans. In 1949, Government sanctioned a scheme for the grant of subsidies to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of construction of godowns subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 in respect of rural credit societies and Rs. 7,500 in respect of marketing societies. Long-term loans were also provided to the societies to the same extent towards the cost of costruction.

The scheme of linking credit with marketing otherwise known as "Controlled Credit Scheme" was continued to be worked in several districts. Under this scheme, loans were advanced to the ryots by village credit societies for cultivating specific crops on specified lands on condition that the produce so raised would be delivered to the sale society for sale. Select panchayatdars of village credit societies were appointed to collect the members' produce and deliver it to the marketing societies. However, the scheme could not be worked successfully and effectively during the war and post-war periods due to the imposition of controls on the price and movement of many agricultural commodities. In spite of these handicaps, the scheme was worked successfully by the marketing societies in some districts in respect of commercial crops like groundnut, chillies, etc.

By the end of the decennium, the marketing societies were able to renew their normal business and render useful service to the agriculturists. Their progress during the decennium is exhibited in the following statement :—

Sale or Marketing Societies.

Year.	*Number of Societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loan issued on the pledge of produce.*	*Value of produce of members sold.*	*Value of Seeds, manure, implements, etc., sold.*	*Number of godowns owned or hired.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	65	30,688	70,83,091	70,34,211	6,66,265	74
1942–43	69	28,318	89,35,297	81,25,596	16,21,844	65
1943–44	65	35,993	38,18,780	1,02,06,230	11,28,402	58
1944–45	82	45,855	29,33,350	1,12,74,228	17,41,257	51
1945–46	97	56,892	46,00,043	1,10,13,617	14,36,189	69
1946–47	99	67,959	61,13,140	1,45,58,256	14,45,171	68
1947–48	84	60,811	57,56,394	1,41,64,615	12,10,507	64
1948–49	90	78,051	49,18,196	1,45,28,316	12,62,890	107
1949–50	92	77,232	61,44,617	2,98,64,603	22,04,232	102
1950–51	102	1,00,033	53,88,910	3,66,44,730	40,95,445	168

(3) *Co-operative Stores.*—The consumers' movement had a continuous and rapid growth during the decennium and attained its peak level of progress in 1949–50. During the war the conditions were very favourable for the growth of the consumers' movement. The stimulus given to the movement by war conditions was greater than that given by the first World War. Two great difficulties which hindered their progress in the past,

namely, lack of purchasing power among the people and the competition of the private traders were absent during the war years. The war, the State patronage and the enthusiasm of the public fostered the development and growth of consumers' co-operation.

Easily the most outstanding contribution of the co-operative movement towards the furtherance of the war effort was the social service rendered by the co-operative stores. The consumers' co-operatives helped to the best of their ability to maintain the "Home front" in conjunction with the agencies set up for the enforcement of the trade and economic controls in the interests of efficient food economy in the State. They have, to a considerable extent, checked the rise in prices, put down profiteering, scotched black-markets and generally ensured fair distribution of commodities in short supply. By the end of the war, the co-operative stores had established a name for fair and equitable distribution of scarce commodities and proved capable of facing any emergency. Their reputation and business experience went a long way to secure for them a vital share in the statutory rationing of food grains.

In the post-war period, due to the continuance of controls and rationing, there was no competition at all and this helped the movement to keep up the progress of war years till the end of the decennium. Both the people and the Government found in the Co-operative Stores an efficient and reliable agency for the equitable distribution of controlled commodities.

These stores dealt in food stuffs, groceries, cloth, drugs and other consumer goods. The Indian Coffee Board supplied coffee seeds for distribution through co-operative stores.

In the last two years of the decennium, the policy with regard to the consumers was one of consolidation rather than expansion since rationing was proposed to be abolished. The rural stores which formed nearly 60 to 70 per cent of the total number of stores suffered a serious set back after the controls and rationing were removed.

The working of the stores during the decennium is given below :—

District Co-operative Wholesale Stores.

Year.	*Number of Stores.*	*Number of Members.*	*Share capital.*	*Working capital.*	*Value of goods*	
					Purchased.	*Sold.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	4	698	94,753	4,25,187	10,41,266	10,47,363
1942–43	9	2,202	3,93,274	23,07,015	53,93,008	54,17,673
1943–44	10	3,428	10,06,013	87,79,586	3,29,73,684	3,48,83,660
1944–45	11	4,439	15,10,256	1,39,06,874	5,68,83,152	6,32,16,175
1945–46	11	4,812	18,32,386	1,48,20,577	7,19,27,286	7,73,63,435
1946–47	11	5,259	42,32,519	2,06,51,415	10,31,14,107	11,37,98,944
1947–48	12	5,493	22,16,755	2,11,33,226	9,10,52,213	11,65,72,206
1948–49	12	5,988	23,24,780	3,74,85,966	16,02,58,300	16,29,37,252
1949–50	12	6,170	23,44,619	2,99,96,837	13,29,06,368	16,49,98,377
1950–51	14	8,029	23,59,740	2,99,56,329	15,22,95,999	15,74,09,044

Primary Stores.

Year.	*Number of Stores.*	*Number of members.*	*Paid up Share capital.*	*Value of goods*		*Value of foodgrains handled.*
				Purchased.	*Sold.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	298	83,169	8,69,654	2,20,82,977	2,58,37,811	1,47,31,521
1942–43	327	1,12,127	12,57.340	3,08,74,421	3,49,18,988	1,74,13,427
1943–44	444	1,73,761	23,23,545	5,21,47,240	5,83,41,492	3,57.93,614
1944–45	446	1,92,681	22,69,749	5,83,25,930	6,38,44,090	3,64,99,881
1945–46	574	2,46,890	33,14,991	7,87,35,680	8,50,55,147	3,45,27,241
1946–47	740	3,51,830	54,95,223	10,43.55,692	11,41,51,424	5,65,70,964
1947–48	806	3,19,074	62,19,710	11,35,67,447	15,50,25,011	6,63,46,704
1948–49	852	3,72,278	68,29,695	13,20,94,056	15,17,88,735	6,05,59,316
1949–50	828	3,67,940	71,48,709	16,50,40,831	18,05.72,393	8,31,94,703
1950–51	926	4,00,243	72,43,564	15,80,79,243	19,41,48,590	7,19,34,610

(4) *Weavers' Societies.*—The immediate impact of the conditions created by the Second World War on the Handloom Industry was rather disastrous. Price of yarn, dyes and chemicals registered a steep rise since the imports were stopped and there were transport difficulties. There was shrinkage in the demand for the handloom goods in foreign markets due to closure of foreign markets and restrictions by land and sea. The inadequacy of yarn affected the continuous employment of the weavers. The position was aggravated by loss of foreign markets for well known handloom fabrics of Madras such as lungies, Madras handkerchiefs, causing wholesale unemployment among the weavers hitherto engaged in such production exclusively.

In 1942 Government came to their rescue, gave indemnity to Central Banks, against losses arising in financing weavers' societies. Capital grants were made to adopting looms to weave new varieties of fabrics and free supervisory staff was sanctioned for working the relief scheme. Government themselves agreed to purchase certain varieties of cloth. This resulted in some relief to the weavers but due to shortage of yarn, these relief measures could not be expanded.

In 1947, Government ordered an increase in the basic quota of yarn to the looms worked by co-operatives by 20 per cent and also enunciated a policy to bring as much of the handloom industry as possible into the co-operative fold. Free service of Senior Inspectors were given for organisation and supervision. The weavers' co-operatives, however, faced some set back or other due to shortage of yarn or slump in business. In 1946–47, the demand for Handloom goods declined as mill goods became cheaper with the abolition of control in textiles. In 1948–49, there was acute scarcity of yarn and the scheme of rationing of yarn was introduced, by Government. In 1949–50 a relief scheme was sanctioned by Government for the benefit of weavers thrown out of employment. Interest-free loans were given to the weavers to enable them to pay share capital to become members of weavers' co-operative societies. Government also guaranteed the repayment of a loan taken by weavers co-operative societies from Central Banks and to reimburse loss in running the scheme by societies. Technical supervisors were appointed to draw up designs and specifications and to render other technical assistance.

In 1950 Goverment directed the reservation of a field of production to the handloom industry so that it might be free from competition of the organised mill industry in that field.

The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Society which is the apex institution for the weavers' co-operatives co-ordinated the activities of the weavers' co-operative societies. It looked after the interests of the weavers' co-operative societies which were affiliated to it. The State Society purchased yarn from mills, etc., and supplied it to the primaries. It procured the finished goods from the weavers' co-operative societies and sold them with a small margin of profit through its emporia established in all the districts. During the war, it obtained orders from the Supply Department to supply different varieties of handloom fabrics like mazri, china-shirting Doserti, bandage, gauze cloth, bunting cloth, deengri, dusters, etc. In 1946–47, when there was acute scarcity of yarn, the State society was entrusted with the execution of a scheme of monopoly distribution of yarn throughout the State both for co-operatives and others.

In 1950–51, Government approved a scheme formulated by the State Society for the installation of calendering, bleaching, printing and dyeing plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.60 lakhs.

The progress made by weavers' co-operatives during the decennium ending fasli 1360 (1950–51) is given below :—

W..vers' Co-operative Societies.

Year.	Number of Societies.	Number of members.	Number of looms brought into Co-operative fold.	Paid up Share capital.	Value of finished goods. Produced.	Value of finished goods. Sold.	Working capital.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	90	10,503	10,013	2,64,121	31,10,046	33,56,423	11,40,423
1941–43	89	13,514	12,417	3,09,568	49,88,031	48,98,430	12,78,741
1943–44	114	20,402	15,218	4,39,828	62,19,268	72,77,391	17,42,034
1944–45	127	23,625	19,348	6,42,435	95,53,926	1,07,04,271	23,68,974
1945–46	190	38,230	27,306	12,77,252	2,13,66,085	2,26,90,283	36,86,991
1946–47	277	49,878	41,348	20,48,468	2,43,93,358	2,61,35,826	62,65,758
1947–48	310	53,606	46,324	23,92,791	2,75,09,374	3,22,97,447	71,52,670
1948–49	398	70,580	60,502	38,77,439	4,05,91,717	4,20,59,103	1,43,99,691
1949–50	394	66,960	60,659	38,66,656	2,35,44,410	2,80,46,035	1,14,72,962
1950–51	467	86,234	76,816	51,11,996	3,47,00,187	6,46,71,368	1,32,02,960

(5) *Milk Supply Societies*—The milk supply societies started with a view to provide subsidiary occupation to the agriculturists thrived well during the decennium. The war time conditions were beneficial and there was a rapid increase in their number, membership and transactions. Consequent on the demand for pure and wholesome milk in the urban areas during the war and post-war periods, a great impetus was given to the co-operative milk supply organisations. A large number of milk supply societies were formed in villages around urban areas. The milk produced in these organisations was pooled by central organisation styled as "Co-operative Milk Supply Union" and distributed to the public through their depots and vendors. The milk Co-operatives are the major suppliers of milk to State institutions like the hospitals, jails, etc. During the war period there was a great demand for milk from the Defence Department and the services of co-operative milk supply organizations were utilised by that Department for the supply of pure milk to the army. The Milk Supply Unions at Madras and Coimbatore supplied milk to the military. Besides these, the Madras Milk Supply Union supplied milk to the Child Welfare Centres maintained by the Corporation. At the instance of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Government ordered in 1943 that the milk supplied by the co-operatives and milk supply unions to Government institutions may be paid for at rates exceeding the market rate up to 5 per cent and that this excess in rate might be increased in individual cases recommended by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

In the postwar period also, the milk co-operatives maintained their progress. The public preferred the milk supplied by co-operatives since it was fresh, pure and cheap.

In 1946 Government considered the position of the co-operative milk supply societies and sanctioned a scheme for the appointment of a Dairy Development Officer with staff to make surveys of milk production centres for forming milk supply organisations wherever conditions were favourable, to encourage private people to take to dairy farming and developing the dairy trade generally through advisory services, propaganda and publicity. As a result of these investigations, the following Dairy Development Schemes were submitted to Government (i) opening of a rural creamery at Karunguzhi in Chingleput, district, (ii) formation of five creamery societies in five villages in Coimbatore district, (iii) a 3-year plan to increase the production and supply of milk in the State. In 1948, Government sanctioned the 3-year plan for organising milk supply co-operative societies and developing the existing milk supply co-operative societies and sanctioned supervisory staff. The scheme was extended for a further period of 3 years. From 1945–46 onwards Government sanctioned interest-free loans to milk supply co-operative societies for purchase of milch animals and to milk supply unions for purchase of plant, lorries, etc.

When prohibition was reintroduced in October 1946, more milk supply societies were organised to provide alternative employment to the ex-toddy tappers. The services of Senior Inspectors were given free of cost for organisation and supervision of societies. Subsidies were also given for the purchase of utensils, equipment, etc. The ex-toddy tappers were allowed to pay their share capital in easy instalments. At Ambur in North Arcot district, one milk supply Union was started solely for the ex-tappers. Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 100 to each feeder society for a period of six months towards running expenses as well as free services of a Senior Inspector.

Milk supply was introduced in some rural credit societies also as one of the multi-purpose activities.

Besides the organisation of co-operative milk supply societies, steps were taken to improve the cattle breed and to salvage the dry cows and dry she-buffaloes. There has been heavy loss of cattle wealth due to lack of facilities for salvaging milch animals when they go dry. Good animals found their way to the slaughter houses. This had resulted in the depletion of the country's cattle wealth. In order to improve and promote the cattle wealth, schemes for the salvage of dry cows and she-buffaloes were taken up. The Madras Co-operative Society for salvage of dry cows, the first of its kind and most efficient form of co-operative effort was organised in pursuance of the scheme sanctioned by the Government in 1945. A similar society was started at Vattambedu for salvage of dry she-buffaloes. Government are rendering financial aid and free services of veterinary staff, etc.

Cattle breeding societies specially formed for the purpose took steps to improve the breed of the animals by maintaining stud bulls. Fifty per cent of the cost of the bulls are provided as subsidy by the Government. The bulls are bought under the premium scheme of the Animal Husbandry Department and Rs. 200 per annum is sanctioned for the maintenance of the bulls. In Salem and Coimbatore Districts there are cattle breeding societies which are doing good work.

The tables below give details of the progress made by co-operative milk supply societies and milk supply Unions :—

Milk Supply Societies.

Year. (1)	*Number of Societies.* (2)	*Number of members.* (3)	*Paid up share capital.* (4)	*Value of milk sold.* (5)	*Government loan issued.* (6)
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	59	3,554	35,698	5,36,856	21,766
1942–43	74	3,105	40,716	5,40,034	21,290
1943–44	95	3,690	82,611	5,19,085	62,625
1944–45	161	8,731	1,02,381	12,17,027	81,906
1945–46	197	16,149	1,99,006	25,59,735	1,78,095
1946–47	212	21,140	2,68,258	38,20,554	1,71,585
1947–48	234	19,388	3,74,808	36,84,083	3,43,940
1948–49	323	29,167	4,74,434	56,09,489	5,99,262
1949–50	351	37,605	8,54,542	80,83,862	5,52,161
1950–51	406	43,781	5,94,435	73,90,750	8,64,859

Milk Supply Unions.

Year. (1)	*Number of Unions.* (2)	*Number of members.* (3)	*Value of milk purchased.* (4)	*Value of milk sold.* (5)
			RS,	RS.
1941–42	12	2,255	9,89,995	10,92,625
1942–43	12	2,352	10,55,232	11,42,711
1943–44	13	2,482	13,53,713	14,64,5)4
1944–45	14	2,635	27,71,675	32,85,334
1945–46	14	3,067	47,44,715	53,97,535
1946–47	14	3,258	46,08,985	50,94,752
1947–48	13	2,585	41,93,755	46,31,921
1948–49	17	2,787	45,46,709	57,12,127
1949–50	17	3,139	50,05,048	61,80,199
1950–51	19	4,166	53,30,791	65,61,265

(6) *Land Colonisation Societies.*—The main form of assistance to the agriculturists is no doubt the provision of credit to meet their seasonal cultivation expenses, etc., but other aids to agriculture are almost equally essential such as irrigation facilities, promotion of improved methods of cultivation, reclamation of land, etc. Different types of agricultural co-operatives are doing valuable services to the ryots in these directions. The most important of them are the land colonisation societies formed for the benefit of the landless agricultural labourers.

These societies were formed in the early years of the decennium. Government lands were assigned to them generally free of cost and landless labourers were settled in the colony each being allotted a certain extent of land for cultivation. These societies were under the administrative control of the Revenue Department in the beginning and were later transferred to this Department in July 1945.

These are of the tenant farming type, designed to improve the economic condition of the landless labourers with an agricultural bias and to increase food production as well by reclaiming waste lands and bringing them under the plough. There are two kinds of land colonisation societies one for civilians and the other for ex-servicemen. Government helped the societies by way of free grants and interest-free loans. Free grants are provided at Rs. 10 per member for payment of share capital at Rs. 5 to 10 per acre for purchase of manure in the first year only at Rs. 5 per acre of dry land and Rs. 10 per acre of wet land for purchase of seeds for the first crop only and at Rs. 125 per colonist for purchase of bulls. Interest-free loans at Rs. 50 per colonist for purchase of implements repayable in 10 annual instalments and Rs. 25 per acre for reclamation work were also granted. Free services of agricultural demonstrator and Senior Inspectors to assist the ryots, waiver of cess, land revenue assessment for the first 3 years were also other concessions given to the societies. The land colonisation societies also encouraged their members to take up cottage industries like coir making, basket making, mat weaving, embroidery, etc.

The progress made by these societies during the decennium may be seen from the following table :—

Year.	*Number of colonists.*	*Area of land assigned.*	*Total extent reclaimed and brought under cultivation.*	*Financial Assistance.*	
				Subsidy.	*Loan.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	480	3,052	1,607	1,250	2,725
1942–43	502	3,319	1,683	2,850	3,150
1943–44	782	4,319	2,506	2,670	4,450
1944–45	1,214	5,164	3,448	25,187	27,582
1945–46	1,154	6,681	4,778	46,445	19,044
1946–47	1,597	8,354	6,404	15,765	2,875
1947–48	1,649	9,099	5,716	16,166	26,753
1948–49	2,160	11,300	8,047	19,081	4,588
1949–50	4,516	11,512	8,512	12,047	7,237
1950–51	2,213	12,670	8,436	28,377	48,660

(7) *Scheduled Caste Societies.*—Separate societies for Harijans and Backward Classes were formed as it was considered that the general societies composed mostly of members belonging to the higher classes might not be willing to admit them as members, or might not give due consideration to their interests even if admitted. These societies were intended for the economic uplift of the members belonging to these communities. These are chiefly credit organisations. They issued short term loans to meet the current cultivation expenses of the members. Towards the close of the decennium the registration of such communal societies exclusively for Harijans was not encouraged and they were asked to join the neighbouring credit societies. These societies are under the supervision of Departmental Inspectors who scrutinise their loan applications and send them through the Deputy Registrars concerned to the Central Banks. The progress made by these societies is given below :—

Scheduled Caste Societies.

Year.	*Number of Societies.*	*Members.*	*Loans issued.*	*Working capital.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	RS.
1941–42	794	44,934	1,41,823	5,96,533
1942–43	332	31,268	1,03,283	3,89,387
1943–44	826	46,223	1,06,149	7,34,813
1944–45	860	47,573	1,01,564	7,65,628
1945–46	522	38,940	1,34,958	6,02,450
1946–47	927	28,091	1,39,228	6,88,191
1947–48	895	31,005	1,59,037	6,91,698
1948–49	1,032	38,204	2,40,811	8,35,469
1949–50	1,041	47,857	2,94,593	8,93,060
1950–51	970	46,173	5,85,821	13,50,004

(8) *Kallar Societies.*—In the Madurai district, a number of co-operative societies have been functioning exclusively for the benefit of Kallars. The Government have been financing these societies through a special staff of Kallar Reclamation. These societies provide funds to the Kallars for cultivation expenses and also arrange for the marketing of the produce raised by them. A special staff under the control of the Deputy Collector attended to the supervision of these societies. These societies are mostly in Madurai district in areas almost exclusively occupied by them.

The table below indicates the working of these societies during the decennium :—

Kallar Societies.

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Members.*	*Loans disbursed.*	*Working capital.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	RS.
1941–42	100	2,560	1,17,670	56,895
1942–43	143	2,576	1,07,690	57,890
1943–44	210	5,308	1,47,581	1,43,763
1944–45	207	5,289	1,41,221	77,908
1945–46	180	4,000	1.57,150	97,080
1946–47	262	6,766	1,99,660	4,73,690
1947–48	290	12,931	1,85,678	5,78,731
1948–49	272	10,956	1,13,962	6,03,342
1949–50	275	13,585	2,88,272	6,08,001
1950–51	289	15,905	3,20,872	7,62,566

(9) *Fishermen Co-operatives.*—The fishermen societies were formed to develope the fishing trade and to ameliorate the condition of the fishermen. In this trade there is a chain of middlemen such as boat owners, commission agents, wholesale merchants, etc., who also function as money-lenders to these poor folk. Almost all things required by fishermen for carrying on their trade, such as boats, nets yarn, sail cloth, etc., as well as credit for their domestic needs are being obtained through these middlemen. These middlemen hardly allow the fishermen to dispose of their catches in the open market except to themselves at prices advantageous to them and they also manage to keep the fishermen perpetually indebted to them. It is this domination by the middlemen in the fishing industry that had led to the formation of co-operative societies exclusively for the benefit of fishermen. These co-operative societies besides catering to the credit needs of their members have also been purchasing and supplying their domestic and other requirements such as foodstuffs, yarn for making fishing nets, etc. They took on lease fishing rights and subleased them to their members. Their membership and activities during the decennium may be seen in the following table :—

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Members.*	*Working capital.*	*Value of lease obtained.*	*Value of fish Sold.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	73	3,655	1,38,395	4,598	13,796
1942–43	73	3,567	2,32,202	5,011	19,000
1943–44	74	3,983	1,35,594	905	38,745
1944–45	73	4,077	1,43,758	8,912	46,120
1945–46	79	5,059	1,62,687	6,945	45,725
1946–47	89	7,430	2,26,375	44,534	81,489
1947–48	93	7,900	2,41,944	55,209	86,141
1948–49	111	10,678	4,10,846	64,146	98,777
1949–50	116	11,765	5,36,693	61,126	93,869
1950–51	144	19,724	8,68,081	1,40,287	6,64,174

(10) *Cottage Industrial Societies.*—The cottage industrial co-operatives other than handloom weavers' co-operative societies, are formed generally for small scale village industries which are carried on by workers in their own looms and where manual labour plays greater part than machinery in the production of the articles. The tools and appliances used are simple and cheap and the capital invested is not much. They are meant to give employment to the agriculturists so as to secure them additional income. There were the following types of cottage industrial societies, hand spinning, cumbly weaving, lace making, embroidery, coir making, metal works, leather tanning, leather works, basket making, mat weaving, pottery, etc. These are institutions with slender financial resources. The main difficulties experienced by these societies were lack of funds to purchase raw materials, tools and implements, lack of proper technical assistance and want of capital, well organised marketing agency for the sale of finished goods. In the matter of disposal of the finished goods, they had to face competition of the cheap machine made goods.

In order to help the societies to function properly, Government provided them with free grants and loans for purchase of appliances, raw materials, etc., in their initial stages of working and also the free services of Departmental Inspectors to manage their affairs. In some cases the services of technical staff were also employed by the societies either with Government aid or with subsidies provided by the State and Central Co-operative Banks.

The progress in the working of these societies is indicated in the table below :—

Cottage Industrial Societies.

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Members.*	*Value of raw materials purchased.*	*Value of finished goods produced.*	*Value of finished goods sold.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	37	2,838	35,472	1,04,252	1,19,346
1942–43	41	2,953	39,449	1,22,410	1,41,850
1943–44	49	3,795	43,148	1,37,065	1,49,008
1944–45	55	4,154	62,663	2,01,053	2,15,058
1945–46	53	4,644	1,59,953	3,02,878	3,82,383
1946–47	71	6,214	2,51,900	4,68,950	5,44,998
1947–48	81	8,039	3,44,170	5,73,072	7,84,775
1948–49	93	10,974	2,23,490	7,02,207	8,86,992
1949–50	103	10,991	8,24,260	11,33,928	13,57,611
1950–51	107	11,376	7,47,221	11,29,505	12,04,425

(11) *Housing Societies.*—In the post-war years, housing assumed greater importance as living accommodation in the urban areas became inadequate and there was great demand for more houses. The factors which contributed for this state of affairs were :—

(i) the migration of the villagers to the towns and cities owing to the growing industrialization of the country ;

(ii) the growth of the population beyond imaginable limits which was not commensurate with the increase in the number of houses ;

(iii) the increase of the professional classes in the urban areas ; and

(iv) the desire on the part of people for sanitary housing comforts and other civic amenities.

Co-operative housing societies were pressed into service to meet this demand for more houses. Housing Committees consisting of officials and non-officials were formed in the City and in the districts for selecting sites for putting up new colonies through the co-operative agency. New types of co-operative housing societies were formed and Government provided long term loans to these societies for financing the construction of houses for their members.

Apart from the establishment of more building societies of the ordinary type which were functioning in the State and providing 20 years loan to their members for the construction of houses on their individual sites, Co-operative House Building Societies and Co-operative House Construction Societies were also formed in many towns. These societies acquired lands, prepared layout with necessary amenities and provided sites to their members. The former type of societies undertook construction of houses on behalf of the members while the latter constructed houses on its own account and allotted them to the members under the hire purchase system. Another type of co-operative housing societies called the Co-operative Township was also started. There is one such society functioning at Katpadi in North Arcot district. Besides providing funds for the construction of houses, Government provided other facilities also, in the Housing Societies to hasten acquisition proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act. Special staff was employed under the control of the Registrar. Government also assisted these societies in the procurement of building materials such as timber, iron, cement, etc., at controlled rates. With the assistance provided, these societies are able to put up large number of houses and reduce to a considerable extent the housing shortage in many places.

Towards the close of the decennium, Government sanctioned a scheme of rural housing also.

(12) *Ameliorative Work connected with Prohibition* :—Madras is the first State which introduced prohibition. Prohibition was introduced by stages from October 1946, and by October 1948, the entire State became dry. The introduction of Prohibition resulted in throwing out of employment a large number of ex-toddy tappers. The problem of providing alternative employment had therefore to be tackled. Other ameliorative measures such as the provision of counter attraction to drink, organisation of rural recreation, encouragement of rural reconstruction also had to be undertaken. Government constituted a separate branch for ameliorative work connected with prohibition under the control of the Commissioner of Prohibition and placed it in charge of a Co-operative Joint Registrar who functioned as the Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Amelioration) also. District Officers of the grade of Deputy Registrars were appointed as Special Development Officers and they were assisted by Assistant Development Officers, Rural Recreation Officers and Village guides.

Co-operative jaggery manufacturing societies were organised in large numbers and ex-toddy tappers were encouraged to join these societies. A special staff of Senior Inspectors was appointed for supervision of these societies and they were empowered to grant licences to tapper members of jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies for tapping toddy from various kinds of palm trees like palmyrah, coconut, date and sago for the manufacture of palm jaggery.

The tappers were encouraged to adopt improved lines in the process of manufacture and to give them the necessary demonstration and training in this regard, a special staff of Palm Gur Instructors was employed with technical control under a State Palm Gur Organiser at State level. The Palm Gur Instructors were given necessary training in the training schools started for the purpose by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board at Cuddalore. To facilitate the Co-operative marketing of jaggery, co-operative federations were also formed in the districts of Tirunelveli and Coimbatore. Besides providing employment to the tappers, the jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies encouraged the undertaking of other cottage industries also. Milk Supply Co-operative Societies for the benefit of ex-tappers were also organised. The Ambur Co-operative Milk Supply Union in the North Arcot district an organisation of this type, did useful services to the tappers with the facilities provided by the Government in the shape of subsidies and loans. The Mettupatti Land Colonisation Society in Salem district provided a good number of ex-tappers with land in reasonable holdings for cultivation purposes. The Ayothiapatnam Rugget and Carpet Weavers' Society in Salem district also provided the ex-tappers with work in the weaving of ruggets and carpets on wages basis.

The amelioration of ex-addicts was also undertaken by organising various type of co-operative societies for their benefit. Special attention was paid to the encouragement of thrift especially among the ex-addicts so that the savings which could have otherwise been spent on drink might be pooled and accumulated, for their economic improvement.

Apart from co-operative societies, organisation of the type of Grama Sanghams were formed in many villages and these Sangams in many cases did useful work by organising rural recreation tournaments, opening of reading rooms and such other recreational and developmental activities. The ameliorative work connected with prohibition was transferred from the Board of Revenue to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the year, 1948. The following statement shows the progress made by the jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies :—

Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Societies.

Years.	*Number of Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Societies.*	*Production in maunds.*	*Production value in Rupees.*	*Number of ex-tappers benefited.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(IN LAKHS).	(IN LAKHS).	
1948–49	470	24·917	127·096	99145
1949–50	1,881	27·450	122·800	149,000
1950–51	2,017	36·060	136 880	165,000

(13) *Accessibility for relief.*—Communication between nearly all parts of the State is now easy and there is no district which is not connected with the rest of the State by railway. Along the sea coast, regular traffic is maintained by steamers between the Chief sea ports whilst on the east-coast from Kakinada in Andhra State to Madras and further south, there is, for nine months of the year, an unbroken system of inland water carriage. Subsidiary to the railways, the interior lines of communications by the road have also been greatly extended and though the condition of the roads in some districts calls for much improvement, still most parts of the State are now fully accessible to trade. With the improvement of communications and the facilities they give for the importation of food supplies from beyond the State or from one district to another and for the migration of the people from an affected to a more favoured area, the danger even in the most severe and prolonged drought of famine, so severly prolonged and destructive as that of 1877–78, has been in a great measure removed.

(14) *Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.*—Out of the total population **of 35,734,489 in the** State 15·87 per cent of people are Scheduled Castes and 0·35 per cent **are** Scheduled Tribes. Among Scheduled Castes, 49·38 per cent are males and among Scheduled

Tribes 46·23 per cent are females. The following table shows the districtwise population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State :—

District.	Scheduled Castes.			Scheduled Tribes		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras City	79,057	84,641	163,698	3,333	2,388	5,721
Chingleput	263,172	263,123	526,295	1,598	1,767	3,365
South Arcot	337,137	352,682	689,819	2,814	2,151	4,965
North Arcot	251,926	252,167	504,093	10,576	6,450	17,026
Salem	245,727	252,195	497,922	389	308	697
Coimbatore	232,294	233,460	465,754	12,502	12,486	24,988
Tiruchirappalli	244,898	253,410	498,308	1,079	33	1,112
Tanjore	325,794	331,028	656,822	..	..	..
Madurai	216,190	220,131	436,312	..	..	..
Ramanathapuram	146,037	151,947	297,984	29	2	31
Tirunelveli	182,558	189,146	371,704	..	..	..
South Kanara	54,761	58,871	113,632	5,124	5,231	10,355
Malabar	192,649	200,151	392,800	28,782	26,354	55,136
The Nilgiris	28,807	28,167	56,974	1,774	1,300	3,074
State o	2,801,007	2,871,119	5,672,126	68,000	58,470	126,470

To improve the economic conditions of the down-trodden Scheduled Caste people, the Madras Government first started the work early in 1920 under the supervision of the Commissioner of Labour Department and continued the work till the year 1948–49. No considerable progress, however, has been made by this Department in the direction in which it was started. After the attainment of Freedom in August 1947, the Government of India focussed its full attention on the uplift of Harijans and wanted to take various kinds of ameliorative measures spending considerable amount. Finding it difficult to solve the problem by the Labour Department, the Government of Madras constituted a separate department called the Harijan Welfare Department under the supervision of Director of Harijan Welfare in the year 1949–50. During the period 1949–50 and 1950–51 this Department has played a considerable part under the following items of work :—

(i) *Provision of house-sites.*—House sites have been provided in the various districts by assignment of land at the disposal of Government and by acquisition of private lands. The total number of house sites provided since the commencement of activities by the Harijan Welfare Department up to the end of the year 1950–51 was 53,203.

(ii) *Maintenance of schools and sanction of grants.*—More schools have been started in the Harijan colonies to impart education, and to maintain them in good conditions more funds were sanctioned to those schools for construction and repair of school buildings. The amount involved towards the establishment expenditure of those schools was met by this department. The total number of schools in the Harijan colonies in the State at the end of the decennium was 889 with the strength of 64,546 pupils (42,550 boys and 21,996 girls). Midday meals, books, slates, etc., were supplied free of cost to the poor Harijan pupils. Residential, non-residential and industrial scholarships for the school and college courses were granted to the deserving poor Harijan and Backward class students, the annual income of whose parents or guardians does not exceed Rs. 1,200. Besides, Government Harijan hostels were maintained. The Government were also subsidising private Harijan hostels, each eligible boarder being given an annual grant of Rs. 150. Exemption from payment of examination fees was sanctioned to the pupils appearing for various Government examinations.

(iii) *Provision of wells for the supply of drinking water.*—During the decennium ending with 1950–51 the Harijan Welfare Department has constructed 3,063 wells and repaired 1,500 old wells in the State involving a total expenditure of Rs. 21,84,541–6–7 especially in the Harijan colonies to provide good supply of drinking water besides wells sunk under the Rural Welfare Schemes. Grants were made for new wells as well as for repair of old wells.

(iv) *Provision of sanitary amenities, pathways, street lighting and burning or burial grounds.*—Under this head the Department has spent Rs. 44,501–9–0 for the construction of latrines, urinals, bath rooms, acquisition of lands for pathways and burning or burial grounds for the use of Harijans and formation roads to link the isolated Harijan colonies with main roads and provision of sanitary amenities in the Harijan colonies.

(v) *Assignment of lands.*—During the year 1950–51, 110,168 acres of cultivable waste lands were assigned to the landless poor Harijans for cultivation and the rough estimate of area cultivated was 42,708 acres.

(vi) The salutary effect which the passing of the Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities (Amendment) Act, 1947, and the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act of 1947 is having on the minds of both Harijans and the caste Hindus is clearly discernible

now. The caste Hindus came to realise that the Harijans have a right to move on equal terms with them and be treated as an integral part of society. It is expected that the various measures devised by the Harijan Welfare Department will improve the conditions of the depressed Harijan people in all aspects and enable them to take their proper place in the society.

In the year 1948–49, a Village Vigilance Committee was appointed by the district Harijan Welfare Advisory Committee in consultation with the local Harijan members of the Legislative Assembly to watch closely the difficulties to which the Harijans are subjected and if possible to bring about a settlement of the disputes, or to report the matter to the Harijan Welfare Officers. Harijan Day was celebrated every month in all the districts during the decennium in accordance with the instructions of the Government.

(15) *Prohibition.*—Prohibition was first tried in the districts of North Arcot and Salem in the year 1937–38 and was subsequently scrapped. It was re-introduced on 1st October 1946 in the districts of Salem and North Arcot and introduced for the first time in Coimbatore district. On 1st October 1947 it was extended to the Nilgiris, South Kanara, Malabar, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai districts. On 2nd October 1948, prohibition was extended to the remaining districts of Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. The enforcement of prohibition was vested in the Prohibition Department in the Malabar, South Kanara, The Nilgiris, Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts and the Police Department was in charge of the enforcement work in other districts. Toddy, arrack and foreign liquor shops and ganja and opium shops were closed down in these districts, with effect from the date of enforcement of prohibition. The following table shows the total number of prohibition offences of all types reported during the years 1946–47 to 1950–51.

District.	1946–47.	1947–48.	1948–49.	1949–50.	1950–51.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Chingleput	..	..	593	1,469	3,186
South Arcot	..	..	1,366	2,740	2,798
North Arcot	1,797	7,020	9,139	5,956	9,451
Salem	1,832	5,548	5,312	6,906	8,937
Coimbatore	1,010	1,501	2,171	2,204	3,075
Tiruchirappalli	..	1,463	1,846	1,728	1,773
Tanjore	..	1,012	1,509	961	1,272
Madurai	..	1,345	1,917	854	1,421
Ramanathapuram	..	..	153	389	505
Tirunelveli	..	..	587	840	1,434
South Kanara	..	681	1,484	1,550	1,344
Malabar	..	899	2,677	2,242	2,017
The Nilgiris	..	55	128	118	191
State total	4,639	19,524	28,882	27,957	37,404

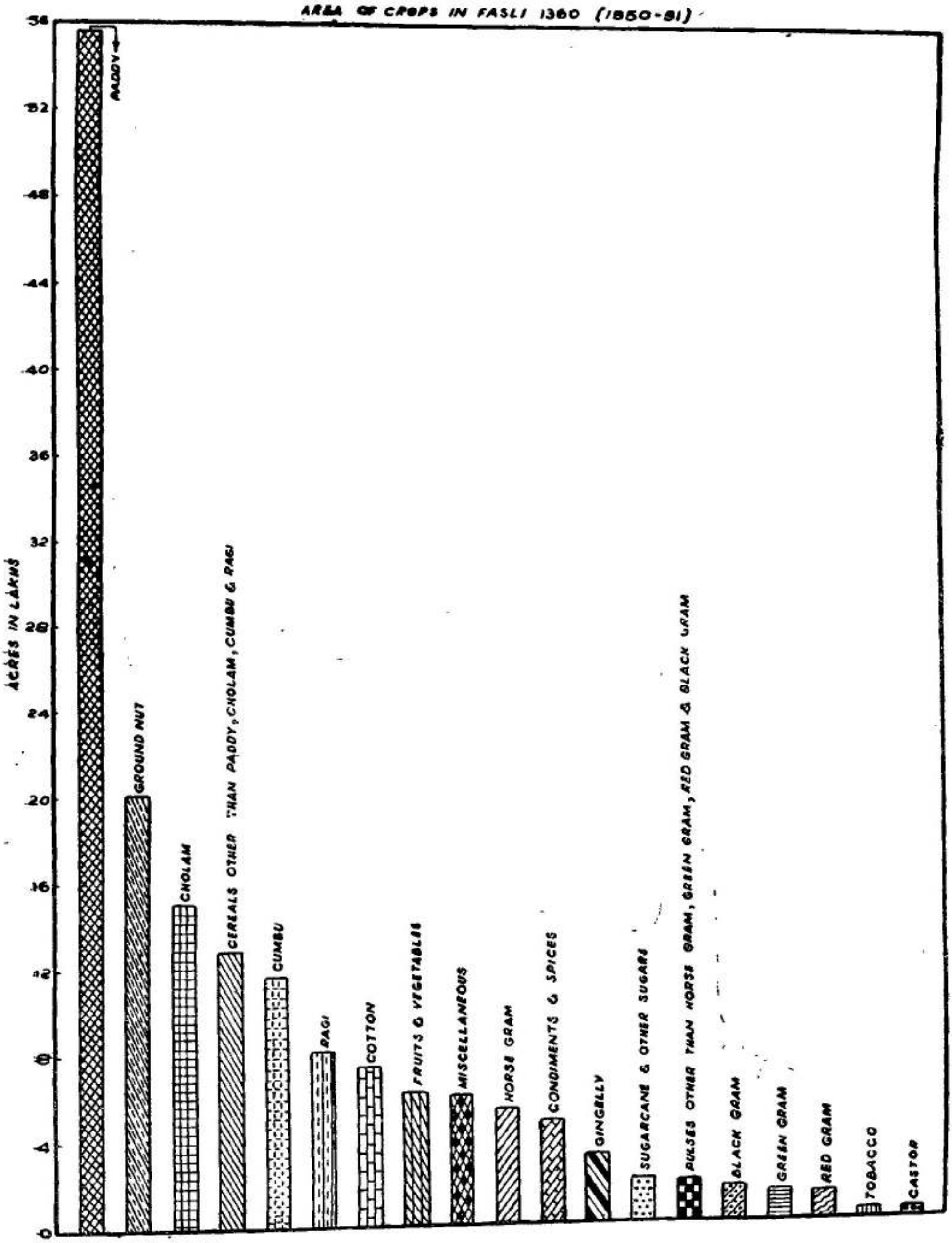
As Prohibition involves the changing of the habits of a large section of the public, Government provided ameliorative measures, viz., provision of substitutes for drink, rural recreation centres, ballad singers, propaganda vans, parks and cinemas. The ameliorative work was being attended to by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Due to enforcement of Prohibition, thousands of toddy-tappers were thrown out of employment. Provision of alternative work to the ex-tappers was engaging the attention of the Government. Licences were granted to them for manufacture of jaggery from sweet toddy. They were absorbed in the cottage and small scale industries, road works, etc. To increase the income of the ex-tappers, loans were granted for purchase of cows and she-buffaloes and milk supply societies were organised. Under the Housing Scheme, the co-operative society acquired suitable sites, constructed the required number of houses and allotted them to the houseless ex-tappers on hire-purchase system.

As a result of prohibition there has been a considerable improvement in the social and economic conditions of the poor and middle class people who suffered a lot for the past many decades due to drunkenness. The desire for drink among the ex-addicts slowly disappeared and they reconciled themselves to the changed conditions. Domestic quarrels and street-brawls have decreased to a considerable extent and villages present a calmer and more lively appearance. The ex-addicts and their families are generally reported to be well-fed and well dressed. They look cheerful and they are able to save out of their earnings. Prohibition is generally welcomed by all.

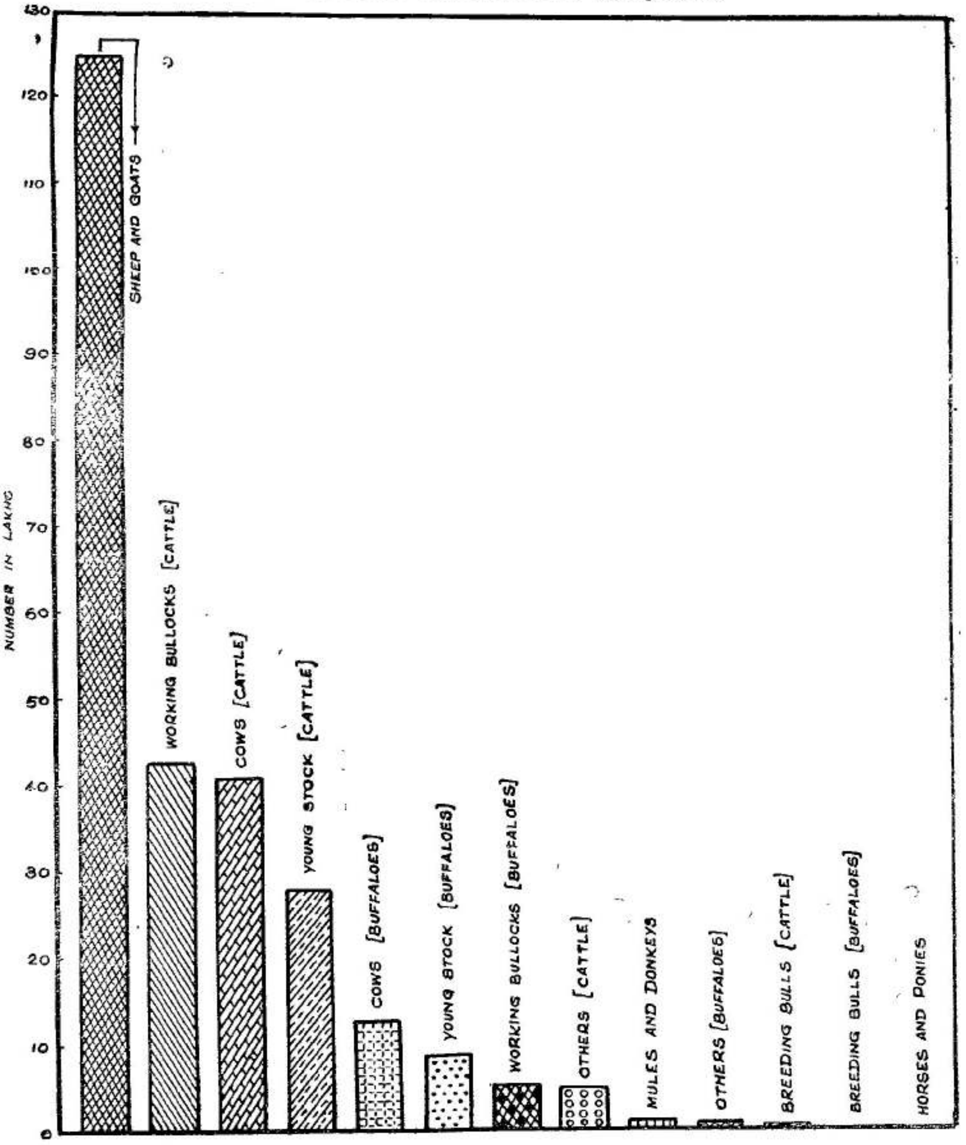
MADRAS STATE

AREA OF CROPS IN FASLI 1360 (1950-51)



MADRAS STATE

AGRICULTURAL STOCK IN FASLI 1360 [1950-51]

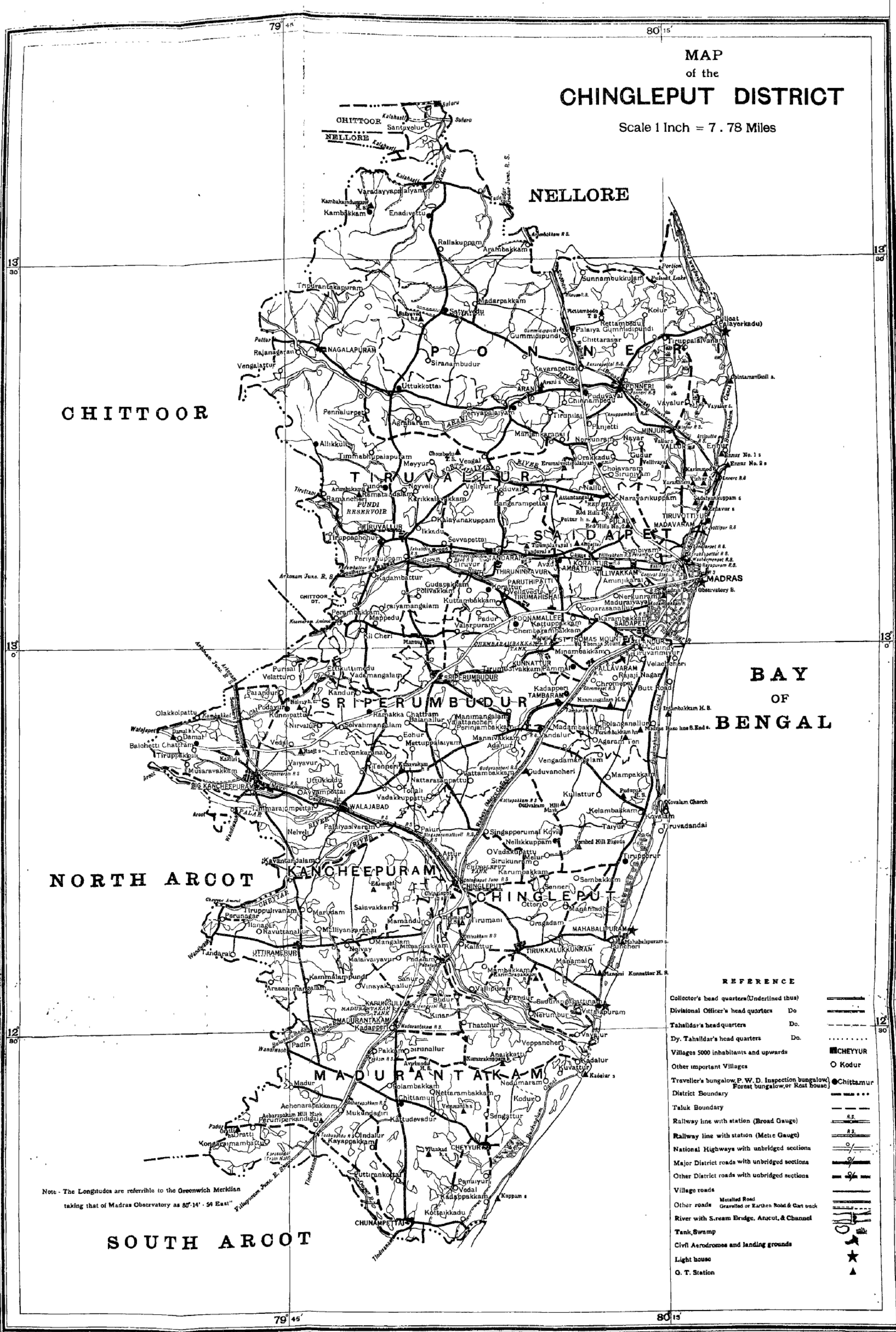


STATISTICAL ATLAS

FOR THE DECENNIUM ENDING FASLI 1360

(1950-51)

CHINGLEPUT



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P. S. P., G. S. O., Madras.

STATISTICAL ATLAS

CHINGLEPUT

This district is a flat strip of country bounded on the east by the Bay of Bengal with a coast line of 115 miles, on the south by South Arcot, on the west by North Arcot and Chittoor and on the north by Nellore. Madras City is enclosed between its north-eastern boundary and the sea.

During the decennium under report, a number of non-Government villages were taken over by the Government under the Estate Abolition Act and the details of the villages so taken over are furnished below :—

Name of the taluk.	Number of proprietory villages taken over.	
	Zamin.	*Shrotrium.*
Madurantakam	128	26
Sriperumbudur	42	19
Ponneri	131	36
Tiruvallur	160	41
Chingleput	37	29
Kancheepuram	3	35
Saidapet	5	25
Total ..	506	211

During the decennium, a portion of Saidapet taluk was transferred to the Madras City. The details of the number of villages transferred and their area are furnished below :—

	Number.	*Area.*
		ACS.
(1) Ryotwari villages	23	9,777
(2) Zamin villages	4	1,675
(3) Shrotrium villages	2	2,304

2. *General feature.*—The only hills of any importance in the district are the Nagalapuram Hills and the Kambakkam Hills. The general aspect of the terrain is that of an almost level plain fringed along the sea coast by a series of sand hills and broken by a few rocky hills towards the south. Behind the sea coast ridge of blown sand, lies a net work of lagoons or back-waters connected by the Buckingham Canal, which is a line of water communication running parallel to the coast line from the south to the north end of the district. The district is generally flat with a large extent of sandy, stony, and uprofitable waste covered to some extent by low scrub jungle or palmyrahs. The district was ranked the eleventh in respect of yield of paddy per acre in fasli 1360 when compared with other districts in the State according to crop sampling surveys.

The district is crossed from west to east by the Araniar, the Kortalaiyar and the Palar rivers all of which take their origin outside the district. The Palar which receives the Cheyyar, an important tributary within the district, has a course of about forty miles. It is by nature capricious and uncertain, liable to heavy freshes and long drought at intervals. It has a heavy fall and consequently a strong current. A considerable number of irrigation channels take off from it during its course. The Kortalaiyar is tapped to provide water for the Red Hills and several other tanks. It feeds also the Chembrabakkam tank, through a part of the course of Cooum river, which rises in the district and enters the sea at Madras.

The only forest in the district is some comparatively poor growth on the Nagalapuram and Kambakkam Hills, but on the sand hills of the sea-coast and elsewhere very large areas have been planted by private enterprise in recent years with casuarina which has materially altered the physical aspect of the coast and affords a supply of firewood to Madras.

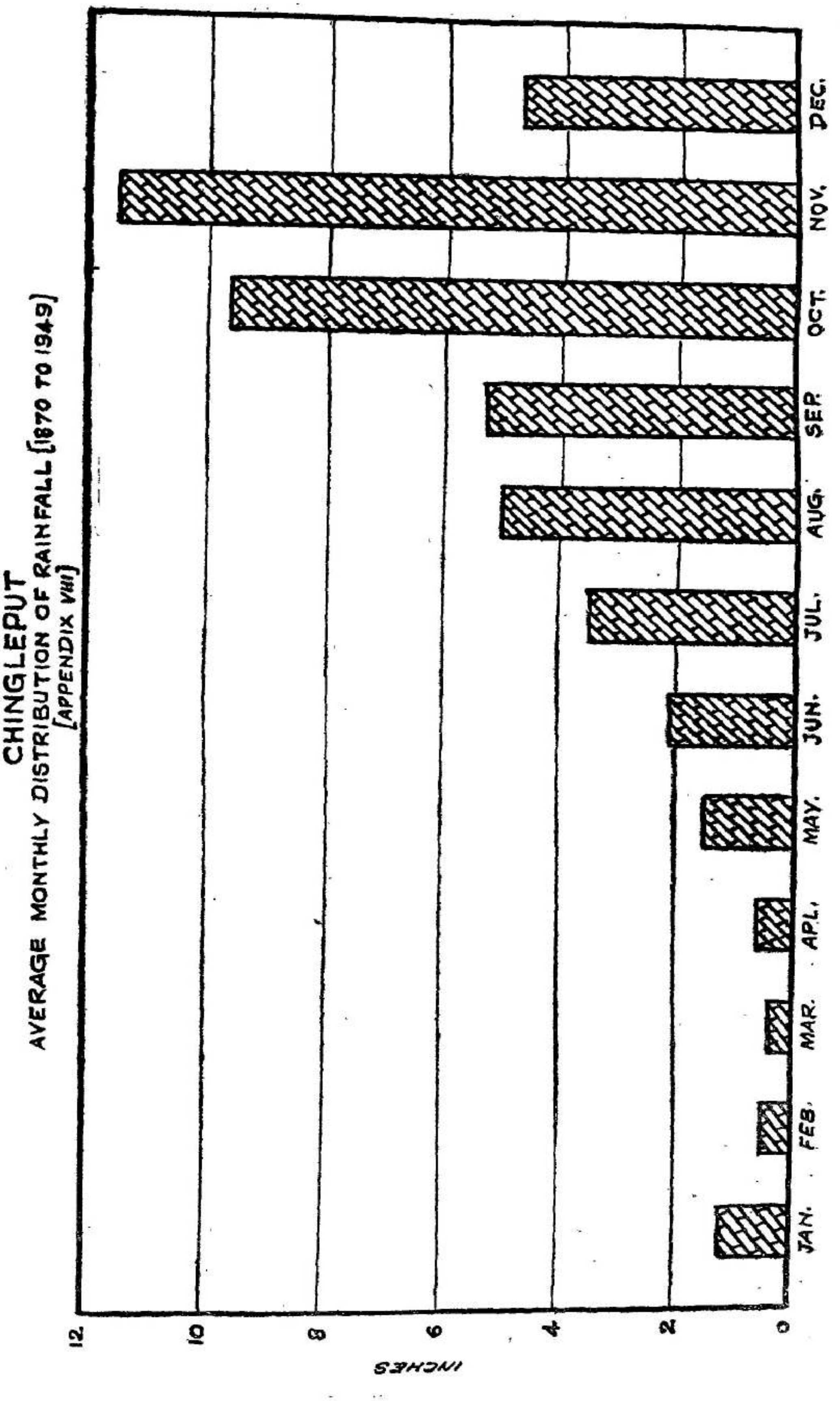
Headquarters of the district within Madras City.—Madras City (1,416,056), though a separate district, is the natural capital of the district which surrounds it on all sides, except the east. The headquarters of the Collector are situated within the limits of Madras City. Chingleput (population 22,660, revenue Rs. 2,00,225), Kancheepuram (population 84,810, revenue Rs. 3,70,673) and Tiruvallur (population 18,847, revenue Rs. 1,33,182) are the three municipalities in the district. Kancheepuram is a celebrated place of pilgrimage and the centre of a large weaving industry. The other places of importance in the district are St. Thomas Mount (15,125), an old military cantonment, nine miles from Madras. Tiruvottiyur (22,393) is practically a suburb of Madras, Madurantakam (9,216) is a sacred place and also the headquarters of the taluk, and Thirukkalikundram (11,407), Tirupporur (3,725), Sriperumbudur (6,850) and Mahabalipuram (1,746) are places of pilgrimage; and Uttiramerur (12,128) is the headquarters of a sub-taluk and an ancient town. Mahabalipuram is also a place of archaeological interest drawing visitors from all parts of India and overseas. Pulicat, Sadras and Covelong on the sea-coast were the settlements of the Dutch East India Company from the 17th Century to 1825 and we still find the ruins of Dutch Forts. Pulicat was the headquarters of the Dutch on the whole Eastern Coast of India till the year 1689. Pullalore in Kancheepuram taluk is a place of historical importance for a battle was fought there in 1780 during the Second Mysore War. In this district there are seven taluks which were formerly grouped under three Revenue divisions, viz., Saidapet, Tiruvallur and Chingleput, the last being a Sub-Collector's division. Later, the Saidapet Revenue Division was abolished in the year 1949. Tambaram, the southern terminus of the Madras sub-urban electric train service, with the Railway Colony and the Madras Christian College, is fast developing into a town. The Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium provides treatment to a large number of patients at Tambaram. In the sub-urban area of Madras City lying within the limits of Saidapet taluk of this district a large number of industries have sprung up during the decennium under report, and the chief amongst them are the following :—

(1) Standard Motor Works, Perungalathoor.
(2) T.I. Cycles, Ambathoor.
(3) Asok Leyland Motors, Ennore.
(4) Imperial Tobacco Company, Ernavoor.
(5) Corborandum Universal, Limited, Tiruvottiyur.
(6) K.C.P., Limited, Tiruvottiyur.
(7) Madras Rubber Factory, Tiruvottiyur.
(8) Radio Electrical, Limited, Tiruvottiyur.
(9) National Carbon Company, Limited, Tiruvottiyur.
(10) Genbolic Gas Industries, Limited, Tiruvottiyur.
(11) Reid Timber Works, Tiruvottiyur.
(12) Madras Leather Industries, Pozhal.
(13) Wood Screw Company, Pozhal.
(14) Pilot Pen Company, Pozhal.
(15) Kasi Brick Works, Aminjikarai.
(16) Jaya Brick Works, Aminjikarai.
(17) Golden Brick Works, Aminjikarai.

The old industries such as Gordon Woodroffee Leather Works at Pallavaram, Crome Leather Factory at Chrompet and the Western India Match Factory at Tiruvottiyur continue to function in this district.

3. (*a*) *Climate.*—The climate of the district is on the whole temperate. The mean temperature is about 83°F varying from about 63°F to 108°F during the years 1946–50, the extreme heat being tempered by sea breeze.

(*b*) *Public Health.*—The general health of the district is good. However it suffers periodically from epidemics of cholera and smallpox. Malaria is prevalent on the coast from Ennore to Pulicat. The district health scheme was inaugurated in the year 1923 and there are eight health inspectors working in the seven taluks under the guidance of the District Health Officer. Under the new scheme for improving rural health, many health units have been formed and have been doing useful service at several centres. There has been no perceptible change during the decennium under report.


CHINGLEPUT
AVERAGE MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL (1870 TO 1949)
[APPENDIX VIII]
JAN.
FEB.
MAR.
APL.
MAY.
JUN.
JUL.
AUG.
SEP.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
INCHES

A statement showing the number of births and deaths, and deaths according to various causes in the district for the decade 1941–50, is given below :—

Year.	*Births.*	*Deaths.*	*Death due to* *Cholera.*	*Small-pox.*	*Plague.*	*Fevers.*	*Dysentery and diarrhoea.*	*Respiratory diseases.*	*Child birth (females).*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1941	64,012	44,501	13	48	..	7,457	4,019	4,227	512
1942	63,825	44,611	423	45	..	6,739	3,399	3,925	511
1943	55,955	49,629	4,846	208	2	6,658	3,911	4,085	456
1944	51,697	53,459	712	531	1	8,432	4,078	4,687	518
1945	49,518	44,780	336	667	2	7,452	3,108	4,321	379
1946	58,355	33,953	5	519	..	6;383	2,283	3,468	437
1947	58,640	37,376	12	144	11	4,981	3,179	3 377	424
1948	54,585	36,461	1,745	257	4	4,538	2,441	3,239	385
1949	56,532	34,912	778	280	..	4,207	2,170	3,163	278
1950	53,519	38,995	512	674	..	5,491	2,452	3,243	257
Average	56,664	41,568	938	337	2	6,234	3,103	3,775	416
Percentage to total deaths	..	...	2·3	0.8	..	15·0	7·5	9·1	1·0

The average birth-rate registered during the decade in the district, viz., 30·7 per mille, showed a fall of 6·2 per mille when compared with 36·9 in the previous decade. The rate was lower than the rate for the State by 2·1 per mille. The average death-rate was 22·4 per mille as compared with 24·0 in the previous decade showing a decrease of 1·6 per mille. The rate was higher than the rate for the State by 0·5 per mille. The survival rate is, therefore, comparatively small.

The average mortality rate from small-pox decreased by 0·04 per mille to 0·23, from fevers by 0·12 per mille to 3·41, from dysentry and diarrhoea by 0·09 per mille to 1·70 and from respiratory diseases by 0·07 per mille to 2·03, while the rate from child-births increased by 5·90 per mille to 7·21 during the decade as compared with the previous decade. The average mortality rate from cholera was 0·51 per mille for both the decades. The average death rates due to cholera, fevers, dysentry and diarrhoea, respiratory diseases and child-births were slightly lower than the rates for the State, while the rate due to smallpox was slightly higher.

4. *Rainfall.*—During the decennium, the average rainfall was above normal in all the periods, i.e., in dry weather period by 10·0 per cent, in hot weather period by 64·6 per cent, in south-west monsoon period by 4·9 per cent and in north-east monsoon period by 2·4 per cent. The average annual rainfall was above the normal by 6·2 per cent. The first showers of the south-west monsoon are usually expected about the middle of June but they are intermittent and uncertain and it is not until July that rain can usually be counted on. Showery weather continues through August and September. Then the south-west wind dies away leaving the air sultry and appressive until about the middle of October when the north-east monsoon sets in. It begins with very heavy rainfall and afterwards showers continue generally till the middle or end of December. This monsoon is the most needed for wet crops, especially paddy. The following is an abstract of the rainfall averages for the eighty years ending 1949 :—

Taluk with rainfall recording station.	*Dry weather (January to March).*	*Hot weather (April and May.)*	*South-West monsoon (June to September).*	*North-East monsoon (October to December).*	*Annual total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Madurantakam— (Madurantakam and Cheyyur)	2·41	2·29	16·23	27·50	48·43
Kancheepuram— (Kancheepuram and Uthiramerur) ..	1·86	2·59	18·51	21·37	44·33
Chingleput— (Chingleput and Covelong)	2·05	1·81	15·82	25·31	44·99
Saidapet— (Saidapet)	2·35	2·10	15·52	31·42	51·40
Sriperumbudur— (Sriperumbudur and Poonamallee) ..	2·01	1·89	15·88	26·01	45·79
Tiruvallur— (Tiruvallur)	2·15	2·25	16·09	22·11	42·60
Ponneri— (Kattur, Athipattu, Ponneri and Satyavedu).	2·12	1·84	13·31	28·62	45·89
District average ..	2·08	2 20	16·09	26·16	46·53

(Please *see* the Chart prepage.)

The pre-monsoon rainfall is almost uniform throughout the district. The south-west monsoon is heavier in the south than in the north. The north-east monsoon rains are more heavy in the taluks adjoining the sea-coast than in the interior but is very variable. The annual average rainfall of the district during the eighty years ending 1949 is 46·53 inches with extremes such as 19·33 inches in 1876 and 78·43 inches in 1946.

The agricultural prospects of the district depend upon the local rainfall. No rain is expected for purposes of cultivation during April and May. A very small extent under wells is cultivated with paddy or vegetables and the agriculturists begin to plough their lands if rain is received. In the south-west monsoon (June to September), the sowing of ' pulidikkal ' or ' manavari ' paddy is done and this paddy occupies about 21 per cent of the total area under paddy in the district. Early dry crops are also cultivated and they cover comparatively small areas. Ragi which is the chief of such crops is cultivated mainly with the aid of private wells. The district has an exceptionally large proportion of its arable area under paddy cultivation and depends even more on paddy than most other districts in the State. Wet paddy is sown as a first crop at the close of the south-west monsoon. When the north-east monsoon fails this main crop is affected badly causing distress among the agricultural classes. Such a large scale failure of crops in the district occurred during faslis 1357, 1358, 1359 and 1360.

5. *Agricultural practices.*—The agricultural practices of this district do not differ greatly from those of the other parts of South India. The main crop of the district is paddy sown dry after preparing the fields with the country or iron ploughs and manuring the fields with farmyard manure, house-sweepings, etc. The manure is incorporated in the soil during the course of ploughings given before sowing. The crops of paddy mainly Vadan Samba, Sirumani variety or Bayakonda are sown at the end of the south-west monsoon with seed drills and inter-cultivated with horrows (palagu) as a dry crop till tanks receive sufficient water in November-December when water is let into the fields to make the conditions swampy. The crop is manured at this stage with groundnut cake, ammonium sulphate, and other chemicals too. The crop is harvested in January, February, and even in March. Early sown short duration crops are harvested in December, January, and a second crop manavari (short-duration) paddy is raised in such fields. This second crop short-duration paddy is transplanted. The crop requires green-manure while puddling. Groundnut cake is applied at the time of transplanting and ammonium sulphate at the time of weeding. The ryots are rapidly taking up to departmental methods of preserving cattle dung products in dry earth sheds and manure pits. Growing of green-manure crops like sunhemp, indigo, dhaincha and kolingi is becoming more popular in all the taluks. The use of chemical fertilisers is generally on the increase in all the taluks of the district.

Sowing is done mostly by seed drill in a dry soil or by hand in the puddle. The principle of crop rotation is understood by the ryots and followed to a certain extent. But in practice the ryots choose to raise only paddy crops without any break with the result that their fields are easily susceptible of being attacked by pests. This happens mostly under the fields irrigated by pumpsets which are cultivated with three crops in a year. The advice tendered by the touring officers of the Agricultural and Revenue Departments to take up to the system of crop rotation is gradually having some effect on the ryots of such fields.

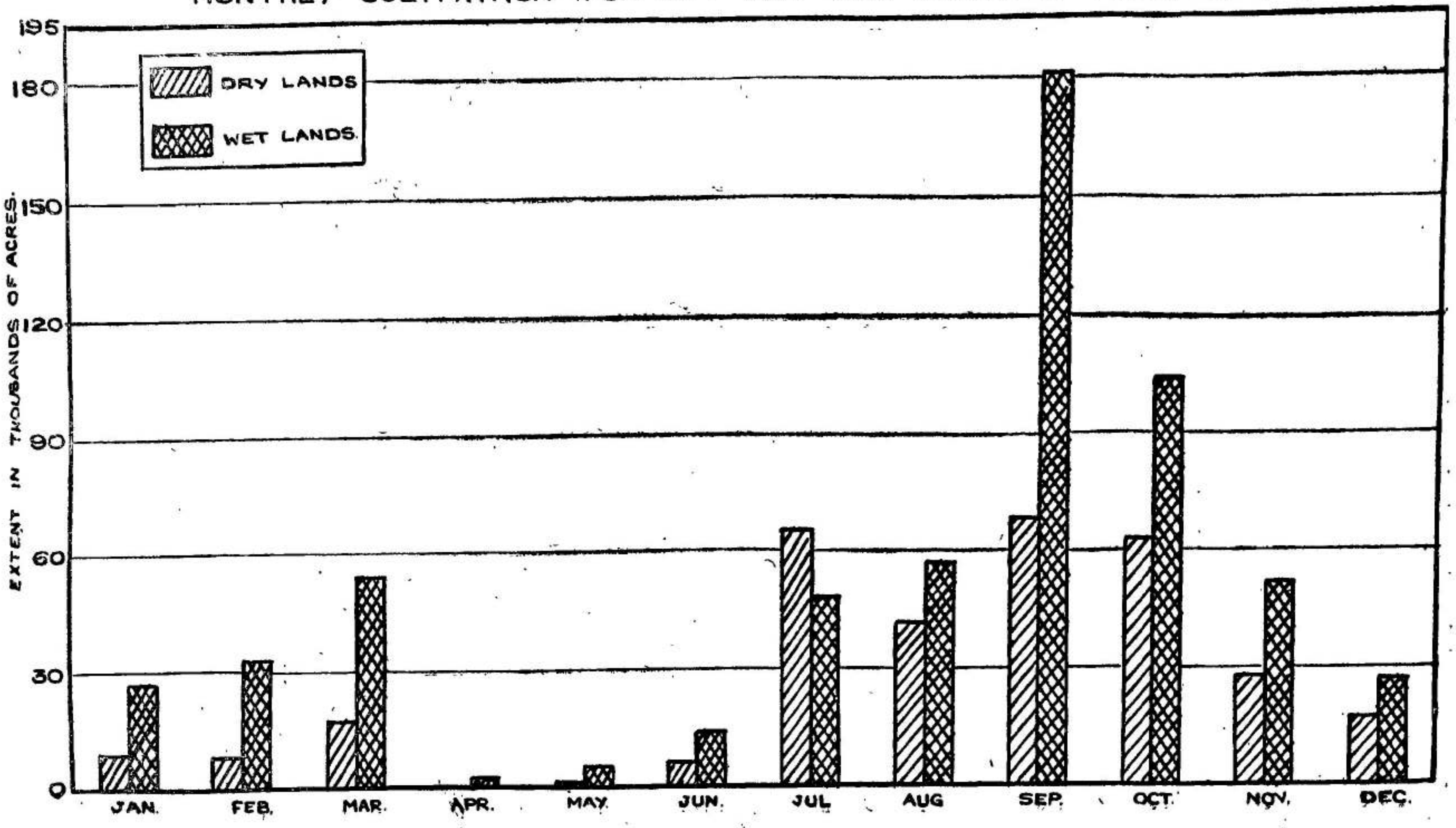
The seeds sown are generally those preserved by the ryots. More than 25 per cent of the sown area is covered by departmental strains which are gaining ground steadily. The most important paddy strains are G.E.B. 24, Co. 13, Co. 18, Co. 19 and A.D.T. 22. Only a small area is under sugarcane in this district and the cane grown is generally converted into jaggery for consumption except in a few cases where it is straight away marketed as cane for chewing.

Local mauritius groundnut is largely grown in Madurantakam, Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur and Sriperumbudur taluks.

Accelerated scheme for sinking wells and the New Well Subsidy Schemes and the extension of electricity to the rural parts of the district have considerably increased the area under second and third crop paddy.

CHINGLEPUT.

MONTHLY CULTIVATION FOR DRY AND WET LANDS IN FASLI-1360 [PARA 5].



The following table shows the average monthly cultivation in each taluk in hundreds of acres :—

Month.	*Madurantakam.*		*Kancheepuram.*		*Chingleput.*		*Saidapet.*	
	Dry.	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
April	1	5	1	2	..	6	..	2
May	2	7	1	7	2	7	..	3
June	5	17	5	24	4	21	3	11
July	94	52	64	88	80	70	96	45
August	133	89	86	145	28	72	11	39
September	200	195	99	206	31	179	58	220
October	112	114	72	178	50	152	38	84
November	61	122	28	96	31	94	21	38
December	41	75	19	44	13	67	6	10
January	35	52	10	68	11	49	2	18
February	15	43	10	69	10	49	4	37
March	34	60	15	88	7	88	5	38
Total ..	733	831	410	1,015	267	854	244	545

Month.	*Sriperumbudur.*		*Tiruvallur*		*Ponneri.*		*Whole district.*		*Total*
	Dry.	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
April	..	2	..	1	..	2	2	20	22
May	3	18	3	9	..	1	11	52	63
June	9	19	32	48	1	4	59	144	203
July	45	55	160	125	111	41	650	476	1,126
August	51	125	86	70	20	26	415	566	981
September	101	383	77	230	113	396	679	1,809	2,488
October	102	155	162	120	89	238	625	1,041	1,666
November	38	28	84	102	18	39	281	519	800
December	37	19	43	39	10	11	169	265	434
January	6	30	14	30	10	23	88	270	358
February	3	39	25	64	10	26	77	327	404
March	9	45	81	181	15	40	166	540	706
Total ..	404	918	767	1,019	397	847	3,222	6,029	9,251

The following is a time-table showing the agricultural operations in a normal year and the effect on this time-table of any departure from normal monsoon conditions :—

Time-table of Agicultural Operation.

(The per centages shown against each crop or variety of it represent the proportion of the area of the crop sown or harvested in the month to the total area of the crop sown or harvested in the year in the taluk.)

PONNERI TALUK..

Crop.	*January.*	*February*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Sowings—												
Paddy	..	10·0	10·0	..	..	..	..	20·0	50.0	10·0	..	..
Ragi	40·0	..	..	..	..	20·0	40·0	..	..	..	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..
Groundnut	40·0	20·0	..	..	20.0	..	15.0	5·0	..	.	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	45.0	20·0	5·0	25·0	5·0	..	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy	50·0	20·0	10·0	10·0	10·0	..	..	..	46·6	6·7	..	..
Ragi	..	..	6·7	10·0	30.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varagu	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	..	..
Horsegram	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0	5·0	5·0	..
Groundnut	5·0	10·0	..	15·0	30·0	10·0	..	..	15·0	5·0	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	10·0	35.0	35·0	..	..	..	..

Time-table of Agricultural Operation—*cont.*

Crop.	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
TIRUVALLUR TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	3·3	2.1	2·1	..	2·1	4.3	8.4	16.7	16·7	33.3	6.7	4.3
Cholam	..	12·5	..	..	25·0	12·5	..	25·0	25.0	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	66.7	33.3	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	..	4·2	...	..	..	25·0	33.3	12.5	..	12.5	12.5	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	25.0	..	..	25.0	25.0	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	33·3	..	..	33·3	33.4	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	16.7	16·7	33.3	33,3	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy	25·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.0	..	..
Cholam	16·7	16·7	33·2	16·7	16·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	25.0	50.0	..	..	..
Ragi	25·0	12·5	6·2	..	..	..	..	..	50.0	6.3	..	..
Varagu	12·5	50·0	12·5	..	..	..	..	..	25.0	..	..	..
Groundnut..	50·0	25·0	12·5	..	..	..	..	..	12.5	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	6·2	..	12·5	..	..	12·5	12·5	6.3	25.0	25.0	..
SAIDAPET TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	12.5	12·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.2	25.0	33·3	12·5
Ragi	..	13.5	..	..	..	..	32·3	16.7	..	37.5	..	..
Gingelly	11.1	16·7	11·1	..	..	..	25·0	25·0	..	..	..	11.1
Harvests—												
Paddy	25·0	56·2	18.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	11·1	22.2	11·1	..	..	..	..	..	22.2	33·4	..	..
Gingelly	..	11.1	16·7	..	..	..	12.5	12·5	25.0	22,2	..	..
SRIPERUMBUDUR TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	20.0	60·0	..	..	..
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	12.5	25·0	12.5	50·0	..	..	..
Cumbu	6·9	6.2	12.5	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6·3	6·2	6.3	6.3	25.0
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5	87·5	..	..	..	..
Varagu	12·5	..	..	..	..	..	12·5	12.5	25.0	25.0	12.5	..
Horsegram	12·5	..	..	..	..	..	12.5	50.0	25·0	..	..	..
Groundnut	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5	25·0	25.0	12·5	..
Gingelly	..	..	75·0	..	..	..	12.5	..	12·5	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy	10.0	..	..	..	40·0	..	..	..	..	20·0	20·0	10.0
Cholam	..	..	..	12·5	12.5	12·5	12·5	..	50·0	..	..	..
Cumbu	6 9	2·8	26·4	16.7	8·3	11·1	5·5	4.2	8·4	5·5	4.2	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5	87·5	..	..
Varagu	12·5	12·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	25·0
Hosegram	25·0	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.0
Groundnut	25·0	12·5	12·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	25·0
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	75.0	..	..	..	12.5	..	12.5
CHINGLEPUT TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	3.0	6·0	6·0	2.0	2·0	4·0	2·0	10·0	41·0	14·0	7·0	3.0
Cholam	..	..	..	10·0	60·0	30·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.0	40·0	..	..	..
Ragi	..	3·1	..	..	..	..	15.4	35.3	15.4	15·4	15·4	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.3	50.0	16·7	..	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	42.5	35.0	22·5	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	10·0	..	..	..	12.5	12.5	25.0	20.0	20·0	..
Gingelly	11·1	16·7	..	..	19·4	41·7	11·1	..	..	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy	12.0	30.0	8.0	..	10·0	12.0	..	12.0	..	2.0	10.0	4.0
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	60·0	30.0
Cumbu	..	5·0	20·0	50.0	..	..	..	..	..	25.0	..	..
Ragi	..	5.0	..	..	10.0	..	..	..	..	30.0	50.0	5.0
Varagu	36·4	27.2	27.3	9.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horsegram	36.0	28·0	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32.0
Groundnut	20·0	16·0	..	12.0	4·0	4.0	..	..	..	4·0	4.0	36.0
Gingelly	..	..	..	9.7	16·7	..	..	19·4	43.1	11·1	..	..

Time-table of Agricultural Operations—*cont.*

KANCHEEPURAM TALUK.

Crop. (1)	*January.* (2)	*February.* (3)	*March.* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July.* (8)	*August.* (9)	*September.* (10)	*October.* (11)	*November.* (12)	*December.* (13)
Sowings—												
Paddy	5.6	2.8	..	..	2·8	2·8	5.6	11.1	11.1	16.6	16.6	25·0
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.3	66.7	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33:3	66.7	..	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.3	33·3	33·4	..	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.0	50·0	..	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·3	33·3	33.4	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.0	50·0	12.5	12·5	..	..
Gingelly	6.3	6.3	..	12.5	25.0	..	25·0	24.9	..	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy	16.6	27.8	36.0	5.6	2.8	2.8	..	2.8	..	..	..	5.6
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.3	66.7
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.3	66.7
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.3	33.3	33.4	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.0	50.0
Horsegram	33.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66.6
Groundnut	..	12.5	12.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0
Gingelly	..	..	12.5	..	..	..	..	50.0	25.0	12.5	..	..

MADURANTAKAM TALUK.

Crop. (1)	*January.* (2)	*February.* (3)	*March.* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July.* (8)	*August.* (9)	*September.* (10)	*October.* (11)	*November.* (12)	*December.* (13)
Sowings—												
Paddy	6.7	..	6.7	13.2	..	..	..	6.7	20·0	20.0	20·0	6.7
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.3	33·3	33.4	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75.0	25.0	..	..	..
Ragi	20.0	..	..	..	..	40.0	30.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.0	50.0	..	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.0	40.0	32,0
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.0	40.0	10.0	10.0	..
Gingelly	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0	20.0	..	..	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy	10·0	40.0	40.0	..	..	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholam	46.7	20.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.3	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75.0	25.0	..
Ragi	..	..	8.3	8.3	..	10.0	..	..	..	40.0	33.4	..
Varagu	..	..	50.0	50.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horsegram	60.0	40.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	33.3	10.0	..	6.7	..	..	..	..	..	16.7	33.3	..
Gingelly	..	40.0	..	..	5.0	..	25.0	20.0	10.0	..	..	..

Time-table of Agricultural operations—Whole District.

(The percentages shown against each crop or variety of it represent the proportion of the area of the crop sown or harvested in the month to the total area of the crop sown or harvested in the year in the district.)

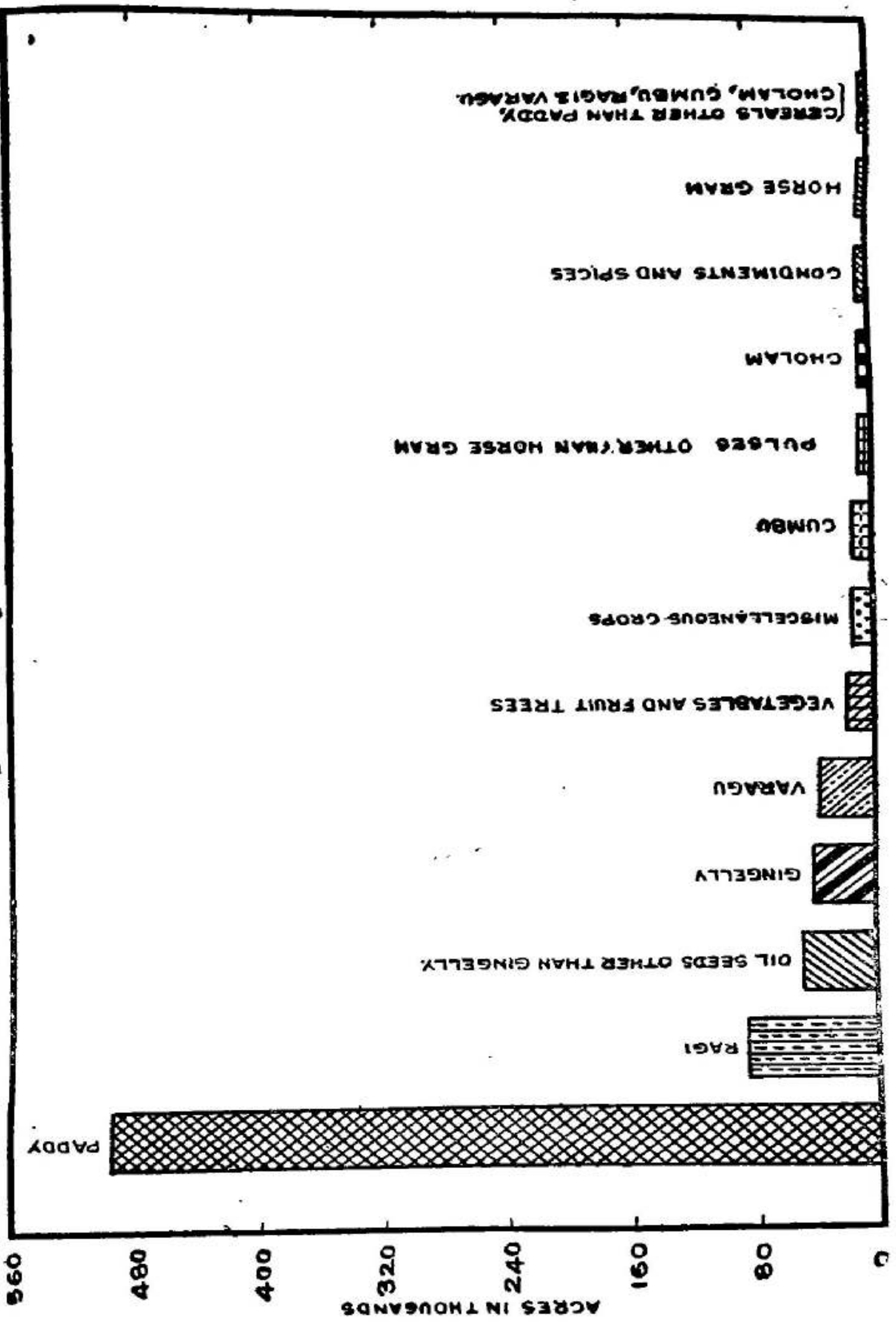
Crop. (1)	*January.* (2)	*February.* (3)	*March.* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July.* (8)	*August.* (9)	*September.* (10)	*October.* (11)	*November.* (12)	*December.* (13)
Sowings—												
Paddy	6.0	6.2	3.5	2.2	1.0	1.6	2.3	12.1	28.9	17.0	11.9	7.3
Cholam	..	2.5	..	..	5·0	5.0	5.0	26.1	43.0	6·7	6.7	..
Cumbu	11.2	1.3	2.5	1.3	1.3	14.5	27.9	12.9	14.5	1.3	1.3	10.0
Ragi	8.6	2.8	..	..	..	12.1	28.3	27.9	7.0	9.3	4.0	..
Varagu	2.1	..	..	..	..	4.2	6.2	18.7	43.1	16.7	9.0	..
Horsegram	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	9.2	16.7	20.1	32.6	12.5	6.4
Groundnut	10.8	3.3	1.7	..	8.9	..	8.8	25.6	22.6	11.2	7.1	..
Gingelly	4.1	7.1	13.7	9.7	10.6	14.8	19.3	12.6	6.5	..	..	1.6
Harvests—												
Paddy	21.2	30.6	16.1	2.2	10.4	3.5	..	2·1	3,6	3·2	4.3	2.8
Cholam	12.8	7.3	6.7	5·8	5.8	2.5	2.5	12,0	18.0	..	13.3	13.3
Cumbu	1.4	1.6	9.3	13.3	1.7	2.2	6.1	5.8	11.7	21.1	12.5	13.3
Ragi	5.2	5.7	4.6	2.6	5.7	1.4	..	..	23.5	33.9	16.7	0.7
Varagu	10.2	31.6	15.0	9.8	..	..	..	..	4.2	..	16.7	12.5
Horsegram	30.9	38.6	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.7
Groundnut	22.2	14.3	6.3	5.6	5.7	2.3	..	..	5.4	4.3	11.2	22.7
Gingelly	..	8.2	6.0	1.4	3.1	13.9	12.1	20.5	20.4	12.6	..	1.8

Month. (1)	*Normal weather.* (2)	*Effects of unseasonable or abnormal weather on the various crops.* (3)
Januar ..	The first dry month after the monsoon rains. Days are hot. Nights are cold with dew and slight showers.	There is generally no rainfall during this month and the dry weather facilitates the harvest of paddy crops. If heavy showers occur, the paddy harvest will be affected. Paddy nurseries too are likely to be affected by such rains. However, very slight showers at long intervals may facilitate the ploughing for II crop paddy.
February. ..	Dry month. Fine weather. Dew continues. The days are hot and the nights are cold.	Generally a rainless month. This facilitates the harvest of paddy sown in late months. In the event of heavy rains, the harvest of paddy, and the crop ripe for harvest will suffer very badly. This is the period for sowing or transplantation of second crop paddy known in this district as Navarai.

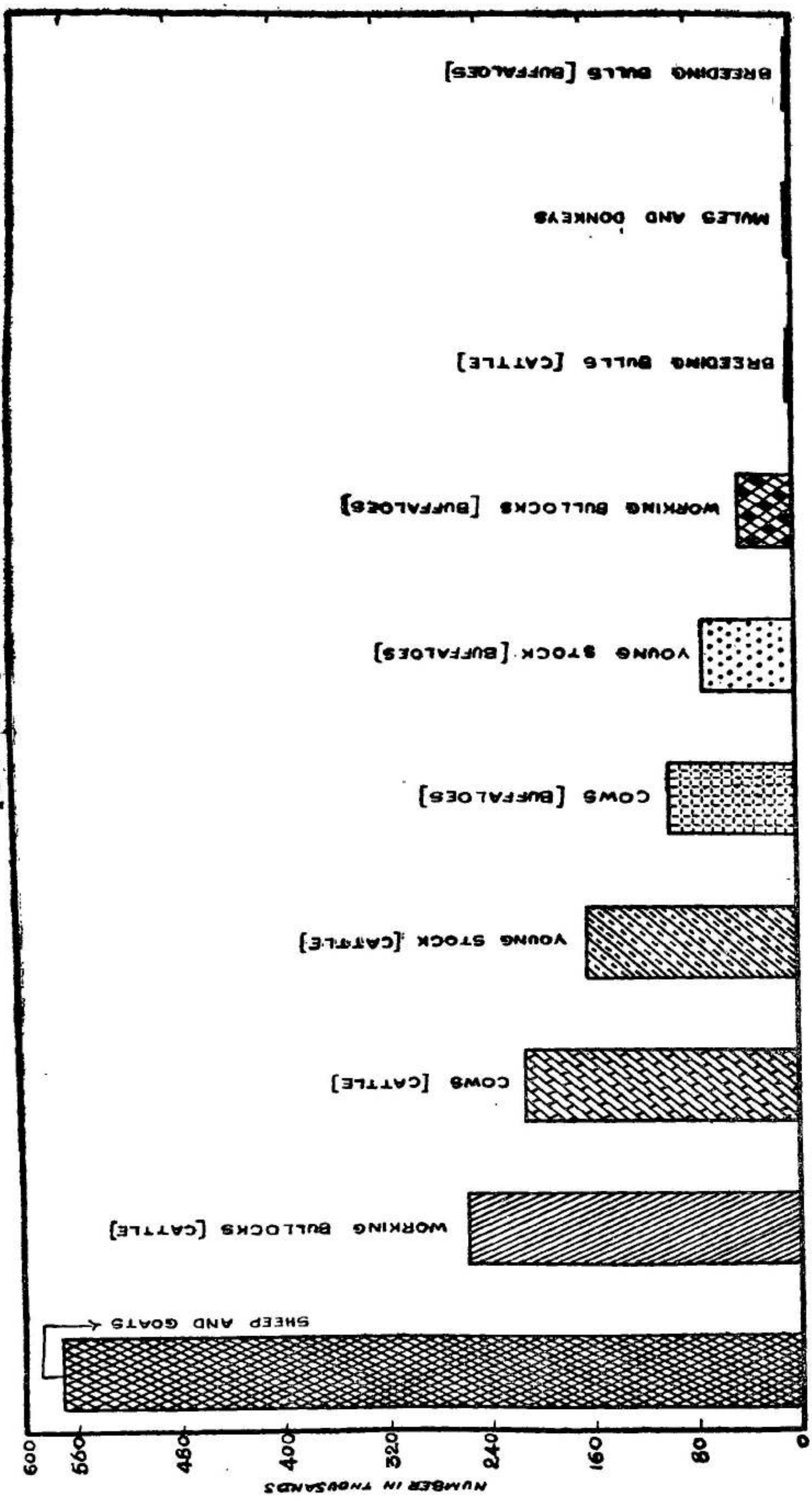
Month.	*Normal weather.*	*Effects of unseasonable or abnormal weather on the various crops.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
March ..	Dry month. Fine weather generally. Dew abates. The summer heat is felt about the middle of this month.	This is also a dry month quite suitable for harvest of paddy. The harvest of first crop paddy concludes. If there are heavy rains the paddy crops in ears which may come up for harvest early in April are likely to be affected. Slight showers will facilitate ploughing and sowing or transplanting of dry crops such as ragi, vegetables, cumbu, and gingelly. In the absence of such showers the crops need frequent irrigation in the early summer.
April ..	One of the hottest months. Both the days and nights are hot.	Generally no rainfall. Moderate and slight showers tend to mitigate the hot weather and facilitate the ploughing for sowing of dry crops and for broad-cast sowings of paddy in July.
May	The hottest month in the year. Weather improves with the small sudden showers.	No rain fall generally. The absence of rain facilitates to a large extent the harvest of second crop paddy. In the event of rains, the ryots begin to plough their lands; otherwise there is little work for them.
June ..	Hot weather continues and it is mitigated by winds and moderate showers now and then. South-west monsoon sets in.	Slight rainfall facilitates the ploughing of fields for "Pulidikal" (புழுதிக்கால்) cultivation. Moderate rain fall is also beneficial to the standing dry crops. Failure of rain causes general gloom. Heavy rains though likely to render the tilled lands unfit for sowing are not wholly unwelcome, for if they give supply to tanks, ragi, can be irrigated and "Kar" paddy can be raised as a first wet crop.
July	South West monsoon continues	Moderate rainfall will be beneficial for the ploughing and sowing of paddy under "Pulidikkal" and also for the transplantation of ragi in some areas. Absence of rain will seriously handicap sowing operation.
August ..	South-west monsoon continues. Occasional rainfall is heavier than in the preceding months.	Sowing of large areas begins and crops are green. Excessive rain often damages the young crops necessitating resowing, especially in low lying tracts. Moderate rainfall at intervals benefits the young crops very considerably.
September ..	Close of summer rains. South-west monsoon lingering with occasional showers. Weather becomes fine.	Moderate rains help the harvest of dry crops such as ragi, etc. Tanks receive moderate supply. The ryot will continue sowing. Heavy rains are likely to affect the harvest of ragi very badly.
October ..	North-East monsoon is due. Busy season for agriculturists.	Heavy rains are beneficial as the tanks get full supply. Failure of monsoon will lead to the withering of crops and consequent short outturn. Ragi raised in July and August becomes ripe for harvest.
November ..	North-East monsoon is vigorous. Cold weather and heavy rains.	The ryots are busily engaged in weeding, transplantation, etc. Unlimited heavy rains cause damage to standing crops by submersion and inundation. Failure of monsoon and rain lead to "Shavi". Short-term paddy becomes fit for harvest. It may suffer in heavy rains. Young paddy crops mature with fair rain fall.
December ..	North-East monsoon almost closing. Dew weather, chill nights and occasional showers.	Agricultural operations same as in November but on a smaller scale. Heavy rains bring further supply to tanks.

In a favourable year of sufficient and seasonal rainfall there will be a fair amount of rainfall during April, May or June when the ryots will plough and make their lands fit for the sowing of paddy. The rains in these months will also be useful for the 'Navarai' (second crop) paddy crops raised in the months of January, February and March. Due to the South-West monsoon, there will be considerable rainfall in the months of June to September. The rainfall in July and August enables the ryots to plough their wet lands for sowing of paddy with dry seeds. This is also favourable to the crops raised with the aid of private wells in April and May. Adequate rainfall in October and November due to North East Monsoon, enables the irrigation sources receive full supply. This is essential for the standing crops to mature as the crops are generally sown in July and August with dry seeds. Weeding is also rendered easy after the rains. If there is considerable rainfall in December refilling the tanks again, the lands on which the I crop is harvested, will be brought under II Crop wet cultivation.

CHINGLEPUT
AVERAGE AREA OF CROPS
[APPENDIX III]



CHINGLEPUT
AGRICULTURAL STOCK IN FASLI 1360 [1950-51]
[APPENDIX IV]



Out of the total area of 1,953,079 acres, 1,200,573 acres or 62 per cent are arable of which 987,402 acres or 82 per cent are under occupation. The area cultivated is 638,122 acres or 65 per cent of the occupied area. Appendix III gives particulars of the area under the several crops in fasli 1360. The fall of about 13 per cent in the area cropped to the area occupied between the last decennium ending fasli 1350 and this decennium ending fasli 1360 is due to the adverse seasonal conditions which prevailed during fasli 1360. Paddy, ragi and varagu are the chief crops among cereals the area of which is 635,459 acres. The bulk of the area under cereals is occupied by paddy, the extent being 494,852 acres. The area under paddy is the largest in the Ponneri taluk.

Of the area of 2,355 acres, shown under the sub-head 'others' under 'cereals' the crops worth mentioning are 'samai' and 'tenai.' Paddy is the staple foodcrop. Varagu and ragi are the chief food crops of the poorer classes.

The area under pulses is 12,982 acres of which horsegram occupies 4,483 acres. The area under horsegram is the largest in the Sriperumbudur taluk where the soil is best suited for this crop.

The extent under fruit trees and vegetables is 14,755 acres. Ponneri taluk has the largest area under this head. In this taluk plantain is cultivated in large areas in the villages near the Madras-Nellore Trunk Road and is being carted to Madras in large quantities for sale.

The most popular industrial crop is 'groundnut' included under the sub-head 'others' The area under this crop is the largest in Madurantakam and Kancheepuram taluks. Among oil seeds, gingelly is the chief crop grown on extensive areas in the taluks of Tiruvallur, Chingleput, Sriperumbudur and Kancheepuram.

(Please see the Chart at Page 11.)

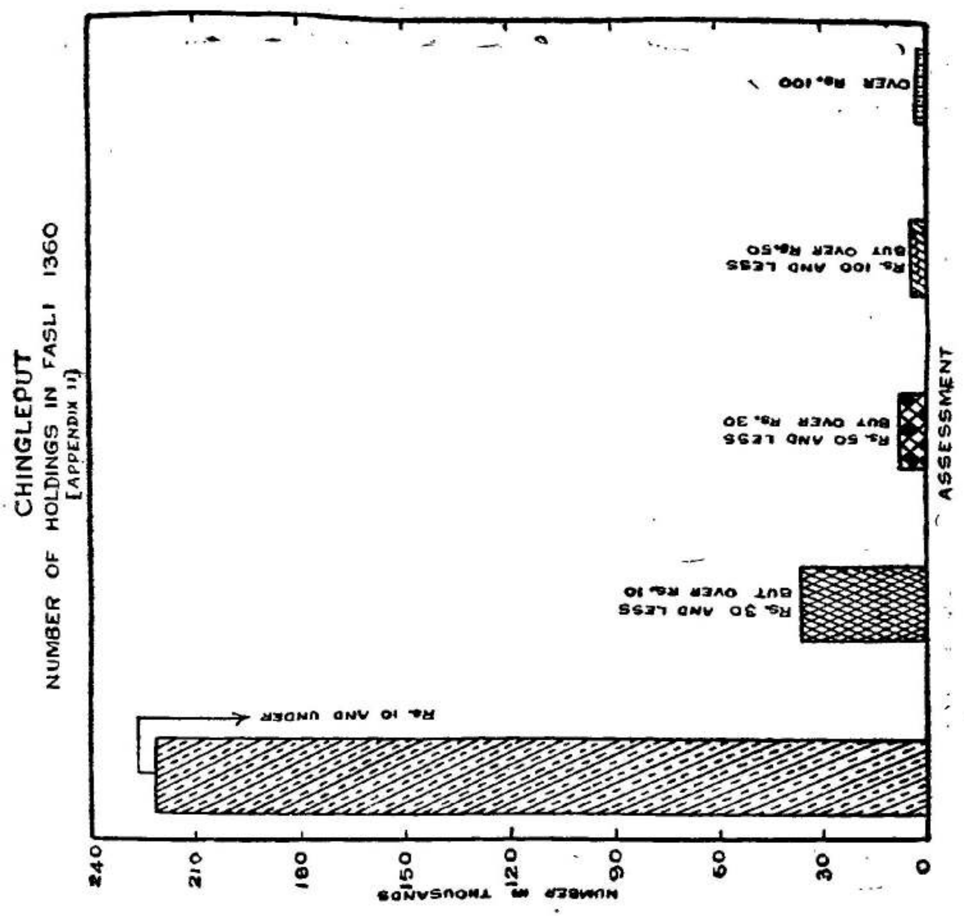
6. *Agricultural stock.*—The cattle of the district are generally of a small and inferior type and are usually poorly fed. The table given below shows the number and description of stock kept in different parts of the district in proportion to the occupied and cultivated area in ryotwari villages :—

Taluk.	*Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.*	*Stock maintained per 100 acres.*					
		Occupied.		*Cultivated.*		*Area available for grazing.*	
		Cattle of all sorts.	*Sheep and goats.*	*Cattle of all sorts.*	*Sheep and goats.*	*Cattle of all sorts.*	*Sheep and goats.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.						
Maduranthakam ..	4	99	69	155	107	149	103
Kancheepuram	4	101	58	135	78	127	73
Chingleput	3	96	62	177	115	171	111
Saidapet	5	136	60	153	68	320	142
Sriperumbudur	5	75	43	113	64	158	90
Tiruvallur	5	81	52	136	88	247	160
Ponneri	5	81	62	133	101	91	69
District average ..	4	91	58	141	90	114	72

7. *Area occupied and available* :—The following two tables (A) for all villages ryotwari and proprietary and (B) for ryotwari villages only show for a representative year the distribution of the total area into arable, occupied and cultivated lands in hundreds of acres :—

A

Taluk.	*Total.*		*Arable.*		*Occupied.*		*Cultivated area.*
	Area.	*Percentage arable.*	*Area.*	*Percentage occupied.*	*Area.*	*Percentage cultivated.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.
Maduranthakam	3,395	76	2,584	61	1,585	64	1,016
Kancheepuram	2,635	59	1,566	92	1,444	75	1,080
Chingleput	2,793	46	1,295	92	1,193	54	648
Saidapet	1,466	88	1,288	44	566	88	500
Sriperumbudur	1,958	65	1,280	99	1,265	67	842
Tiruvallur	3,397	66	2,233	92	2,061	59	1,221
Ponneri	3,887	45	1,760	100	1,760	61	1,075
Total ..	19,531	62	12,006	82	9,874	65	6,382



CHINGLEPUT
NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN FASLI 1360
[APPENDIX II]
NUMBER IN THOUSANDS
240
210
180
150
120
90
60
30
0
Rs. 10 AND UNDER
Rs. 30 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs. 10
Rs. 50 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs. 30
Rs. 100 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs. 50
OVER Rs. 100
ASSESSMENT

B

Taluk.	Total (Ryotwari). Area.	Percentage. arable.	Arable. Area.	Percentage. occupied.	Occupied. Area.	Percentage. cultivated.	Cultivated area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.
Madurantakam	2,103	88	1,856	68	1,265	62	780
Kancheepuram	2,225	59	1,313	94	1,234	77	946
Chingleput	2,209	43	944	96	906	63	572
Saidapet	1,125	68	762	64	486	96	465
Sriperumbudur	1,507	66	998	99	988	90	889
Tiruvallur	1,694	60	1,014	97	984	87	852
Ponneri	2,642	67	1,785	90	1,606	80	1,284
Total ..	13,505	64	8,672	86	7,469	77	5,788

The area of unoccupied arable land varies from one per cent in Sriperumbudur taluk to 56 per cent in Saidapet taluk ; but this unoccupied area is practically worthless without prohibitive expenditure for wells and the other improvements necessary to make it productive. The average unoccupied arable land for the district is 18 per cent. The area left fallow is 35 per cent of the toal occupied area. The increase in the percentage of the fallow area is due to the adverse seasonal conditions at the end of the decennium. In a normal year, gap in the percentage of fallow lands is bound to be made up. These are figures in table (A) above for the whole district including Inam and Zamindari villages for which statistics are now completely available. The table (B) above for ryotwari villages shows that only 14 per cent of the arable area is unoccupied and that fallow is reduced to 23 per cent.

8. *Soil classification.*—There are three classes of soils viz., black, red and arenaceous each with three varieties of loam, clay and sand. In each class, loam is considered the best and sand the worst. The black and the red soils are best suited for crop cultivation, the black being generally more fertile while the arenaceous soil is best suited for casuarina plantations. The red soil predominates in the Northern taluks while black soil is wide spread in the Southern taluks which are more fertile. The following table shows the percentage of each kind of soil in each taluk.

Taluk.	Black soil. Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Red soil. Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Arenaceous soil. Dry.	Wet.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madurantakam	24·20	30·70	54·90	28·70	11·80	40·50	3·30	1·30	4·60
Kancheepuram	16·98	37·93	54·91	25·90	19·19	45·09	..	..	..
Chingleput	9·49	30·27	39·76	27·85	23·24	51·09	6·80	2·35	9·15
Saidapet	2·78	3·94	6·72	30·66	31·91	62·57	18·33	12·38	30·71
Sriperumbudur	2·23	18·43	20·66	36·39	42·95	79·34	..	..	..
Tiruvallur	7·60	17·20	24·80	46·20	29·00	75·20	..	..	..
Ponneri	0·42	5·27	5·69	43·10	44·48	87·58	6·39	0·34	6·73
Whole district	9·09	20·53	29·62	34·11	28·93	63·04	5·00	2·34	7·34

9. *Holdings.*—Taking the averages for the quinquennial period immediately before the famine of 1876-78 as a standard (100) the index figures for the total holdings, assessment and the land revenue of the district for the other quinquennial periods are :—

Period.	Proportional. Holdings. Area.	Assessment.	Land revenue demand. Net (current).	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1866–67 to 1870–71	95·3	96·1	83·0	84·6
1871–72 to 1875–76	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1876–77 to 1880–81	105·2	100·8	96·0	96·7
1881–82 to 1885–86	107·9	103·2	116·2	116·8
1886–87 to 1890–91	117·5	107·6	116·6	116·5
1891–92 to 1895–96	120·9	109·1	113·0	113·4
1896–97 to 1900–01	124·5	110·9	120·6	122·8
1901–02 to 1905–06	125·6	113·4	119·1	121·6
1906–07 to 1910–11	126·0	119·2	134·8	136·9
1911–12 to 1915–16	127·9	131·1	152·2	150·9
1916–17 to 1920–21	129·1	133·2	154·6	158·8

Period.	Proportional: Holdings. Area.	Assessment.	Land revenue demand. Net (current).	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1921–22 to 1925–26	130·8	132·5	153·5	158·8
1926–27 to 1930–31	131·6	132·0	151·0	157·4
1931–32 to 1935–36	133·2	133·6	154·2	161·9
1936–37 to 1940–41	133·6	131·2	134·5	141·6
1941–42 to 1945–46	140·2	131·2	134·5	140·5
1946–47 to 1950–51	139·4	131·2	135·1	140·2

10. *Sale value of land.*—The figures in the following table show the general rise in the sale value of lands in Fasli 1360 as compared with the sale value of lands in fasli 1350. The increase in the value of lands was mostly due to the demand for the lands after demobilisation from the Army and the consequent desire amongst the demolished men to settle in villages to pursue agricultural avocations. The increase may also be partly attributed to the abnormal increase in prices of foodgrains and the consequent inflationary conditions in the money market.

Taluk.	Sale value per acre of land in Fasli 1350. Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Garden.	Fasli 1360. Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Garden.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Chingleput	205	75	1,166	530	412	400
Kancheepuram	588	88	2,427	912	297	1,270
Madurantakam	183	35	90	121	46	99
Sriperumbudur	257	82	780	335	122	810
Ponneri	251	239	105	267	414	254
Saidapet	529	183	246	443	229	246
Tiruvallur	204	166	736	381	241	1,093
DISTRICT ..	276	84	209	307	145	237

11. *Population and occupation.*—According to the Census of 1951, the population of the district was 1,853,619 as against 1,711,081 in 1941, or 8·33 per cent greater. In 1871 the population of the district was only 938,000 and that figure is more than three times the estimate made of the population of the jaghir when it was first released from the adminstration of the Nawab of the Carnatic. Every decade has shown a great advance in population. The following table shows the distribution of the population with reference to the area and its fluctuation during the last five decades :—

Taluk.	Population in 1951. Per Square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acres Arable.	Cultivated.	Loss or gain of population per cent between 1901 and 1911.	1911 and 1921.	1921 and 1931.	1931 and 1941.	1941 and 1951.	1901 and 1951.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madurantakam	461	948	2,398	10·8	— 0·3	6·3	5·8	— 7·9	14·6
Kancheepuram	720	1,890	2,748	13·1	8·0	6·3	10·4	5·2	50·8
Chingleput	516	1,730	3,513	6·8	9·7	12·7	7·9	1·6	44·9
Saidapet	1,367	2,406	6.208	— 1·1	10·4	19·8	20·9	36·7	116·4
Sriperumbudur	672	1,607	2,449	11·4	5·0	10·4	8·2	5·9	47·9
Tiruvallur	590	1,382	2,527	4·9	4·0	7·7	9·0	8·3	39·0
Ponneri	420	1,494	2,434	— 1·2	7·3	10·3	6·5	11·3	38·6
Whole district	606	1,543	2,905	6·5	5·9	9·9	9·6	8·3	47·1

95·4 per cent of the people are Hindus, 2·3 per cent Muslims, 2·2 per cent Christians and 0·1 per cent others. Of the total population, 17·34 per cent is found in towns. The language of the majority is Tamil, which accounts for 82 per cent of the population, next comes Telugu which accounts for 16 per cent. Hindustani is spoken by 1·6 per cent of the people while Kannada, Marathi, and English are also recorded as the language of a considerable number of people.

At the time of the Census of 1951, 27·43 per cent of the male and 8·15 per cent of the female population were literate. On the whole 17·93 per cent of the total population were literate.

The following table shows the distribution of the population among the eight livelihood classes into which the economic characteristics of the people have been classified according at the Census of 1951 :—

Occupation.	*Population supported by occupation in column (1).*	*Percentage of the population in column (2) to the district population.*	*Percentage on population in column (2) of*			*Percentage on the total population in the district of*		
			Self-supporting persons.	*Non-earning dependants.*	*Earning dependants.*	*Self-supporting persons.*	*Non-earning dependants.*	*Earning dependants.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A. Agricultural Classes—								
(1) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.	597,456	32·2	23·2	74·7	2·1	7·5	24·1	0·6
(2) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.	198,285	10·7	24·9	71·7	3·4	2·7	7·7	0·3
(3) Cultivating labourers and their dependants.	420,127	22·7	27·0	70·3	2·7	6·1	16·0	0·6
(4) Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.	28,518	1·5	31·6	65·2	3·2	0·5	1·0	..
Total ..	1,244,386	67·1	25·0	72·5	2·5	16·8	48·7	1·6
B. Non-agricultural Classes—								
Persons including dependants who derive their principal means of livelihood from—								
(5) Production (other than cultivation)	242,088	13·1	27·3	70·0	2·7	3·6	9·1	0·4
(6) Commerce	98,297	5·3	26·5	71·8	1·7	1·4	3·8	0·1
(7) Transport	34,749	1·9	25·6	72·4	2·0	0·5	1·4	..
(8) Other services and miscellaneous sources.	234,099	12·6	26·6	71·5	1·9	3·4	9·0	0·2
Total ..	609,233	32·9	26·8	71·0	2·2	8·8	23·3	0·8
Total of Agricultural and Non-agricultural Classes.	1,853,619	100·0	25·6	72·0	2·4	25·6	72·0	2·4

The following statement gives details by taluks of average size of holdings and percentage of revenue paid on holdings, etc., for fasli 1360 :—

Taluk.	*Total number of holdings.*	*Average size of holdings.*		*Percentage of revenue paid on holdings on which the assesment is*	
		Area.	*Assessment.*	*Rs. 10 and less.*	*Rs 30 and less but over Rs 10.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		ACS.	RS. A. P.		
Madurantakam	43,466	2·73	7 7 9	32·3	27·3
Kancheepuram	48,480	2·53	8 6 2	70·4	9·9
Chingleput	43,738	2·15	6 5 3	38·4	27·5
Saidapet	25,179	2·51	7 2 6	36·4	30·8
Sriperumbudur	33,867	2·56	8 15 2	28·4	29·4
Tiruvallur	37,010	2·55	7 3 8	34·4	28·9
Ponneri	37,780	3·13	7 4 1	32·7	25·6
District ..	269,520	2·58	7 8 9	40·8	24·4

Taluk	Percentage of revenue paid on holdings on which the assessment is—cont. Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 30.	Over Rs. 100.	Percentage of total number of holdings on which the assessment is Rs. 10 and less.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.	Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 30.	Over Rs. 100.
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Madurantakam	22·3	18·1	82·6	13·2	3·5	0·7
Kancheepuram	10·6	9·1	89·0	8·0	2·5	0·5
Chingleput	21·9	12·2	83·3	12·4	3·9	0·4
Saidapet	22·1	10·7	81·1	15·2	3·3	0·4
Sriperumbudur	23·1	19·1	78·9	15·9	4·3	0·9
Tiruvallur	24·3	12·4	81·7	13·6	4·2	0·5
Ponneri	28·4	13·3	81·9	12·4	5·2	0·5
District ..	21·2	13·6	83·0	12·6	3·8	0·6

The land is getting more and more subdivided. The average size of the holding is 2·58 acres as against 2·77 acres ten years ago; 3·18 acres twenty years ago; 3·67 acres thirty years ago and 4·18 acres forty years ago.

12. *Industries.*—Weaving is one of the most important occupations but employs only about 2 per cent of the total population. The weavers follow the old fashioned processes and are congregated for the most part in particular localities where special kinds of cloth are made.

There is muslin manufacture only on a small scale in Arani in Ponneri taluk, superior silk and cotton cloth in Kancheepuram, and other kinds such as lungi, kaili pattimarbu and other coarse cloth for local use in other villages. Lungi and kaili are exported to Ceylon Burma, and Straits Settlements and pattimarbu to Jamaica, Mauritius and South Africa. Fly-shuttle looms have almost replaced throw-shuttle looms in all places. The weavers are, as a class, poor. The monthly earnings of a family working at a single loom averages from Rs. 23 to Rs. 30 in the case of lungi manufacture and from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 in the case of silk cloth production. There was a set-back in the export of lunghi, etc. to foreign markets and as a result the economic conditions of the weavers during the decennium under report were not prosperous. The weavers had, however, changed the varieties of manufacture and resorted to the saree and dhothi varieties for internal consumption within the country. The policy of the State and Union Governments to allow rebates on the purchase of handloom cloths have considerably eased the situation. Slowly the weavers are producing better and popular varieties of cloths which find an easy market within the country.

Cottage and small-scale industries.—A statement showing the particulars of the important cottage and small-scale industries in each taluk and the approximate number of persons employed in them is given below :—

Nature of industry.	*Ponneri.* (i)	(ii)	*Tiruvallur.* (i)	(ii)	*Sripermubudur.* (i)	(ii)	*Saidapet.* (i)	(ii)
Silk weaving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton weaving	2,715	8,017	494	1,392	829	2,875	607	1,523
Cotton dyeing and bleaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korai mat weaving ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of hosiery and embroidery ..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
Millers of cereals	6	25	..	..	..	..	11	51
Vegetable oil pressing ..	20	61	16	45	2	10	15	54
Gur manufacture	9	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of bidis ..	16	81	21	112	..	..	3	17
Manufacture of other tobacco products ..	8	21	3	6	..	..	1	2
Tanneries	—	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Cobblery and foot-wear manufacture	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Workers in copper, brass and bell-metal ..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..

Nature of industry.	Ponneri.		Tiruvallur.		Sriperumbudur.		Saidapet.	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
Building and repairing of ships and boats.. ..	25	148	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coach and carriage building	12	37	5	12	..	..	..	..
Soap manufacture.. ..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pottery	84	279	43	122	1	6	11	39
Makers of glassware ..	8	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket makers	16	46	..	..	1	2	4	16
Toy making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Nature of industry.	Kancheepuram.		Chingleput.		Maduran'akam	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
Silk weaving	2,042	6,130	..	..	..	..
Cotton weaving	6,720	18,253	1,080	3,527	825	2,686
Cotton dyeing and bleaching	36	137	..	..	4	17
Korai mat weaving ..	5	12	..	..	20	49
Manufacture of hosiery and embroidery.. ..	3	7	..	..	..	..
Millers of cereals	7	40	..	..	..	..
Vegetable oil pressing ..	42	109	26	111	27	73
Gur manufacture	15	51	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of bidis ..	8	51	..	..	..	..
Manufacture or other tobacco products	3	11	1	2	..	..
Tanneries	2	10	2	3	1	8
Cobblery and foot-wear manufacture	4	8	2	4	..	..
Workers in copper, brass and bell metal ..	2	11	..	..	1	8
Building and repairing of ships and boats.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coach and carriage building	..	..	..	..	2	4
Soap manufacture.. ..	3	11	..	..	..	..
Pottery	77	346	48	134	4	29
Makers of glass-ware ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket makers	26	72	11	25	10	20
Toy making	10	26	..	..	..	..

NOTE :—Sub divisions—(i) Number of establishments.
(ii) Number of persons employed in them.

Large-scale industries.—There are no large-scale industries in Chingleput and Maduranthakam taluks. The particulars of the nature and number of establishments of large-scale industries in the other taluks and the number of persons working in them are furnished below :—

LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES.

Nature of establishments.	*Number of establishments.*	*Number of persons employed.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Tiruvallur taluk—		
Textiles-spinning and weaving	1	156
Stone ware pipes	1	165
Sriperumbudur taluk—		
Ordnance Factory	2	137
Saidapet taluk—		
Transport and transport equipment including coach building ..	3	428
Leather and products tanneries	66	2,701
Metal containers	4	170
Brick works	2	217
Engineering	3	458
Chemicals and chemical products	2	138
Cinema studios	2	324
Match Factory	1	1 [illegible]
Kancheepuram taluk—		
Silk weaving	7	122

Salt is also manufactured at Ennore in Saidapet taluk, Cheyyur and Chunampet in Maduranthakam taluk, Covelong in Chingleput taluk and at Vallur and Athipattu in Ponneri taluk.

The Chrome Leather Company at Chrompet manufactured leather goods of various kinds besides tanning leather by the most modern processes. The factory at Erukkancheri run by the Dayalbagh concern is improving the out-put of finished leather goods. A bell-metal factory at Kancheepuram, the Wimco Match Factory at Tiruvottiyur, pottery and clay works at Tiruvottiyur, a confectionery at St. Thomas Mount and two small soap works in Saidapet taluk are the other factories in this district producing finished goods. The Railway Workshop at Perambur and the various other workshops in the Madras City employ thousands of workmen from the villages of this district lying within a belt of 20 to 30 miles around Madras. Along the sea-coast, the cutting and transport of casuarina attract a good number of workmen. There are 1,163 country-oil mills and about 1,125 oil and electrical engines used in rice mills and water pumps. Mats and other articles of fine workmanship are made of coloured palm leaves at Pulicat. The indigo vats have been completely thrown out of use.

The Link Industries, Limited, have a factory in Chingleput for the manufacture of Zip fasteners, the only one of its kind in the State.

The Stone-Ware Pipes, Limited, located at Tiruvallur are making glazed stoneware pipes useful for drainage and water-supply.

The Western India Match Factory at Tiruvottiyur employing 1,500 workers is one of the biggest manufacturers of matches in South India.

A Wood Screw Factory and a Piolot Pen factory are new industries started in Saidapet taluk recently.

The T.I. Cycle Works at Ambathur, the Ashok Motors at Ennore, the Standard Motor Company Works at Perungalathur are important cycle and automobile engineering enterprices in India.

13. *Wealth.*—In submitting the Resettlement Report of the district, Mr. G. A. D Stuart observed in 1909 as follows :—

"There has been a considerable increase in prosperity and the standard of living throughout the district since the last Resettlement. On the other hand Chingleput has never been a rich district and is not likely to become one in the near fututre."

It is still true that in spite of an accelerated rate of progress, Chingleput is not a rich district and is not likely to become one in the near future. There is a large number of absentee landlords who live in Madras and make no attempt to improve their lands and are content with exacting all that they can from their sub-tenants who also take no trouble to improve the land in which they have no fixity of tenure. There is a general lack of industry and good farming among the ryots—the only exceptions being some of the Telugu immigrants in the northern parts of the district. There is almost an entire dependence on one crop paddy which covers all the wet and such of the dry land which is entirely dependent on the uncertain north-east monsoon. The rivers flowing through the district are dry almost throughout the year and the possibility of exploring means of tapping supply from the capricious floods has not been examined except in the following cases :—

(i) Construction of an anicut across Cheyyar.

(ii) Formation of a Reservoir at Poondy across Kortalliar.

(iii) Construction of an anicut across the Araniar.

These schemes have benefited stabilisation of supply to the existing wet ayacuts under precarious sources. They have not brought about under plough any vast areas of lands as in the case of major River Valley Projects in other districts and States.

Even spring and river channels are not maintained to a proper standard thus rendering the water-supply even for one crop very precarious. The ryots' one thought is to grow a paddy crop and if his tank does not fill sufficiently for the purpose, he will usually keep the land fallow.

With the extension of electricity to the rural areas and the consequent increase in pumpsets used for baling out water from the private wells and the sanction of the New Well Subsidy Schemes during the decennium under report, the economic conditions of the ryots should have naturally shown an appreciable improvement. But the increase of production so gained has been affected to a certain extent by the consecutive years of adverse seasonal conditions during the decennium.

14. *Area liable to famine.*—The district has suffered from the effects of famine five times since the beginning of the last century, viz., in 1807, 1824, 1833, 1876–78 and 1891. There was some distress in 1905 owing to the failure of both the south-west and north-east monsoons. Proximity to the sea shore and the consequent facility for the supply of food-grains render actual famine improbable, but the people suffer severely if the seasons are not propitious. Although there was no actual famine in the district during the decennium under report, adverse seasonal conditions prevailed during the years of faslis 1358 and 1359 with the failure of both the south-west and north-east monsoons when the agriculturists suffered very much the distress having been more acute owing to the continued failure of the rains in successive years. In those years no gratuitous relief as contemplated under the Famine Code was afforded; however, the works under the charge of various departments like Revenue Department, Public Works Department, Highways, Local Boards, Food Production Department, were intensified to provide labour to the unemployed agricultural labourers. This had adequately met the requirements of the situation created during the period referred to. A few gruel centres were started in the areas where the distress conditions were acute and closed when the conditions returned to normal. Postponement of land revenue and loan arrears was also ordered during fasli 1359. Besides, special remissions on a liberal scale were allowed for both wet and dry lands during faslis 1358 and 1359.

15. *Irrigation and Protection.*—The district has good irrigation facilities next to Thanjavur district, the net area irrigated to net area sown being 64 per cent in fasli 1360. Tanks form the principal source of irrigation, almost every village having one or more. They number 2,628. The rivers of importance for irrigation are the Araniar, the Kortalayar, the Cooum, the Palar and Cheyyar. They are less useful as direct sources of irrigation than as feeders of tanks at times of flood. All of them except the Cooum rise outside the district. The Araniar and the Kortalayar pass through the taluks of Tiruvallur and Ponneri, the Cooum through the taluks of Tiruvallur, Sriperumbudur and Saidapet, the Palar through Kancheepuram and Chingleput and the Cheyyar through the Uttiramerur sub-taluk. A large number of channels take off from the rivers at different points during their course and supply the adjoining tanks. This system of supply has been found very inconvenient owing to the frequent silting up of the channels and the need for cleaning them at every time when there are freshes in the rivers. The ryots clear the silt under kudimaramath. In cases when the work of silt clearance is beyond the means of the ryots due to the continued neglect of kudimaramath work, the Government appear on the scene and carry out the works with or without contribution obtaining a stamped agreement from the ryots binding them to maintain the channels in good state of repairs in subsequent years. This scheme facilitated the restoration of several channels.

Amongst the most important of the tanks are those at Red Hills and Sholavaram to which water is diverted by means of a substantial anicut built across the Kortalaiyar in the limits of Damarapakkam village in Tiruvallur taluk. These tanks are connected by a channel and irrigate an average extent of 10,007 acres in Ponneri and Saidapet taluks besides supplying the City of Madras with drinking water. The Chembarapakkam tank which gets its supply from the Cooum is also important. It irrigates 37 villages in Sriperumbudur taluk and the irrigable area under it is 12,955 acres. The Uttiramerur tank is yet another large tank. It is fed by the Cheyyar. A channel called 'Kambankal' carries the water from the Palar to several tanks in the Kancheepuram and Sruperumbudur taluks. The river and spring channels in the district number 304. The supply from spring channels is more assured than that from the tanks and other river channels. They do not generally fail except in a period of successive bad years. They are either permanent channels rising from recognised spring heads which are very few or temporary channels dug by the ryots in the beds of rivers after the freshes are over. The Palar river, in particular, has under-currents which supply water even in years of drought. To a considerable extent, wells supplement irrigation under small tanks even in ordinary years especially before and after the monsoon or in its absence. They also irrigate a considerable proportion of the dry lands. The digging of wells is encouraged by the grant of Government loans and during the decennium subsidies under the Accelerated Wells Scheme and the New Wells Subsidy Schemes of 1947–48, 1948–49, 1949–50 and 1950–51 were also granted. The total number of wells at the close of the decennium is reported as 43,053 as against 24,616 at the close of the previous decennium. The number of pump-sets driven by both oil engines and electricity used for irrigation purposes has increased since 1940 from 121 to 1,889.

There is still much scope for extension of well cultivation. In certain parts of the district the sinking of wells has been given up or has not been resorted to on a large scale owing to the difficulties experienced in striking underground water. These tracts include a

small area in the southern portion of Saidapet taluk and a considerable portion of the Sriperumbudur taluk as also a number of villages in Pandur and Uthukottai firkas in Tiruvallur taluk and Satyavedu firka in Ponneri taluk. In the Chingleput taluk, a large extent of the interior soil is rocky which does not easily admit of sinking of wells. Good springs, however, exist in the villages adjoining the sea coast and the Palar. There are fairly good springs in all the other parts of the district. Sub-artesian springs have also been found in Surapattu and other villages of Ponneri taluk. The following table shows the area protected by various sources of irrigation in hundres of acres:—

Source.	*Madurantakam.*	*Kancheepuram.*	*Chingleput.*	*Saidapet.*	*Sriperumbudur.*	*Tiruvallur.*	*Ponneri.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			Area protected in all seasons.					
Vallur Anicut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholavaram tank ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red Hills tank ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chembarambakkam tank.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palar Anicut ..	..	157	..	..	..	..	..	157
Madurantakam tank.	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Minor tanks and channels.	121	242	35	..	..	46	..	444
Wells and doravu ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	256	269
Total ..	188	399	35	..	..	46	253	924
Percentage of area occupied.	11·9	27·6	2·9	..	..	2·2	14·5	9·4
Percentage of area cultivated.	18·5	36·9	5·4	..	..	3·8	23·8	14·4
			Area protected in ordinary seasons.					
Vallur Anicut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	48
Sholavaram tank ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	45
Red Hills tank ..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	43
Chembarambakkam tank.	..	..	..	..	133	..	..	133
Palar Anicut ..	..	157	..	..	81	..	..	238
Madurantakam tank.	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Minor tanks and channels.	348	552	567	349	304	372	487	2,979
Wells and doravu ..	37	..	23	..	..	..	256	316
Total ..	448	709	590	392	518	372	836	3,865
Percentage of area occupied.	28·3	49·1	49·5	69·3	40·9	18·0	47·5	39·1
Percentage of area cultivated.	44·1	65·6	91·0	78·4	61·5	30·5	77·8	60·6

56. *Loans.*—The following statement shows the amount of loans granted under Loans Act during the decennium.—

Year.	*Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Act.*
	RS.
1941–42	89,855
1942–43	56,245
1943–44	95,484
1944–45	44,390
1945–46	1,57,880
1946–47	6,19,701
1947–48	11,72,754
1948–49	2,91,880
1949–50	4,76,730
1950–51	13,67,565
Total ..	43,72,484

Progress made under the several well subsidy schemes undertaken as part of the intensive cultivation campaign up to fasli 1360.

Details of the scheme.	*Number of wells for which subsidy granted.*	*Total amount of subsidy loans paid.*	*Number completed during the year.*	*Additional area brought under cultivation.*	*Additional quantity of foodgrains produced.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		RS.		ACS.	TONS.
Accelerated scheme of 1946—					
New wells	8,779	26,74,753	1,864	2,080·4	475·0
New-Well Subsidy Scheme—					
1947–48	3,082	9,12,665	124	..	112·0
1948–49	2,961	14,75,000	295	1,277·3	718·1
1949–50	2,333	11,50,000	466	1,820·5	1,322·7
1950–51	1,105	5,46,000	157	209·0	105·5
Total ..	18,260	67,58,418	2,906	5,387·2	2,733·3

Agricultural Credit Societies—During the decennium, there was a temporary economic depression amongst the agricultural classes on account of the adverse seasonal conditions during the faslis 1358 and 1359. Consequently, the Rural Co-operative Credit Societies which were financing agriculture by the issue of short-term loans to the ryots for seasonal agricultural operations, payment of kist, discharge of petty prior debts, etc, showed marked expansion in their business. The number of the credit societies, increase in membership, loan business and working capital during each year of the decennium are shown in the table given below.—

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loans disbursed during the year.*	*Loans outstanding at the end of the year.*	*Working capital.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	723	24,665	3,58,502	14,10,028	26,39,681
1942–43	741	25,342	3,72,206	14,72,611	28,41,245
1943–44	687	23,945	2,74,560	13,11,425	24,72,436
1944–45	665	23,460	2,91,752	12,67,639	24,19,796
1945–46	664	24,764	6,70,701	12,63,726	27,63,580
1946–47	665	25,116	7,42,624	19,72,355	29,72,455
1947–48	602	26,622	9,7[illegible],075	21,69,767	31,34,262
1948–49	631	30,476	9,75,857	22,03,741	32,98,554
1949–50	726	36,647	11,80,890	24,14,215	35,21,469
1950–51	732	49,000	9,94,287	24,53,881	35,60,352

Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank.—The long-term credit requirement of agriculturists were met by Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks in the district. They issued loans to agriculturists for improvements to land, redemption of mortgages, discharge of prior debts, etc., repayable in 20 annual instalments. Their loan business increased year after year as can be seen from the following table .—

Year.	*Number of banks.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loans disbursed during the year.*	*Amount outstanding at the end of the year.*	*Working capital.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	4	1,599	1,23,212	10,33,335	10,33,841
1942–43	5	2,160	1,42,320	11,26,520	10,92,436
1943–44	6	3,050	1,82,095	10,94,360	10,96,752
1944–45	6	3,441	2,21,957	10,12,039	11,01,573
1945–46	6	1,686	2,72,220	10,68,254	11,56,324
1946–47	6	1,824	3,07,987	12,36,455	13,64,728
1947–48	6	1,996	3,09,034	14,11,235	15,66,959
1948–49	6	2,197	3,96,300	17,42,107	18,31,805
1949–50	6	2,309	2,46,744	19,18,699	20,79,637
1950–51	6	3,331	3,91,020	20,96,148	22,88,568

Co-operative Sale Societies.—Besides long-term credit, co-operative marketing also received attention during the period. For this purpose, Co-operative Sale Societies were organised, but they mostly confined their business to the issue of loans against produce. Their transactions during the decennium are shown in the following table .—

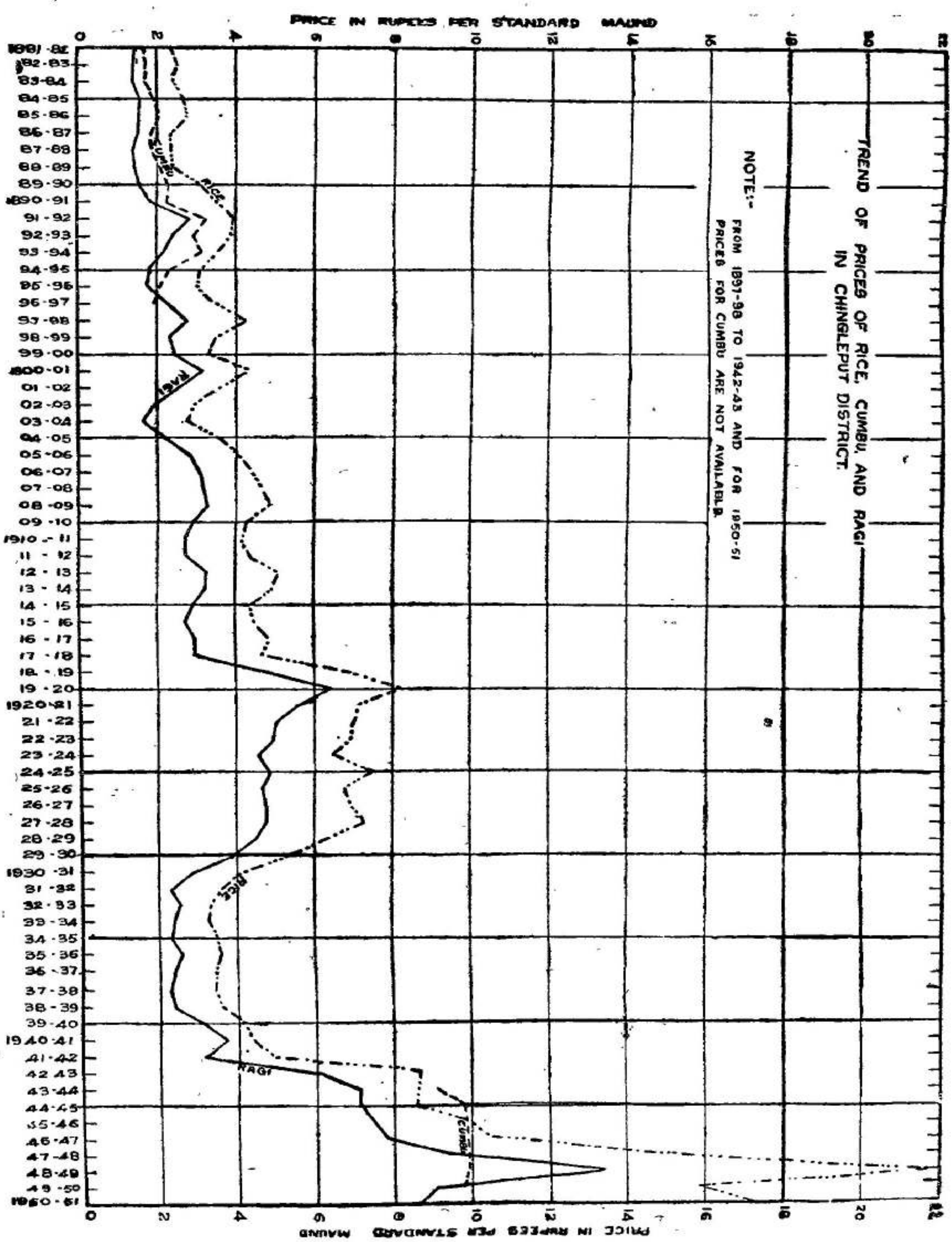
Years.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loans issued against produce.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
1941–42	2	236	..
1942–43	2	236	..
1943–44	3	414	1,800
1944–45	4	855	12,650
1945–46	5	1,686	27,810
1946–47	5	1,721	2,460
1947–48	5	1,998	1,000
1948–49	5	1,926	..
1949–50	5	1,839	..
1950–51	6	2,617	..

Weavers' Societies.—During the decennium the economic condition of the weavers was also not much encouraging. The weavers had not only to depend entirely on the master weavers for the supply of yarn, but also had to sell their finished products to the master weavers for whatever price they offered. In 1937–38 weavers' societies were organised for the purchase of yarn and sale of finished products. The following table shows the progress of weavers' societies during the decennium:—

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Value of finished goods produced.*	*Value of finished goods sold.*	*Working capital.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	9	964	1,51,562	1,62,376	1,16,412
1942–43	12	1,382	3,68,687	3,81,061	1,41.754
1943–44	12	2,186	2,33,232	2,26,138	1,47,590
1944–45	14	2,607	9,24,876	10,26,932	1,51.432
1945–46	15	3,384	16,15,538	16,58;227	1,57,765
1946–47	24	4,765	16,84,072	19,72,775	2,02,437
1947–48	33	3,393	22,99,535	36,89,565	3,05,502
1948–49	40	4,537	24,92,572	37,46,762	3,24,645
1949–50	38	3,794	12,96.226	16,62,538	3,72,874
1950–51	39	5,499	26,53,111	23,38,783	5,78,299

Milk-supply Co-operative Societies.—The Chingleput district being adjacent to Madras City afforded good facilities for the working of the Milk Supply Co-operative Societies. These societies improved the condition of the rural producer while also ensuring the supply of unadulterated milk to the urban consumer. At the end of the decennium there were 112 milk-supply societies in the district and their transactions during the last ten years are as shown below :—

Year.	*Number of of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Paid up share capital.*	*Value of milk and milk products sold.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	RS.
1941–42	20	745	7,088	31,862
1942–43	23	772	8,157	72.884
1943–44	33	954	9,113	61,806
1944–45	54	1,546	18,745	3,98,610
1945–46	73	3,414	49,811	4,29,041
1946–47	86	4,056	84,926	4,72,063
1947–48	93	4,101	99,660	3,95,414
1948–49	88	5,321	1,05,510	7,20,581
1949–50	103	6,399	1,25,584	7,88,690
1950–51	112	8,100	1,52,238	13,02,618


TREND OF PRICES OF RICE, CUMBU AND RAGI IN CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.
NOTE:- FROM 1897-98 TO 1942-43 AND FOR 1950-51 PRICES FOR CUMBU ARE NOT AVAILABLE.
PRICE IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND
RICE
CUMBU
RAGI

Fishermen Co-operative Societies.—Co-operative societies formed exclusively for fishermen helped the members to a great extent by obtaining leases of tanks for fishing, direct from Government, without contesting in public auctions. The following table will show the value of leases obtained and the value of fish sold by the societies during the decennium:—

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Value of leases obtained.*	*Value of fish sold.*	*Working capital.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1945–46	..	..	..	..	..
1946–47	4	216	..	..	4,492
1947–48	4	221	3,000	12,220	4,537
1948–49	4	258	..	..	13,766
1949–50	4	182	..	..	13,953
1950–51	8	817	6,149	299	10,475

Primary Stores Societies.—The out-break of the World War II gave an impetus to the expansion of consumers' co-operatives and consequently a large number of stores societies came into existence towards the beginning of the decennium. The development of Primary Stores Societies will be seen from the figures in the following table :—

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Value of goods purchased.*	*Value of goods sold.*	*Paid up share capital.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	32	3,472	7,41,865	7,56,435	42,264
1942–43	35	3,771	8,64,639	8,18,156	47,297
1943–44	55	9,949	9,00,726	10,82,456	2,78,688
1944–45	43	6,408	15,38,783	15,70,721	83,893
1945–46	52	7,856	20,76,414	24,62,314	1,12,642
1946–47	56	10,424	21,04,776	22,36,709	1,24,902
1947–48	60	11,272	22,47,212	23,20,573	1,52,878
1948–49	50	10,972	10,91,364	11,48,450	1,63,285
1949–50	49	10,986	22,34,562	23,72,564	1,62,964
1950–51	55	13,396	42,50,923	44,55,504	1,58,506

17. *Foodgrains.*—The district is one of the deficit districts in the State in the matter of production of rice. The average price of rice for the year 1941–42 was Rs. 4.85 per standard maund and it advanced to Rs. 8·67 in the year 1942–43. Rationing of food grains was introduced early in 1944 and the average price of rice in the year 1943–44 was Rs. 8·61 per standard maund. During the period of control, the price of rice gradually increased due to increase in cost of production and it reached a maximum of Rs. 10·45 in the year 1946–47. When decontrol was effected in December 1947, the price of rice began to shoot up. The average price was Rs.14·71 per standard maund during the year 1947–48 and Rs.21·73 during 1948–49. Statutory rationing was reintroduced in January 1949, and the average price of rice was Rs. 15·83 per standard maund in the year 1949–50 and Rs. 17·36 in 1950–51.

(Please *see* the graph at page 25.)

The following statement shows the approximate percentage of the rice-eating and millet-eating population in the district :—

Rice-eating 87 per cent.

Millet-eating 13 ,,

18. *Numbers relieved during past famines.*—No information is available regarding the number of people relieved in any famine prior to 1866–67. During the famine in that year, the average number of people relieved during the five months from October 1866 to February 1867 was only 242. All of them were on gratuitous relief. During the great famine of 1876–78 the average number of people relieved during the twenty-two months from December 1876 to September 1878 was 39,867 or 4·25 per cent of the population in 1871, of whom 11,965 were employed on works and 27,902 relieved gratuitously. The maximum number relieved during any one month was in September 1877, when 12·39 per cent of the population in 1871 were in receipt of relief. During the famine of 1891–92 the average number of people relieved during the 12 months from February 1891 to January 1892 was 6,003 or 0.53 percent of the population of the affected taluks in 1891. Of these 5,360 were employed on works and 643 relieved gratuitously. In the part most seriously affected, viz., the Ponneri taluk, the average number relieved was 1·08 per cent of the population. The maximum number relieved during any one month was 9,849 (October 1891) or 0·86 per cent of the population.

The measure of relief adopted in dealing with distress in 1901 consisted in (i) distribution of cooked food at kitchens to destitute children, and to old and infirm persons unable to work and (ii) provision of work for able-bodied labourers. Early in December 1900, the Madras branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund provided funds for the relief of those who were either too young or too old for work in order to prevent unemployed persons swarming into the City of Madras. With the aid of the fund thus provided kitchens were maintained at thirteen places in the district. The people that were fed belonged to the labouring classes. The kitchens at Kancheepuram, Walajabad, Sriperumbudur and Tiruvallur were taken under the Government management. The ordinary departmental works of the Minor Irrigation, Public Works, and Local Fund Departments provided labour for those who were in need of it in all the taluks except Kancheepuram. In Kancheepuram taluk it was found necessary to start the repairs of two minor irrigation tanks on the intermediate piece-work system.

In fasli 1314 (1904–05) both the south-west and north-east monsoons failed and some distress was felt especially in the Tiruvallur and Ponneri taluks. A kitchen was opened in each of these two taluks and another on the northern borders of the Saidapet taluk to prevent a rush of wandering paupers into the City of Madras. Cooked food was distributed in all the kitchens to destitute children and old and infirm persons unable to work. Labour was provided for the able-bodied in departmental works under the control of the Minor Irrigation, Public Works and Local Fund Departments. The average number of individuals fed at the kitchens per day was 692 and the number employed on works was 77. Similar distress due to failure of both the monsoons was felt in Tiruvallur and Sriperumbudur taluks in fasli 1349 (1939–40) and a number of works were started to provide labour for the unemployed people. Thirty thousand seven hundred and ten workers were employed and a sum of Rs. 4,904 was expended for the supply of rice and ragi to them.

During this decennium there was no scarcity of labour in the district as a whole due to the adverse seasonal conditions consequent on the failure of both north-east and south-west monsoons. The unemployment problem thus created amongst the agricultural labouring classes was met by expansion of the works under the various departments of the Government. No area was declared as famine affected under the Famine Code. No gratuitous relief was afforded. Gruel centres were, however, opened in the areas where the scarcity conditions were acute.

19. *Accessibility for relief.*—The district is bordered by the sea on the east and traversed by Railways and first-class roads in north, west and south. The Buckingham Canal along the sea-coast is another useful line of communication. These provide ample facilities for ready distribution of food in times of distress. The development of the village roads taken up under the Post-War Development Scheme has further improved the communication facilities in the Rural areas.

Roads.—In 1951 there were 1,664 miles of roads in the district consisting of 133 miles of National Highways, 580 miles of the Major District Roads, 279 miles of other District Roads, 591 miles of Village Roads, 5 miles of Public Works Department Roads and 76 miles of Municipal Roads. Their talukwise distribution except in the case of Public Works Department and Municipal Roads is furnished below :—

Taluks. (1)	*National Highways.* (2)	*Major district roads.* (3)	*Other district roads.* (4)	*Village roads.* (5)	*Total.* (6)
	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.
Ponneri	21	86	14	89	210
Tiruvallur	..	117	31	76	224
Sriperumbudur	25	84	11	53	173
Saidapet	25	68	15	51	159
Kancheepuram	17	94	38	129	278
Chingleput	19	68	69	108	264
Madurantakam	26	63	101	85	275
Total ..	133	580	279	591	1,582

The major roads are maintained in fairly good order. The village roads which are earthen roads deteriorate during rainy season and are passable only during fair weather. A large number of villages with a population of more than 500 lack proper road communications. The requirements have been however, provided for in the five-year programme. A bridge across the Palar river on the Grand Southern Trunk Road near Chingleput is under execution. The bridge is to be built with pre-stressed concrete at an estimated cost of Rs. 21 lakhs. It will be the first bridge to be built with pre-stressed concrete in the whole of India and the longest pre-stressed road bridge in the world.

Railways.—There are 58½ miles of broad gauge and 89¼ miles of metre gauge railway of the Southern Railway in the district. The North-East line (broad gauge) from Madras to Calcutta and Delhi passes through the taluks of Saidapet and Ponneri. The North-West and South-West (broad gauge) lines from Madras to Bombay, Bangalore, Ootacamund and the West Coast pass through the taluks of Saidapet, Sriperumbudur and Tiruvallur. The Southern main metre gauge line from Madras to Tiruchirappalli and beyond passes through the taluks of Saidapet, Chingleput and Madurantakam. A branch meter gauge line connects Chingleput with Arkonam passing through Chingleput and Kancheepuram taluks. Broad gauge suburban railway service is worked from Tiruvallur and Ponneri to Madras. An electric metre gauge suburban service operates from Tambaram in Saidapet taluk to Madras. All the taluk head quarters except Sriperumbudur are connected by railway.

Canals and waterways.—The Buckingham Canal passes through Madurantakam, Chingleput, Saidapet and Ponneri taluks. It is used for transport of goods in boats to Madras City and to the villages on the side of the canal. The coastal produce like casuarina and salt is transported cheaply by this means.

20. *Scheduled and Backward Classes.*— According to the Census of 1951, there were 526,295 persons of Scheduled Castes and 3,365 persons of Scheduled Tribes in the district. Government continued the Scheme for the welfare of the Harijans during the decennium and took various ameliorative measures for the uplift of the depressed classes like provision of house-sites, drinking water wells, pathways, burial-grounds, etc., opening of schools and assignment of lands. Harijan Day was celebrated every month throughout the district by holding public meetings.

The following statement shows the particulars relating to Harijan schools during the years 1946–47 to 1950–51.

Year.	*Number of schools.* At the beginning of the year.	Newly started.	Closed.	*Number of pupils.* Boys.	Girls.	Total.	*Total number of teachers.*	*Expenditure on mid-day meals.*	*Number of scholarships sanctioned.*	*Amount sanctioned.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
								RS.		RS.
1946–47 ..	99	2	1	5,777	3,014	8,791	232	1,34,982	398	5,976
1947–48 ..	100	5	..	6,273	3,050	9,323	262	1,39,010	361	5,994
1948–49 ..	105	1	..	7,114	3,302	10,416	278	1,53,108	410	4,534
1949–50 ..	106	1	..	7,232	3,349	10,581	..	1,60,060	532	6,444
1950–51 ..	107	9	..	6,587	3,321	9,908	305	2,04,230	510	7,244

During the year 1950–51, six drinking water wells were constructed in Harijan colonies by the Harijan Welfare Department at a cost of Rs. 4,045 and two wells repaired at a cost of Rs. 875.

21. *Prohibition.*—Prohibition was introduced in the district on 2nd October 1948. Work of enforcement was attended to by the Police while the ameliorative aspects of prohibition were attended to by the Co-operative Department. A statement showing the prohibition offences reported during the years 1948–49 to 1950–51 is given below :—

Nature of offence.	1948–49.	1949–50.	1950–51.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Smuggling of liquor from other States ..	..	3	5
2 Smuggling of liquor from district to district ..	2	—	..
3 Illicit distillation of arrack	292	597	1,078
4 Possession of illicitly-distilled arrack ..	110	251	396
5 Sale of illicitly-distilled arrack ..	..	..	4
6 Illicit tapping of fermented toddy ..	..	53	243
7 Permitting sweet toddy to ferment ..	..	1	..
8 Tapping of sweet toddy without licence ..	39	82	75
9 Illicit transport of liquor ..	..	..	..
10 Unlicensed sale of liquor ..	8	7	3
11 Possession of liquor without permit ..	20	103	185
12 Illicit cultivation of hemp plant ..	..	..	..
13 Smuggling of drugs from district to district ..	..	..	..

Nature of offence.	1948–49.	1949–50.	1950–51.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
14 Smuggling of drugs from other States ..	..	..	..
15 Illicit transport of drugs	..	..	..
16 Unlicensed sale of drugs ..	..	..	2
17 Miscellaneous	101	359	1,162
18 Unlicensed possession of drugs ..	10	5	18
19 Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit for human consumption.	..	1	8
20 Smuggling of opium	..	..	..
21 Transport of opium	..	..	..
22 Possession of opium	10	7	..
23 Sale of opium	1	..	..
24 Offences under Dangerous Drugs Act ..	..	..	7
Total ..	593	1,469	3,186

The economic condition of the people in rural parts improved in spite of the high cost of living caused by failure of monsoons towards the latter part of the decennium. Social and economic improvement was noticeable in the villages since the introduction of prohibition.

APPEN

Statistical Table

Number and area of villages exclusive of tributory States.

Taluk.	*Ryotwari (Government) including minor inams).*		*Inam.*		*Zamindari.*		*Total.*	
	Number.	*Area.*	*Number.*	*Area.*	*Number.*	*Area.*	*Number.*	*Area.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.
Madurantakam ..	242	210,297	35	26,112	136	103,064	413	339,473
Kancheepuram ..	281	222,486	56	39,153	3	1,843	340	263,482
Chingleput	238	220,935	40	24,830	37	33,530	315	279,295
Saidapet	130	112,528	32	28,551	7	5,539	169	146,618
Sriperumbudur ..	182	150,611	26	18,515	42	26,630	250	195,756
Tiruvallur	193	169,431	47	29,383	166	140,912	406	339,726
Ponneri	208	264,233	53	49,459	137	75,037	398	388,729
Total ..	**1,474**	**1,350,521**	**289**	**216,003**	**528**	**386,555**	**2,291**	**1,953,079**

APPEN

Rent roll of Ryotwari

Taluk.	*Total holdings.*						
	Number.	*Extent.*	*Assessment.*	*Average extent.*		*Average assessment.*	
				Dry.	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P
Madurantakam	43,466	116,337	2,94,701	1·60	1·08	2 0 7	4 11 11
Kancheepuram	48,480	122,579	3,80,943	1·05	1·48	1 4 9	6 8 11
Chingleput	43,738	94,373	2,47,047	0·95	1·20	0 14 8	4 11 8
Saidapet	25,179	63,709	1,53,297	1·24	1·27	1 10 0	4 9 0
Sriperumbudur	33,867	86,122	2,75,866	1·16	1·40	1 3 0	6 15 4
Tiruvallur	37,010	94,764	2,54,494	1·38	1·17	1 11 5	5 2 7
Ponneri	37,780	112,588	2,79,268	1·50	1·48	1 12 7	5 9 7
Total ..	**269,520**	**690,472**	**18,85,616**	**1·27**	**1·29**	**1 8 5**	**5 7 6**

APPEN

Rent roll of Ryotwari lands according to

(Particulars not

APPEN

Cropping in representative years

Taluk.	*Cereals.*						*Pulses.*	
	Paddy.	*Cholam.*	*Cumbu.*	*Ragi.*	*Varagu.*	*Others.*	*Horse gram.*	*Others.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Madurantakam ..	53,598	1,136	1,258	14,299	19,161	951	415	2,117
Kancheepuram ..	81,784	413	242	12,479	5,273	167	754	792
Chingleput	55,695	80	108	10,712	2,510	208	315	1,127
Saidapet	41,376	41	177	5,269	391	138	122	253
Sriperumbudur ..	67,741	1,451	860	9,998	4,630	82	1,299	1,626
Tiruvallur	96,510	3,156	6,823	20,854	3,042	537	1,201	2,323
Ponneri	98,148	22	1,811	10,705	1,351	272	377	261
Tota ..	**494,852**	**6,299**	**11,279**	**84,316**	**36,358**	**2,355**	**4,483**	**8,499**

DIX I.

for fasli 1360.

Poramboke land reserved for public purposes or for the common use of the villagers. (Deduct area of)	Forest.	Total.	Remainder arable area. (Government Inam and Zamindari.)	Area in occupation. Cultivated (actually cropped).	Fallow.	Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total Land Revenue excluding cesses.	Population according to the Census of 1951.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	PER CENT.	RS.		RS. A. P.
74,526	6,573	81,099	258,374	101,553	56,937	61	1,82,250	244,626	0 11 11
103,529	3,392	106,921	156,561	107,952	36,386	92	2,66,135	296,759	0 14 4
110,357	39,435	149,792	129,503	64,777	54,549	92	1,72,099	224,887	0 12 3
13,750	4,105	17,855	128,763	49,966	6,659	44	1,05,787	310,384	0 5 5
60,077	7,672	67,749	128,007	84,227	42,296	99	1,74,370	205,739	0 13 7
106,063	10,329	116,392	223,334	122,127	83,942	92	2,89,252	308,314	0 15 0
163,370	49,328	212,698	176,031	107,520	68,511	100	2,70,303	262,910	1 0 5
631,672	**120,834**	**752,506**	**1,200,573**	**638,122**	**349,280**	**82**	**14,60,196**	**1,853,619**	**0 12 7**

DIX II.

land for fasli 1360.

Holdings on which assessment is — Rs. 10 and less. Number.	Assessment.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10. Number.	Assessment.	Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 30. Number.	Assessment.	Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 50. Number.	Assessment.	Over Rs. 100. Number.	Assessment.
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
35,850	98,612	5,886	82,068	963	32,275	537	31,865	230	49,881
39,278	1,23,513	6,403	1,01,861	1,452	48,014	701	48,517	646	59,038
36,957	1,08,508	5,321	65,341	932	24,114	397	22,223	131	26,861
20,983	62,783	3,146	45,020	642	13,353	323	14,344	85	17,797
26,959	9 0,146	5,258	87,617	843	30,255	567	22,173	240	45,675
30,226	83,033	5,046	73,500	1,086	33,577	464	31,435	188	32,949
30,957	1,01,570	4,853	71,277	1,143	36,941	626	32,702	201	36,718
221,210	**6,68,165**	**35,913**	**5,26,684**	**7,061**	**2,18,529**	**3,615**	**2,03,259**	**1,731**	**2,68,979**

DIX II A.

limits of holdings in fasli 1360.

available.)

DIX III.

in acres (figures for fasli 1360).

Fruit trees and vegetables.	Condiments and spices.	Industrial crops. Cotton.	Tobacco.	Oil-seeds. Castor.	Gingelly.	Others.	Miscellaneous.	Total first and second crops.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cultivated.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
982	1,014	211	..	3	5,597	17,301	3,044	120,887	19,534	101,553
686	987	169	..	2	6,659	15,200	1,272	126,879	18,927	107,952
1,055	786	148	..	..	7,018	654	647	81,063	16,286	64,777
3,906	294	8	..	..	1,278	637	1,303	55,193	5,227	49,966
21,067	506	35	..	1	6,699	3,177	1,798	101,370	16,743	84,227
4,,575	2,007	10	..	1	12,370	8,426	2,117	161,952	39,825	122,127
484	903	..	1	..	1,706	971	1,766	122,778	15,258	107,520
14,755	**6,497**	**581**	**1**	**7**	**41,327**	**46,366**	**11,947**	**769,922**	**131,800**	**638,122**

APPEN

Agricultural

Taluk.	Cattle. Males over three years. Breeding bulls.	Working bullocks.	Others.	Females over three years (Cows).	Three years and under (Young stock).	Buffaloes. Males over three years. Breeding bulls.	Working bullocks.	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Madurantakam ..	698	50,143	7,078	46,996	27,504	204	4,714	1,162
Kancheepuram ..	641	46,804	5,825	34,086	26,499	477	8,322	1,416
Chingleput	648	35,550	3,173	28,562	22,510	292	5,001	631
Saidapet	688	18,845	3,163	16,656	13,816	379	2,082	604
Sriperumbudur ..	374	28,132	3,131	20,761	15,309	228	3,213	602
Tiruvallur	587	42,078	8,649	35,644	33,113	196	8,075	3,679
Ponneri	662	37,089	6,826	30,574	24,430	636	10,478	1,847
Total ..	**4,298**	**258,641**	**37,845**	**213,279**	**163,181**	**2,412**	**41,885**	**9,941**

APPEN

Water Supply

Taluk.	Name of work.	Government productive: Irrigable area.	Average area irrigated. First crop.	Second crop.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Madurantakam	Madurantakam tank ..	2,865	2,032	388	2,420
Kancheepuram	Palar Anicut system, Kambakkal.	14,544	11,862	1,911	13,773
Chingleput	...	..	..	..	..
Saidapet	Red Hills tank	4,268	2,885	1,091	3,976
Sriperumbudur tank	Chembarambakkam tank.	12,955	11,900	3,020	14,920
Do.	Palar Anicut, Kambakkal.	6,880	6,700	3,900	10,600
Tiruvallur	Do	244	242	76	318
Ponneri	Vallur Anicut	4,993	4,579	160	4,739
Do.	Sholavaram tank ..	3,142	3,017	921	3,938
	Total ..	49,891	43,217	11,467	54,684

DIX IV.
Stock in 1950–51.

Buffaloes — *Females over three years. (cows.)*	*Buffaloes* — *Three years and under. (Young stock)*	*Sheep and goats.*	*Horses and ponies.*	*Mules and donkeys.*	*Ploughs.* — *Iron.*	*Ploughs.* — *Wooden.*	*Carts.*
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
11,130	7,832	108,903	7	364	414	30,095	5,490
12,086	10,234	84,099	152	462	496	35,029	6,885
10,941	7,736	74,493	58	622	236	23,315	4,450
12,514	8.129	34,138	101	596	176	12,802	4,241
14,894	8,093	53,765	116	283	394	18,670	5,477
18,196	15,728	107,760	102	611	759	25,429	6,048
17,764	12,841	109,082	72	813	476	24,470	6,243
97,525	**70,593**	**572,240**	**608**	**3,751**	**2,951**	**169,810**	**38,834**

DIX V.
and Irrigation.

Irrigation works. — *Average revenue.* — *Demand.*	*Average revenue.* — *Remission.* — *Amount.*	*Remission.* — *Percentage on demand.*	*Irrigation under minor works in ordinary years.* — *Occupied area.*	*Average area irrigated.* — *First Crop.* — *Extent.*	*First Crop.* — *Percentage of occupied area.*	*Second crop.* — *Extent.*	*Second crop.* — *Percentage of occupied area.*	*Percentage of remision on demand.*	*Number of wells.*
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
RS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.			
13,114	9,550	73	46,629	26,400	57·0	16,400	35	39	9,920
89,611	36,381	92	56,634	26,942	47·6	17,787	31	92	7,872
..	..	..	22,649	15,892	70·2	12,413	54·8	..	8,763
12,358	..	..	27,630	23,261	84·1	4,136	15·0	..	5,743
81,000	2,130	6·8 }	85,711	20,097	23·4	10,010	11·6	4·9	5,184
21,973	646	2·9 }							
925	..	..	39,811	37,272	93·6	14,790	37·2	2·0	3,300
17,592	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15,176	..	..	60 694	52,175	86·0	8,691	14·3	..	2,271
146,749	**48,707**	**33·2**	**339,758**	**202,039**	**59·5**	**84,227**	**24·0**	**33·2**	**48,058**

APPENDIX V—A.

Number of Minor Works the ayacut of which is

Taluk.	*Tanks.* — *Under 10 acres.*	*Tanks.* — *Not exceeding 200 acres.*	*Tanks.* — *Exceeding 200 acres.*	*Tanks.* — *Total.*	*Channels of all sorts.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madurantakam	27	231	297	555	52
Kancheepuram	23	310	97	430	101
Chingleput	32	276	..	308	1
Saidapet	..	41	176	217	13
Sriperumbudur	40	208	6	254	..
Tiruvallur	38	399	38	475	31
Ponneri.	65	234	90	389	106
Total ..	225	1,699	704	2,628	304

APPEN

Holdings and revenue

Fasli.	Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
(1)	Dry. (2)	Wet. (3)	Miscellaneous cultivation. (4)	Total. (5)	Dry. (6)	Wet. (7)	Second crop. (8)	Charges for water (9)	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation. (10)	Total. (11)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866-67) ..	222,957	260,852	Not available.	483,809	3,47,295	10,11,927	74,023	27,963	Not available.	14,61,208
1277 (1867-68) ..	224,027	263,449		487,476	3,44,946	10,22,651	59,058	20,485		14,47,140
1278 (1868-69) ..	240,743	270,043		510,786	3,70,295	10,41,837	67,477	22,162		15,01,771
1279 (1869-70) ..	243,778	271,516		515,294	3,72,173	10,44,374	47,982	19,336		14,83,865
1280 (1870-71) ..	248,733	273,750		522,483	3,77,095	10,52,677	92,544	29,131		15,51,447
Average ..	**236,048**	**267,922**	..	**503,970**	**3,62,361**	**10,34,693**	**68,217**	**23,815**	..	**14,89,086**
1281 (1871-72) ..	242,838	278,973	13,521	535,332	3,59,766	10,40,553	82,102	33,200	53,911	15,69,622
1282 (1872-73) ..	240,485	279,942	11,754	532,181	3,44,883	10,30,768	1,06,058	46,136	61,478	15,89,323
1283 (1873-74) ..	230,338	277,420	10,708	518,466	3,30,029	10,22,870	85,097	42,643	34,499	15,15,138
1284 (1874-75) ..	237,225	283,283	13,921	534,429	3,32,739	10,21,430	1,26,561	77,772	50,697	16,09,199
1285 (1875-76) ..	229,631	285,085	9,963	524,679	3,16,467	10,26,039	51,755	43,818	28,680	14,66,759
Average ..	**236,103**	**280,941**	**11,973**	**529,017**	**5,36,777**	**10,28,332**	**90,314**	**48,732**	**45,853**	**15,50,008**
1286 (1876-77) ..	234,942	286,093	15,020	536,055	3,24,109	10,30,156	37,776	12,058	27,643	14,31,742
1287 (1877-78) ..	216,117	330.276	12,685	559,078	2,50,329	11,76,911	1,36.732	4,607	27,772	15,96,351
1288 (1878-79) ..	217,502	329,834	19,423	566,759	2,52,102	11,76,155	80,045	8,224	38,156	15,54,682
1289 (1879-80) ..	218,331	330,255	16,852	565,438	2,51,688	11,78,019	1,27,965	15,183	63,009	16,35,804
1290 (1880-81) ..	211,520	327,325	16,450	555,295	2 44,234	11,70,042	1,22,313	13,924	46,194	15,96,707
1291 (1881-82) ..	212,265	327,597	14,526	554,388	2,42,803	11,71,373	82,297	12,802	36,323	15,45,598
1292 (1882-83) ..	217,713	328,457	17,025	563,195	3,47,332	11,73,686	86,733	16,294	50,459	15,74,504
1293 (1883-84) ..	222,683	32[illegible],659	19,585	571,927	2,50,905	11,77,029	86,655	17,126	90,550	16,22,265
1294 (1884-85) ..	228,530	330,777	16,940	571,247	2,56,112	11,97,567	91,503	15,907	61,705	16,22,794
1295 (1885-86) ..	235,752	333,497	19,373	588,622	2,62,356	12,04,964	93,842	15,332	58,434	16,34,928
Average ..	**223,389**	**329,997**	**17,490**	**570,876**	**2,51 902**	**11,84,924**	**88,206**	**15,492**	**59.494**	**16,00,018**
1296 (1886-87) .	246,374	336,984	20,610	60[illegible],968	273,790	12,14,688	1,05,839	13,012	40,828	16,48,157
1297 (1887-88) .	259,050	340,676	15,264	614,990	2,87,307	12,25,337	81,338	18,769	52,971	16,65,722
1298 (1888-89) .	266,059	343.781	18,491	628.331	9,94,005	12,34,435	1,04,267	19,499	43,455	16,95,661
1299 (1889-90) ..	270,988	346,323	11,745	629,056	2,99,389	12,41,492	96,226	15,243	24,601	16,76,951
1300 (1890-91) .	273,316	347,924	7,943	629,183	[illegible],01,150	12,45,991	78,003	11,487	13,971	16,50,602
Average .	**263,157**	**343,138**	**14,811**	**621,106**	**2,91,128**	**12,32,387**	**93,135**	**15,602**	**35,165**	**16,67,417**
1301 (1891-92) ..	273,077	349,189	4,192	626,467	3,00,301	12,49,738	27,349	8,781	9,396	15,95,565
1302 (1892-93) ..	275,330	349,975	7,385	632,690	3,02,341	12,52,106	89,114	16,286	16,639	16,76,486
1303 (1893-94) ..	278,763	353,560	6,357	638,680	3,03,140	12,53,963	1,26,390	21,[illegible]06	19,3[illegible]0	17,24,419 5,476
1304 (1894-95) ..	284,380	354,736	10,309	649,425	3,66,124	12,55,800	98,783	18,486	25,360	17,04,593 5,476
1305 (1895-96) ..	284,005	357,543	7,994	649,542	3,07,947	12,60,283	1,26,758	23,291	16,651	17,34,930 11,419
Average ..	**279,111**	**353,008**	**7,247**	**639,361**	**3,03,971**	**12,54,378**	**93,679**	**17,690**	**17,473**	**16,87,191 4,474**
1306 (1896-97) ..	286,419	359,173	5,278	650,870	3,09,684	12,63,752	97,009	20,034	13,444	17,03,923 13,239
1307 (1897-98) .	290,155	359,671	7,390	657,216	3,14,214	12,70,969	76,199	16,634	16,228	16,94,244 5,476
1308 (1898-99) ..	292,3[illegible]7	360,634	11,106	664,127	3,16,304	12,73,753	1,62,793	24,219	24,323	18,01,392 5 476
1309 (1899-00) ..	293,466	360,484	6,365	660,315	3,17,169	12,73,0[illegible]9	82,715	21,134	8,908	17,03,025 5,476
1310 (1900-01) ..	293,680	360,168	6,058	659,906	3,17,616	12,72,362	42,259	12,618	8,942	16,53,797 5,476
Average ..	**291,222**	**360,026**	**7,239**	**658,487**	**3,14,997**	**12,70,787**	**92,195**	**18,928**	**14,369**	**17,11,276 7,029**
1311 (1901-02) ..	294,840	359,975	10,175	664,990	3,18,772	12,71,768	1,31,565	19,958	16,093	17,58,156 5,476
1312 (1902-03) ..	296,968	359,734	9,247	665,949	3,21,630	12,71,093	1,60,700	24,431	16,034	17,93,888 6.001
1313 (1903-04) ..	299,253	360,239	6,884	666,376	3,23,885	12,72,483	1,88,529	29,975	13,835	18,28,707 6.002
1314 (1904-05) ..	298,463	360,087	4,485	663,035	3,[illegible],838	12,72,042	25,009	7.136	10,557	16,37.582 6,003
1315 (1905-06) ..	297,046	359,830	4,967	661,843	3,21,485	12,71,452	1,11,817	24,533	8,812	17,38,009 6,003
Average ..	**297,314**	**359,973**	**7,152**	**664,439**	**3,21,722**	**12,71,768**	**1,23,524**	**21,807**	**13,066**	**17,51,827 5,897**
1316 (1906-07) ..	296,770	359,613	5,103	661,486	3,21,268	12,70,818	1,64,175	25,021	9,966	17,90,948 6,003
1317 (1907-08) ..	298,267	359,732	4,958	662,957	3,23,700	12,71,143	1,18,542	25,493	12,327	17,51,205 6,003
1318 (1908-09) ..	300,280	360,362	6,679	667,321	3,26,292	12,72,892	1,54,846	36,308	16,398	18,06,736 6,003
319 (1909-10) ..	305,579	359,650	4,903	670,141	3,51,779	13,76,906	1,01,718	19,441	13,859	18,63,703 6,003
1320 (1910-11) ..	315,407	359,582	4,143	670,132	3,89,784	14,59,507	1,07,238	24,818	12,695	19,94,0[illegible]2 6,002
Average ..	**303,261**	**357,990**	**5,157**	**666,407**	**3,42,565**	**13,30,253**	**1,29,304**	**26,216**	**12,989**	**19,41,327 6,003**

* These figures relate to the assessment of certain Izara and Reverte-

DIX VI.

for a series of years.

Remissions. Due to season. Waste (12)	Withered crop (13)	Others (14)	Fixed and others (15)	Total (16)	Net demand (current) (17)	Miscellaneous revenue (18)	Total revenue demand (19)	Amount of beriz deductions for religious institutions (20)	Settled demand (not warl) (21)	Fasli (22)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
32,820	1,576	18,046	32,022	84,464	13,76,744	73,189	14,49,933	..	14,49,933	1276 (1866-67).
2,33,676	3,58,886	1,00,622	29,070	7,2[illegible],254	7,24,886	61,592	7,[illegible]6,478	..	7,86,478	1277 (1867-68).
2,88,[illegible]70	1,74,418	1,65,320	32,138	6,60,247	8,41,524	63,414	9,04,9[illegible]8	..	9,04,938	1278 (1868-69).
2,51,584	92,513	44,283	32,810	4,21,150	10,62,715	82,446	11,[illegible]5,161	..	11,45,1[illegible]1	1279 (1869-70).
23,128	793	30,966	34,503	89,390	14,62,057	1,05,863	15,67,920	..	15,67,920	1280 (1870-71).
1,65,908	**1,25,637**	**71,847**	**32,109**	**3,95,501**	**10,93,585**	**77,027**	**11,70,612**	..	**11,70,612**	**Average**
9,266	2,100	25,841	32,618	69,825	4,99,797	59,902	15,59,699	..	15,59,699	1281 (1871-72).
6,494	30	22,149	31,710	60,333	15,28,940	61,510	15,90,450	..	15,9[illegible],450	1282 (1872-73).
2,13,391	76,271	85,738	29,903	4,05,303	11,09,835	6[illegible],203	11,70,038	..	11,[illegible]0,038	1283 (1873-74).
11,556	669	36,755	31,180	80,160	15,2[illegible],039	85,050	16,14,089	..	16,14,089	1284 (1874-75).
2,78,413	1,52,808	89,741	26,459	5,47,421	9,19,3[illegible]8	63,681	9,83,019	..	9,83,019	1285 (1875-76).
1,03,824	**46,375**	**52,045**	**30,374**	**2,32,618**	**13,7,390**	**66,089**	**13,83,459**	..	**13,83,459**	**Average.**
8,99,100	5,27,693	90,362	17,829	10,34,874	3,96,868	48,481	4,45,349	..	4,45,349	1286 (1876-77).
1,00,713	55,362	32,[illegible]76	18,971	2,07,822	13,88,529	56,801	14,45,330	..	14,45,330	1287 (1877-78).
1,12,333	81,004	16,236	9,081	2,18,[illegible]54	13,36,028	73,771	14,09,799	..	14,09,[illegible]00	1288 (1878-79).
6,842	1,054	1,971	8,873	18,74[illegible]	16,17,124	1,01,936	17,[illegible]9,060	38,273	16,80,7[illegible]7	1289 (1879-80).
1,132	443	910	7,680	10,345	15,8[illegible],362	83,270	16,69,632	38,[illegible]99	16,31,333	1290 (1880-81).
27,561	26,443	1,827	74,772	1,30,603	14,14,995	83,529	14,98,524	38,195	14,60,320	1291 (1881-82).
8,427	4,278	4,307	21,369	38,3[illegible]1	15,36,123	75,605	16,11,728	38,195	15,73,533	1292 (1882-83)
786	..	1,555	20,897	23,748	15,99,027	88,669	16,87,696	38,195	16,49,501	1293 (1883-84).
34,580	5,362	25,784	36,023	1,01,749	15,21,045	92,172	16,13,217	38,182	15,75,035	1294 (1884-85).
10,714	1,209	3,412	39,324	54,659	15,80,269	88,349	16,68,618	33,206	16,30,412	1295 (1885-86).
16,414	**7,458**	**7,377**	**38,477**	**69,726**	**15,30,292**	**85,655**	**16,15,957**	**38,195**	**15,77,762**	Average.
14,306	7,740	1,852	33,641	57,539	15,90,618	92,035	16,82,652	38,206	16,44,447	1296 (1886-87).
1,535	..	1,157	33,124	35,816	16,29,906	88,011	17,12,917	38,397	19,74,520	1297 (1887-88).
2,666	637	1,442	33,224	37,969	16,57,692	88,234	17,45,926	38,286	17,07,640	1298 (1888-89).
59,260	60,148	2,279	34,339	1,56,026	15,20,925	63,023	15,84,848	37,988	15,46,860	1299 (1889-90)
1,01,119	2,25,640	9,648	29,595	3,66,002	12,84,600	50,325	13,34,925	37,249	12,97,676	1300 (1890-91)
35,777	**58,833**	**3,287**	**32,785**	**1,30,671**	**15,36,746**	**75,506**	**16,12,252**	**38,025**	**15,74,227**	Average.
2,73,233	1,24,305	54,495	1,04,849	5,56,882	10,38,683	49,637	10,88,320	37,168	10,51,152	1301 (1891-92).
83,352	1,13,105	24,552	1,05,755	3,26,764	13,49,722	57,810	14,07,532	37,672	13,69,860	1302 (1892-93).
5,063	3,128	3,871	18,400	30,462	16,93,957 5,476	71,800	17,05,757 5,476	33,533	17,32,224 * 5,476	1302 (1893-94).
28,170	14,939	4,378	18,529	66,016	16,38,537 5,476	1,17,855	17,56,392 5,476	35,686	17,20,706 * 5,476	1304 (1904-95).
9,629	2,240	4,635	18,027	34,531	17,00,399 11,419	1,05,224	18,05,623 11,419	36,152	17,69,471 * 11,419	1305 (1895-96).
79,890	**51,543**	**18,386**	**53,112**	**2,02,931**	**14,84,260 4,474**	**80,465**	**15,64,725 4,474**	**36,042**	**15,28,683 4,474**	Average.
2,730	220	1,939	17,842	22,731	16,81,192 13,239	1,01,013	17,82,205 13,239	36,720	17,45,485 * 13,239	1306 (1896-97).
64,402	1,54,118	12,828	19,274	2,50,622	14,43,[illegible]22 5,476	1,00,742	15,44,361 5,476	37,651	15,06,713 *5,476	1307 (1897-98).
1,230	74	1,640	17,998	20,942	17,80,450 5,476	1,14,932	18,95,382 5,476	35,337	18,60,045 *5,476	1308 (1898-99).
55,960	48,698	2,871	18,258	1,25,787	15,77,238 5,476	1,23,696	17,00,934 5,476	32,373	16,68,561 * 5,476	1309 (1899-00).
83,839	1,14,142	13,618	18,590	2,30,189	14,23,608 5,476	1,10,303	15,33,911 5,[illegible]76	28,561	15,05,350 * 5,476	1310 (1900-01).
41,632	**63,451**	**6,579**	**18,392**	**1,30,054**	**15,81,222 7,029**	**1,10,137**	**16,91,359 7,029**	**34,128**	**16,57,231 * 7,029**	Average.
1,145	552	717	18,089	20,503	17,37,653 5,476	1,05,383	18,48,036 5,476	44,646	17,98,390 5,476	1311 (1901-02).
369	..	293	18,109	18,771	17,75,115 6,001	1,14,967	18,90,084 6,001	36,682	18,53,402 6,001	1312 (1902-03).
2,584	940	2,217	17,758	23,499	18,05,208 6,012	1,19,926	1,25,134 6,002	37,305	18,87,826 6,002	1313 (1903-04).
2,00,689	4,85,946	52,102	19,104	7,57,841	8,79,74[illegible] 6,003	1,01,199	9,89,940 6,003	26,214	9,54,726 6,00[illegible]	314 (1904-05).
62,985	13,290	7,931	18,525	1,02,731	16,35,368 6,003	1,08,123	17,43,491 6,003	37,902	17,15,589 6,003	1315 (1905-06).
53,554	**1,00,146**	**12,652**	**18,317**	**1,84,669**	**15,66,516 5,897**	**1,09,920**	**16,76,837 5,897**	**34,549**	**16,41,987 5,897**	Average.
12,963	1,666	4,625	18,235	37,129	17,53,819 6,003	1,12,858	18,66,677 6,003	54,202	18,12,475 6,003	1316 (1906-07).
22,290	7,058	876	19,350	49,574	17,01,631 6,003	1,16,455	18,18,086 6,003	39,650	17,78,436 6,003	1317 (1907-08).
3,367	775	905	18,808	23,855	17,82,881 6,003	1,31,371	19,14,252 6,003	40,538	8,73,714 6,003	1318 (1908-09).
43,560	1,43,379	3,723	21,705	2,12,367	16,51,336 6,003	1,10,467	17,61,803 6,003	37,275	17,24,528 6,003	1319 (1909-10).
5,068	6,309	720	21,836	33,933	19,60,109 6,002	1,19,813	20,79,922 6,002	36,078	20,43,844 6,002	1320 (1910-11).
17,449	**31,837**	**2,098**	**19,987**	**71,372**	**17,69,955 6,003**	**1,18,193**	**18,88,148 6,003**	**41,549**	**18,45,599 6,003**	**Average.**

Inam villages for which particulars under dry and wet are not available.

APPEN

Holdings and revenue

Fasli.	Extent of holdings. Dry.	Extent of holdings. Wet.	Extent of holdings. Miscellaneous cultivation.	Extent of holdings. Total.	Assessment. Dry.	Assessment. Wet.	Assessment. Second crop.	Assessment. Charges for water.	Assessment. Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Assessment. Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1321 (1911–12) ..	317,624	348,305	3,375	669,304	3,94,308	14,62,620	1,05,616	21,766	10,369	19,94,679 6,002
1322 (1912–13) ..	322,566	348,783	3,889	675,238	3,97,817	14,64,291	1,05,838	27,851	10,826	20,06,623 6,002
1323 (1913–14) ..	325,435	348,985	3,527	677,947	4,00,278	14,65,166	1,15,023	31,142	13,551	20,25,160 6,002
1324 (1914–15) ..	327,611	349,178	3,298	680,087	4,02,418	14,65,917	1,57,312	52,539	17,540	20,95,726 6,246
1325 (1915–16) ..	328,946	349,521	2,699	681,166	4,03,331	14,67,043	1,07,328	48,789	12,002	20,38,493 6,246
Average ..	324,436	348,954	3,357	676,748	3,99,630	14,65,007	1,18,223	36,417	12,857	20,32,136 6,100
1326 (1916–17) ..	329,560	349,600	2,354	681,514	4,03,843	14,67,450	1,36,948	21,254	13,008	20,42,503 6,246
1327 (1917–18) ..	330,201	349,771	2,728	682,700	4,04,321	14,68,113	1,56,180	19,183	8,610	20,56,408 6,260
1328 (1918–19) ..	330,791	349,965	1,544	682,300	4,05,115	14,68,740	1,12,800	18,215	6,040	20,10,910 6,260
1329 (1919–20) ..	330,930	350,007	2,377	683,314	4,05,329	14,68,946	1,88,724	23,684	12,051	20,98,784 6,260
1330 (1920–21) ..	330,906	350,126	3,183	684,215	4,05,454	14,69,517	1,79,218	27,161	15,475	20,96,825 6,260
Average ..	330,478	349,894	2,437	682,809	4,04,812	14,68,553	1,54,774	21,899	11,037	20,61,076 6,257
1331 (1921–22) ..	334,125	354,034	3,884	692,043	4,05,832	14,70,262	1,11,517	28,212	18,960	20,34,783
1332 (1922–23) ..	334,980	354,307	4,359	693,646	4,06,291	14,71,629	1,76,455	29,404	14,362	20,98,141
1333 (1923–24) ..	333,946	351,225	4,087	689,258	4,07,933	14,74,247	84,203	25,851	17,336	20,09,570
1334 (1924–25) ..	335,399	351,807	4,044	691,250	4,09,219	14,76,172	78,455	21,511	14,374	19,99,731
1335 (1925–26) ..	338,609	352,238	3,900	694,747	4,11,944	14,77,829	2,00,775	24,306	13,325	21,28,179
Average ..	335,412	352,722	4,055	692,189	4,08,244	14,74,028	1,30,281	25,857	15,671	20,54,081
1336 (1926–27) ..	339,507	352,425	4,089	696,111	4,13,017	14,78,443	56,967	21,992	13,940	19,84,359
1337 (1927–28) ..	338,098	352,598	3,343	694,039	4,12,846	14,79,127	60,146	16,544	14,265	19,82,928
1338 (1928–29) ..	339,154	352,679	3,265	695,098	4,14,017	14,79,393	1,36,704	22,634	15,857	20,68,605
1339 (1929–30) ..	341,166	352,868	3,130	697,164	4,15,872	14,80,350	1,68,557	18,911	11,696	20,95,386
1340 (1930–31) ..	343,117	353,070	2,748	698,935	4,17,171	14,81,214	1,72,021	20,289	8,453	20,99,148
Average ..	340,226	352,728	3,315	696,269	4,14,585	14,79,705	1,18,879	20,074	12,842	20,46,085
1341 (1931–32) ..	346,811	356,810	..	703,621	4,19,011	14,86,745	*2,13,063		..	21,19,419
1342 (1932–33) ..	346,601	356,900	..	703,501	4,19,269	14,87,279	1,50,452	18,471	..	20,75,471
1343 (1933–34) ..	348,459	356,999	..	705,458	4,20,769	14,88,008	*1,64,466		..	20,73,243
1344 (1934–35) ..	348,403	357,208	..	705,611	4,20,575	14,89,101	*1,18,536		..	20,28,212
1345 (1935–36) ..	348,987	357,314	..	706,301	4,21,120	14,89,603	1,31,615	16,013	..	20,58,351
Average ..	347,852	357,046	..	704,898	4,20,149	14,88,147	*1,62,643		..	20,70,939
1346 (1936–37) ..	349,501	357,339	..	706,840	4,21,732	14,89,659	78,264	9,296	..	19,98,951
1347 (1937–38) ..	349,635	357,414	..	707,049	4,21,893	14,89,881	2,04,820	16,147	..	21,32,741
1348 (1938–39) ..	349,370	357,394	..	706,764	4,21,682	14,89,897	40,568	5,789	..	19,57,936
1349 (1939–40) ..	349,094	357,403	..	706,497	4,21,479	14,89,983	59,003	12,688	..	19,83,153
1350 (1940–41) ..	348,895	357,371	..	706,266	4,21,271	14,90,241	1,74,106	12,088	..	20,97,706
Average ..	349,299	357,284	..	706,683	4,21,611	14,89,932	1,11,352	11,202	..	20,34,097
1351 (1941–42) ..	343,895	355,671	..	704,566	4,20,074	14,83,122	*1,87,880		..	20,91,076
1352 (1942–43) ..	316,330	354,861	..	701,191	4,18,460	14,79,472	73,770		..	19,71,702
1353 (1943–44) ..	343,349	354,810	..	701,159	4,18,457	14,79,358	2,17,760		..	21,16,575
1354 (194 –45) ..	345,353	354,818	..	701,171	4,18,455	14,79,408	2,07,155		..	21,05,018
1355 (1945–46) ..	346,324	354,799	..	701,123	4,18,422	14,79,306	97,615		..	19,95,343
Average	346,350	354,992		701,842	4,18,774	14,80,133	1,56,836			20,55,743
1356 (1946–47) ..	346,301	354,737	..	701,038	4,18,361	14,82,074	2,23,572		..	21,24,007
1357 (1947–48) ..	342,571	353,716	..	696,287	4,11,872	14,78,247	67,345		..	19,57,464
1358 (1948–49)	342,539	353,582	..	696,121	4,11,947	14,78,246	50,519		..	19,40,612
1359 (1949–50) ..	342,858	353,394	..	696,252	4,12,192	14,78,072	63,044		..	19,53,308
1360 (1950–51) ..	343,132	353,689	..	696,821	4,12,434	14,78,197	42,129		..	19,33,060
Average ..	343,480	353,824		697,304	4,13,341	14,78,957	89,382			19,81,690

* Separate figures not available.

DIX VI—*cont.*

for a series of years—*cont.*

Remissions.										
Due to season.										
Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.	Fixed and others.	Total.	Net demand current.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of beris deductions for religious institutions, etc.	Settled demand (ryotwari).	Fasli.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
4,020	2,646	1,462	21,350	29,478	19,65,201	1,11,858	20,77,059	39,103	20,38,046 6,002	1321 (1911–12).
2,662	3,196	2,421	20,125	28,404	19,78,219	1,27,419	21,05,638	35,708	20,69,930 6,002	1322 (1912–13).
846	2,969	2,385	19,411	25,611	19,99,549	1,16,415	21,15,964	38,426	20,77,538 6,002	1323 (1913–14).
376	7	1,256	18,643	20,282	20,75,444	1,32,152	22,07,596	43,139	21,64,457 6,246	1324 (1914–15).
5,724	6,050	1,280	18,117	31,171	20,07,332	1,23,701	21,31,023	36,683	20,94,340 6,246	1325 (1915–16).
2,726	**2,974**	**1,761**	**19,529**	**26,989**	**20,05,147**	**1,22,409**	**21,27,456**	**38,594**	20,88,862 6,099	Average.
158	394	1,245	17,666	19,463	20,23,040	1,61,639	21,84,679	38,313	21,46,366 6,246	1326 (1916–17).
2,530	127	1,224	16,468	20,349	20,36,059	1,69,536	22,01,595	37,290	21,64,305 6,260	1327 (1917–18).
27,621	18,121	2,189	16,021	63,952	19,46,958	1,57,296	21,04,245	42,242	20,62,012 6,260	1328 (1918–19).
..	..	1,220	16,255	17,475	20,81,259	1,64,259	22,45,518	40,674	22,04,844 6,260	1329 (1919–20).
..	9	1,285	15,900	17,194	20,79,631	1,37,296	22,16,927	40,124	21,76,803 6,260	1330 (1920–21).
6,062	**3,780**	**1,482**	**16,462**	**27,686**	**20,33,391**	**1 67,205**	**21,90,595**	**29,729**	21,50,866 6,257	Average.
7,170	16,611	1,330	15,469	40,580	19,94,203	1,41,448	21,35,651	40,227	20,95,424 6,244	1331 (1921–22).
7	2	1,135	15,610	16,754	20,81,387	2,39,906	23,21,293	40,592	22,80,701 6,185	1332 (1922–23).
18,905	22,994	1,317	16,069	59,285	19,50,285	1,68,428	21,18,713	37,764	20,80,949 6,417	1333 (1923–24).
6,928	3,018	1,244	15,956	27,146	19,72,585	1,61,294	21,33,879	42,083	20,91,796 6,234	1334 (1924–25).
..	5	1,244	15,929	17,178	21,11,001	1,62,714	22,73,715	38,900	22,34,755 6,222	1335 (1925–26).
6,602	**8,526**	**1,254**	**15,807**	**32,189**	**20,21,892**	**1,74,758**	**21,96,650**	**39,925**	21,56,725 6,260	Average.
36,036	70,230	8,006	14,241	1,28,513	18,55,846	1,72,793	20,28,639	40,407	19,88,232 6,230	1336 (1926–27).
27,852	44,229	9,180	14,118	95,379	18,87,459	1,65,089	20,52,638	41,107	20,11,531 6,230	1337 (1927–28).
2,046	506	1,221	14,639	18,412	20,50,193	2,13,066	22,63,259	42,965	22,26,294 6,230	1338 (1928–29).
1,824	73	1,188	15,210	18,295	20,77,091	2,02,892	22,79,983	42,065	22,37,918 6,231	1339 (1929–30).
3,789	4,926	1,747	15,152	25,614	20,73,534	1,91,719	22,65,253	42,070	22,23,183 6,237	1340 (1930–31).
14,309	**23,993**	**4,258**	**14,672**	**,57,242**	**19,88,843**	**1,89,112**	**21,77,955**	**41,723**	21,36,232 6,232	Average.
..	57	1,191	15,020	16,268	21,03,151	2,69,686	28,72,837	41,489	23 31,348	1341 (1931–32).
503	413	1,175	14,609	16,700	20,58,771	1,85,734	22,44,505	42,275	22,02,230	1342 (1932–33).
20,129	56,328	..	14,694	91,151	19,82,092	2,05,703	21,87,795	40,211	21,47,584	1343 (1933–34).
14,268	17,098	1,449	14,347	47,161	19,81,050	2,03,958	21,85,008	38,687	21,46,321	1344 (1934–35).
6,410	5,070*	1,402	14,437	27,319	20,31,302	1,80,202	22,11,234	49,237	21,61,997	1345 (1935–36).
8,262	**15,793**	**1,043**	**14, 622**	39,720	**20,31,219**	**2,09,057**	**22,40,273**	**42,380**	**21,97,896**	Average.
30,364	73,864	17,261	14,221	1,35,710	18,63,241	1,96,860	20,60,101	42,238	20,17,863	1346 (1936–37).
1,127	470	1,204	14,354	17,155	21,15,586	1,87,705	23,03,291	43,465	22,59,826	1347 (1937–38).
81,715	6,94,562	1,30,428	13,957	9,20,662	10,37,274	1,58,965	11,96,239	40,677	11,55,562	1348 (1938–39).
43,613	1,06,777	47,088	14,555	2,12,033	17,71,120	1,91,593	19,62,713	43,780	19,18,933	1349 (1939–40).
1,177	6,924	1,255	14,535	23,891	20,73,815	1,98,353	22,72,168	44,676	22,27,492	1350 (1940–41).
31,599	**1,76,519**	**39,447**	**14,325**	**2,61,890**	**17,72,207**	**4,88,895**	**19,58,902**	**42,967**	**19, 5,935**	**Average.**
	*		†							
924	2,197		54,438	57'559	20,33,517	2,08,361	22,41,878	..	22,41,878	1351 (1941–42).
43,775	3,31,487		59 437	4,34,699	15,37,003	2,19,223	17,56,226	..	17 56,226	1352 (1942–43).
6,935	16,853		53,859	77,647	20,37,928	2,11 389	22 49,317	..	22,49317	1353 (1943–44).
2 401	4,540		61,859	68,800	20,36,218	2,42,109	22,78'327	..	22,78,327	1354 (1944-45).
37,085	1,01,158		52,946	1,91,189	18,04,154	2,28,265	20,32,419	..	20,32,419	1355 (1945–46).
18 234	**91,247**		**56,508**	**1,65,979**	**18,89,764**	**2,21,869**	**21.11,633**		**21,11,633**	Average.
3,354	13,132		61,748	78,234	20,45,773	2,36,354	22,82,127	..	22 82,127	1356 (1946 47).
1,28.574	6,26,314		56.866	8,11,754	11,45 710	2,31.113	13,76,823	..	13,76,823	1357 (1947 48).
1,46,658	7,33,740		51,437	9,31,835	10,08,777	2,20,031	12,28,808	..	12,28,808	1358 (1948 49).
1,51.822	6,93,447		54,545	8,99,814	10,53,494	2,43 932	12,97,426	..	12 97,426	1359 (1949 50).
2,06,761	5,80,906		51,664	8,48,421	10,84,630	2,76,443	13,61,082	..	13,61,082	1360 (1950 51).
1,27,434	**5,31,326**		**55,252**	**7,14,012**	**12,67,678**	**2,41.575**	**15,09,258**	..	**15,09,253**	**Average.**

* Separate figures not available. † Column (15) includes figures for column (20).

APPENDIX VII.

Meteorological Statements.

Statement showing the normal monthly temperature recorded at Madras based on data obtained for the period 1946–50.

Month. (1)	Mean temperature. (2)	Mean ranges. (3)	Highest temperature. (4)	Lowest temperature. (5)
	DEGREES.	DEGREES.	DEGREES.	DEGREES.
January	75·6	15·2	86·8	63·8
February	78.5	17·1	92·6	65·0
March	82·7	17·1	96·8	69·2
April	87·4	16·3	104·0	74.4
May	91·0	17·6	108 0	75.2
June	90 4	17·4	104·6	75·6
July	87·2	16·2	100·0	73·8
August	85·6	15·1	95·0	73·4
September	84·5	15·1	97·4	72·0
October	82·5	13·9	95·0	71·2
November	79·1	12·5	90·8	68·4
December	76·1	13·4	86·0	64·4
Average	83·3	15·6		

APPENDIX VIII.

Average Rainfall of the district in inches.

Year. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)	Total (14)
1870	2·54	0·46	0·55	0·15	0·07	4·45	4·69	5·33	6·38	13·02	6·08	0·55	44·27
1871	1·35	0·36	1·03	..	1·09	2·04	4·01	3·58	7·26	4·77	21·86	1·38	48·73
1872	..	0·21	..	0·91	6·79	1·56	4·56	7·82	3·80	10·33	24·94	5·71	66·68
1873	..	9·59	..	1·40	0·20	0·87	1·79	4·10	3·52	8·21	6·48	2·82	38·98
1874	..	..	..	..	8·13	4·69	6·06	4·11	12·24	16·27	7·21	4·44	68·15
1875	0·20	..	0·24	0·24	0·85	1·68	2·51	6·95	3·80	4·98	6·26	2·12	29·83
1876	..	..	..	0·44	0·78	2·66	3·69	2·94	4·07	0·45	4·30	..	19·33
1877	0·16	..	0·40	..	10·60	2·31	0·93	2·73	6·86	8·09	10·31	2·49	4·88
1878	0·39	..	0·01	0·58	1·62	1·73	4·26	7·34	6·46	4·56	2·00	1·18	30·13
1879	0·82	..	1·51	..	3·23	3·70	5·07	7·02	2·01	12·19	8·63	1·40	45·58
1880	1·17	1·17	..	0·28	0·05	1·55	3·70	3·75	7·26	6·82	17·42	4·26	[illegible]
1881	0·72	..	..	..	0·41	1·50	2·32	5·89	5·62	2·22	10·08	4·56	33·32
1882	0·75	..	..	0·41	0·28	1·27	2·23	5·20	4·67	5·07	24·40	0·74	45·02
1883	0·03	..	0·01	..	0·16	3·63	5·21	3·35	2·12	14·87	10·19	7·78	47·35
1884	1·34	..	..	0·42	0·67	1·20	1·72	5·22	4·60	15·55	28·26	13·60	73·08
1885	0·04	..	0·23	..	0·92	2·73	1·80	3·97	0·46	3·55	19·73	6·78	44·21
1886	0·18	..	0·77	..	5·51	7·47	7·63	5·50	2·40	8·04	7·00	1·98	46·48
1887	..	..	0·22	..	0·66	3·34	1·89	4·83	7·05	20·75	12·54	8·90	60·18
1888	0·13	..	..	0·13	5·19	2·04	2·85	7·81	3·50	12·27	14·48	6·00	54·40
1889	0·11	0·06	..	0·61	0·10	2·87	4·66	4·26	5·03	8·20	3·89	8·80	38·89
1890	0·49	..	..	0·53	0·21	5·14	5·46	3·45	4·47	5·62	2·75	0·99	29·11
1891	1·15	0·84	0·01	0·28	0·45	1·60	0·80	2·51	2·44	8·61	4·75	7·94	31·38
1892	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·14	0·28	3·79	5·84	11·49	7·25	4·52	0·14	2·58	36·06
1893	0·19	0·31	1·38	0·35	0·72	3·22	5·13	2·54	4·12	5·19	24·11	0·38	47·64
1894	1·24	0·62	..	1·53	0·12	0·89	2·76	10·47	6·50	8·22	9·68	2·35	44·38
1895	0·01	..	..	0·17	0·91	0·83	5·91	5·78	5·92	14·21	7·91	6·04	47·69
1896	0·08	..	..	..	0·16	0·50	1·76	6·39	4·96	2·28	25·33	13·35	54·81
1897	0·41	0·56	0·31	0·16	0·84	1·57	3·02	6·80	9·90	2·57	5·37	1·69	33·20
1898	..	0·05	..	0·07	0·69	2·22	3·91	4·86	7·11	17·80	19·57	9·02	65·30
1899	0·04	0·18	0·01	4·02	1·65	0·83	3·41	3·08	4·64	18·36	1·95	1·03	39·20
1900	0·06	..	..	2·77	0·18	1·25	2·87	1·62	4·83	9·25	3·75	3·88	30·46
1901	0·54	3·18	0·02	0·05	0·90	0·62	4·57	7·31	3·79	6·14	5·05	13·30	55·47
1902	0·36	0·02	..	0·01	0·67	0·82	2·98	6·42	5·68	18·85	12·22	7·44	55·47
1903	1·95	0·64	..	..	5·56	1·49	4·21	6 04	8·83	8·00	15·45	17·65	69·82
1904	1·70	..	..	0·01	1·62	0·73	5·51	2·19	3·50	5·17	0·75	2·89	24·07
1905	0·86	0·34	0·92	1·32	0·45	1·84	2·19	5·50	2·77	17·35	7·29	0·32	41·15
1906	5·46	0·42	0·39	..	0·26	1·29	4·13	6·33	5·75	3·43	8·37	14·25	50 08
1907	0·03	..	0·10	0·82	0·08	1·58	3·65	3·21	3·24	8·27	14·88	5·38	41·34
1908	0·09	0·77	0.15	0·03	0·34	1·02	2·62	4·51	8·33	16·85	7·33	1·33	43·95
1909	4·65	0·03	..	[illegible]	6·54	1·73	3 29	8·48	9·70	1·35	3·46	0·19	41·46
1910	0·11	0·27	..	0·04	0·74	1·54	4·91	5·86	3·70	13·38	10·67	..	41.22
1911	..	..	0·01	0·12	0·49	0 85	2·06	3·15	7·66	4·91	11·07	7·23	38 15
1912	0·79	..	..	0·06	0·11	0·52	3·12	6·29	3·64	13·46	19·75	0·28	48·02
1913	..	0·03	..	0·40	2·12	2·26	2·42	2·26	7·42	19·74	13·89	9·23	57·77
1914	0·77	..	..	2·15	0·34	1·83	2·36	7·89	8·51	10·52	9·30	3·07	52·74
1915	4·42	0·83	0·91	0·10	0·83	0·96	7·87	3·32	5·16	1·99	18·77	0·98	46·14
1916	0·03	0·21	..	0·33	..	2·40	5·00	4·86	5·01	12·83	13·22	3·08	46·97
1917	0·31	0·07	..	0·04	1·81	4·90	1·14	7·71	4·01	11·07	7·70	5 72	47·48
1918	6·88	1·08	0·33	..	4·45	2·55	1·87	2·06	3·10	0·91	26·52	4·67	54·42
1919	0·34	..	0·53	0·06	1·87	2·66	6·83	2·90	6·94	8·63	15·01	5·16	50·93
1920	7·51	0·08	..	0·35	0·98	1·53	2·34	3·23	3·90	13·89	25·26	..	59·07
1921	5·60	..	..	1·43	0·39	1·43	7·11	7·73	5·00	18·36	3·44	1·47	51·96
1922	3·84	0·02	..	0·02	1·34	3·77	2·62	6·17	2·69	14·21	25·61	0·68	60·97
1923	6·00	1·05	1·31	0·01	0·19	1·70	1·86	2·48	7·03	13·37	3·37	2·43	39·80
1924	1·13	..	0·08	0·01	0·73	1·60	3·64	2·69	9·85	4·19	14 12	0·83	38 87
1925	0·69	..	2·39	0·04	3·61	0·97	3·50	8·12	3·15	12·55	14·01	12·77	61·80
1926	2·48	..	0·53	0·22	0·31	0·88	3·33	4·29	3·44	6·29	9·30	1·33	32 40
1927	0·56	0·15	..	0·27	0·51	3·12	2·39	4·14	5·25	3·07	12·83	2·54	34·83
1928	0·56	0·95	0·97	0·65	0·55	1·65	2·61	7·50	6·04	12·38	5·86	5·21	44·93
1929	1·25	2·03	0·02	1·22	0·45	2·17	2·57	5·22	5·41	7·60	14·33	4·65	46·92
1930	3·20	3·81	0·22	0·05	4·74	3·54	1·97	4·34	4·10	26·71	15·43	2·53	70·64
1931	0·37	..	..	1·87	1·30	2·32	4·80	5·01	5·37	11·07	14·04	11·29	57·53
1932	..	0·55	..	1·66	1·32	1·96	1·81	3·53	5·06	8·83	14·64	3·54	42·90
1933	0·03	..	5·21	0·29	0·55	1·56	2·28	3·34	1·96	9·22	3·93	13·29	41·46
1934	2·33	..	0· 3	0·41	0·02	3·12	4·33	5·81	2·65	18·36	3·19	1·18	41·43
1935	1·76	..	0·01	..	0·05	1·70	2·35	7·96	4·66	14·17	6·37	2·41	41·44
1936	0·13	3·72	0·73	0·69	0·92	3·40	4·35	4·45	4·13	3·84	13·79	1·63	41·78
1937	0·23	0·13	0·40	2·68	0·53	1·43	4·41	6·20	5·13	10·28	23·09	4·89	59·40
1938	0·02	1·39	0·61	..	0·05	2·97	2·85	5·21	8·65	5·94	0·27	0·64	29·50
1939	0·84	..	1·49	5·71	0·18	1·20	1·71	1·32	5·81	8·42	13·09	0·96	40·73
1940	0·05	..	0·27	0·86	4·09	2·49	[illegible]	3·38	4·06	6·91	19·54	5·12	49·93
1941	0·54	0·03	..	0·13	0·19	2·72	1·97	2·23	[illegible]	10·70	16·43	7·80	[illegible]
1942	0·07	..	..	1·81	0·21	2·55	1·70	4·04	4·04	3·78	2·84	9·93	32·78
1943	3·48	0·72	..	[illegible]	9.63	2·19	[illegible]	6·45	3·39	25·85	8·98	3·12	67·98
1944	0·04	1·00	7·35	0·23	..	[illegible]	5·81	5·54	3·74	10·66	19·46	8·57	[illegible]
1945	0·35	..	0·06	4·24	0·19	0·87	5·01	4·24	6·57	4·00	14·23	0·32	40·11
1946	1·10	..	0·72		0·90	2·81	2·93	4·61	5·45	9·46	20·16	30·24	78·43
1947	5·04	0·09	0·34	0·40	0·19	0·95	4·80	3·54	10·59	[illegible]	2·39	0·75	35·58
1948	2·81	0·31	0·07	0·19	0·68	1·65	3·76	2·62	5·49	5·43	10·95	2·09	[illegible]
1949	..	..	..	0·44	5·71	4·60	4·48	7·51	5·73	3·61	4·55	0·02	36·65
Average 1870–1949	0·19	0·47	0·42	0·63	1.57	2·14	3·57	5.02	5·36	9·69	11·73	4·74	46·53
		2·08		2·20				16 09			26·16		
1950	1·17	0·52	..	..	2·76	1·17	2·69	5·72	5·13	7·76	7·35	0·25	33·52

APPENDIX VIII-A.

Average number of wet days.

Year. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)	Total. (14)
1870	3	1	..	..	..	6	8	8	8	9	9	1	53
1871	1	1	1	..	2	4	6	6	7	8	14	2	52
1872	..	1	..	1	2	3	9	11	6	8	14	7	62
1873	..	3	..	2	1	3	5	8	6	12	10	4	54
1874	..	..	..	..	3	5	9	6	13	9	7	5	57
1875	..	..	1	..	2	4	4	10	5	8	7	5	46
1876 ..	..	..	..	1	2	5	8	6	4	1	4	..	31
1877	1	..	..	..	4	4	3	7	9	11	11	4	54
1878	..	..	..	1	3	5	9	12	9	5	4	3	51
1879	2	..	2	..	3	6	8	12	4	11	7	2	57
1880	2	1	..	..	1	5	8	7	7	9	17	5	62
1881	1	..	..	..	1	3	4	9	9	2	10	6	45
1882	2	..	..	1	1	2	6	8	5	8	15	1	49
1883	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	6	8	13	11	5	51
1884	2	..	..	1	1	3	4	8	8	12	15	8	62
1885 ..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	7	5	7	9	6	42
1886	..	..	1	..	5	9	8	8	6	11	8	4	60
1887	..	..	1	..	1	6	5	8	8	11	14	9	63
1888	..	..	..	..	4	4	6	10	5	13	12	5	59
1889	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	9	6	6	4	5	45
1890	1	..	..	1	1	6	7	5	6	7	6	2	42
1891	1	2	..	1	2	3	3	5	5	11	7	9	49
1892	..	..	..	1	1	5	9	14	9	7	1	4	51
1893	1	1	2	..	2	6	9	6	7	6	17	1	58
1894	1	1	..	2	..	2	6	14	9	10	11	3	59
1895	..	..	..	1	1	2	10	9	8	15	9	5	60
1896	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	10	7	4	17	9	53
1897	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	10	11	3	6	8	46
1898	..	..	..	..	1	4	8	8	8	15	14	5	63
1899	..	1	..	5	2	2	4	5	7	14	3	1	44
1900	..	..	..	3	..	4	6	4	8	9	6	5	45
1901	1	4	..	..	1	1	8	11	6	8	13	5	58
1902	1	..	..	..	1	2	7	8	9	13	13	6	60
1903	2	1	..	..	5	4	8	9	12	8	11	8	68
1904	2	..	..	..	3	3	8	5	5	7	2	5	40
1905	2	..	2	2	..	4	6	9	4	12	11	1	53
1906	4	1	1	..	..	3	6	9	7	7	10	10	58
1907	..	..	..	2	..	4	7	6	4	7	12	6	48
1908	..	2	..	..	1	3	6	7	12	10	5	2	48
1909	4	..	..	3	4	4	7	10	10	3	4	1	50
1910	..	..	..	..	1	4	9	9	6	12	8	..	49
1911	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	6	8	5	8	8	43
1912	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	10	5	11	12	1	47
1913	..	..	..	1	2	1	5	4	7	13	9	9	51
1914	1	..	..	3	1	4	7	11	8	17	8	4	64
1915	4	1	2	..	2	3	8	4	7	3	13	2	49
1916	..	1	..	..	..	5	6	7	7	12	11	4	53
1917	1	..	..	..	3	7	7	10	7	9	10	6	60
1918	7	2	1	..	4	4	3	5	5	2	19	4	56
1919	1	..	1	..	3	5	8	5	7	10	11	8	59
1920	5	..	..	1	2	3	5	6	6	13	14	..	55
1921	6	..	..	3	1	3	9	10	8	15	3	3	61
1922	4	..	..	..	2	6	6	10	7	12	17	1	65
1923	5	..	2	..	1	3	6	7	8	12	4	3	51
1924	2	..	..	..	1	3	8	6	10	7	11	1	49
1925	1	..	3	..	4	2	6	12	4	12	15	12	71
1926	3	..	1	1	1	2	7	8	5	7	7	3	45
1927	2	..	..	1	2	5	6	7	7	4	13	4	51
1928	1	1	2	1	1	3	5	12	8	14	6	6	60
1929	2	3	..	2	..	5	6	8	7	10	10	7	60
1930	3	5	..	..	5	6	4	6	6	21	11	4	71
1931	1	..	..	2	2	3	7	9	6	9	13	12	64
1932	..	1	..	3	2	3	5	6	6	10	13	4	53
1933	..	..	2	1	1	3	5	5	4	11	5	6	41
1934	4	..	..	1	..	5	6	8	4	12	4	3	47
1935	2	..	..	..	..	3	5	10	6	10	6	4	46
1936	1	5	1	1	1	5	7	9	6	7	15	8	61
1937	1	1	1	3	1	3	7	8	7	9	11	4	56
1938	..	2	1	..	2	5	6	6	10	5	1	2	40
1939	2	..	2	4	1	3	4	3	8	11	10	2	50
1940	..	..	1	1	2	5	5	7	5	9	16	7	58
1941	1	..	..	..	..	6	4	6	11	11	13	7	59
1942	..	..	..	3	1	5	5	7	5	5	5	11	47
1943	3	1	..	2	5	3	5	7	6	16	9	5	62
1944	1	2	7	..	..	6	9	6	5	13	15	8	72
1945	1	..	..	3	1	2	8	7	10	7	11	1	51
1946	2	..	1	..	2	7	7	9	8	11	18	15	80
1947	7	..	1	2	..	3	8	6	11	8	4	2	52
1948	3	1	..	..	1	3	8	6	7	7	10	4	56
1949	..	..	..	1	4	6	8	10	8	6	4	..	47
Average for 1870—1949.	1	1	1	1	2	4	7	8	7	9	10		53
	1			3		26				28			
1950 ..	1	1	..	..	4	3	7	8	8	6	7	1	[illegible]

APPENDIX IX.

Variation of rainfall in inches (1870—1949).

Recording Station.	Year or period.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sep.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Kattur	Maximum, 1946 ..	0·43	..	0·27	3·09	2·56	3·29	3·72	5·41	21·06	39·22	79·05
	Minimum, 1904 ..	3·30	..	2·17	0·95	2·67	0·92	1·90	2·95	0·20	1·60	16·66
	Average, 1897–1949 ..	1.83	0.45	1.08	1.41	2.81	3.35	3.85	11,42	11.74	4.60	42.54
Athipet	Maximum, 1946 ..	1·95	0·05	2·12	4·30	3·03	2·50	3·80	10·00	24·50	45·84	98·09
	Minimum, 1904 ..	1·83	..	1·21	1·33	2·95	0·73	3·25	2·93	0·33	1·88	16·44
	Avearge, 1897–1949 ..	2.04	0.56	1.13	1.60	2.87	3.73	4.49	12.79	13.40	4·92	47.53
Ponneri	Maximum, 1946 ..	3·20	..	1·25	2·50	1·29	4·70	5·59	10·77	25·67	45·09	100·06
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	0·75	1·20	2·32	3·11	2·85	3·72	0·52	3·70	..	18·17
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	2·21	0·53	1·50	1.82	3.25	4.30	4.81	11.01	13.83	5.03	48.29
Satyavedu	Maximum, 1946 ..	2·04	..	0·32	4·34	3·11	3·91	7·20	8·71	17·82	34·63	82·08
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	0·40	3·25	2·15	2·75	2·00	0·30	4·45	..	15·30
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	2·38	0·50	1·63	2·23	3·51	4·27	4.95	9·59	11·65	4·53	45·22
Tiruvallur	Maximum, 1930 ..	6·95	..	4·87	5·93	1·62	3·63	7·16	28·69	12·34	1·47	72·66
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	0·60	0·50	3·40	2·85	3·15	0·45	0·40	1·97	..	13·32
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	2·15	0·61	1·64	2·28	3·62	4·93	5·26	8·17	9·92	4·02	42·60
Kancheepuram ..	Maximum, 1903 ..	1·93	..	7·11	1·32	3·55	6·45	9·47	5·96	17·89	22·99	76·67
	Minimum, 1875 ..	0·05	..	1·90	0·70	2·90	7·20	1·75	2·20	2·67	0·91	20·28
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	1·65	0·76	2·06	2·75	4·11	5·79	5·94	7·86	8·92	3·75	43·58
Sriperumbudur ..	Maximum, 1903 ..	0·49	..	7·03	2·19	6·66	5·94	8·29	6·87	14·88	20·54	72·89
	Minimum, 1890 ..	..	0·45	..	2·94	2·76	0·60	7·15	5·60	0·80	1·10	21·40
	Average, 1880–1949 ..	1·70	0·67	1·36	2·22	3·35	5·09	5·32	8·14	9·94	4·41	42·20
Poonamallee ..	Maximum, 1943 ..	7·83	1·84	13·55	2·31	4·07	9·50	3·63	40·00	11·12	1·81	95·66
	Minimum, 1904 ..	2·28	..	1·19	0·38	6·93	3·26	4·07	2·70	0·65	2·57	24·03
	Average, 1880–1949 ..	2·31	0·65	1·11	2·04	3·63	4·88	5·22	10·71	13·04	5·79	49·38
Saidapet	Maximum, 1943 ..	4·36	0·60	13·35	1·50	4·51	10·11	4·46	25·99	13·39	4·79	83·06
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	0·80	1·00	2·10	3·15	3·40	3·25	1·00	3·65	..	18·35
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	2·35	0·61	1·49	1·93	3·57	4·85	5·17	11·69	14·30	5·43	51·40
Covelong	Maximum, 1946 ..	2·02	..	0·13	1·70	2·79	5·93	5·09	12·12	21·74	33·95	85·97
	Minimum, 1904 ..	2·10	..	0·64	0·66	6·52	2·74	1·71	6·49	0·06	4·14	25·06
	Average, 1894–1949 ..	2·23	0·46	0·96	1·38	3·05	4·62	4·61	9·50	11·16	4·81	42·78
Chingleput	Maximum, 1885 ..	0·60	..	1·00	0·10	0·75	8·25	4·95	17·92	30·40	14·90	78.87
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	0·60	0·75	3·35	6·67	2·55	1·60	0·45	4·20	..	20,17
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	1·87	0·72	1·48	2·38	4·01	5·64	5·96	9·30	10·89	4·96	47·21
Cheyyur	Maximum, 1920 ..	7·61	0·08	1·23	0·38	2·81	4·31	3·33	12·05	45'02	0·05	76·87
	Minimum, 1949 ..	..	0·78	1·77	1·34	2·83	5·57	3·77	4·54	4·15	..	24·75
	Average, 1894–1949 ..	2·75	0·90	1.03	1·36	3·03	5·19	5·15	10·35	13·61	5·53	48·90
Madurantakam ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	0·70	0·17	1·90	0·14	1·44	9·97	4·24	11·99	32·72	18·30	81·57
	Minimum, 1878 ..	..	0·20	0·92	1·75	3·32	4·88	6·56	2·57	1·88	2·19	24·27
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	2·06	0·73	1·93	2·01	3·76	5·54	6·42	8·79	11·46	5·26	47·96
Uthiramerur ..	Maximum, 1946 ..	2·40	..	2·11	1·50	5·20	4·95	8·51	10·49	15·94	23·14	74·24
	Minimum, 1891 ..	3·75	..	0·10	3·10	0·20	1·20	2·15	6·75	3·55	6·41	27·21
	Average, 1880–1949 ..	2·06	0·82	1·54	2·48	3·91	5·90	6·15	7·97	9·67	4·57	45·07
District	Maximum, 1946 ..	1·82	..	0·90	2·81	2·98	4·61	5·45	9·46	20·16	30·24	78 43
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	0·44	0·78	2·66	3·69	2·94	4·07	0·45	4·80	..	19·32
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	2.08	0.62	1.57	2.14	3.57	5.02	5.38	9.69	11.73	4.74	46.53

APPENDIX X.

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas.

[Average monthly prices for the whole district.]

Grain.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Rice, [illegible] sort	2·72	2·74	2·72	2·61	2·35	2·27	2·07	1·84	1·83	1·83	1·84	1·95	2·23	1874–75
	2·26	2·29	2·31	2·34	2·38	2·51	2·58	2·44	2·47	2·50	2·51	2·63	2·44	1875–76
	2·60	2·84	2·88	3·45	4·08	5·06	4·54	4·26	4·21	4·17	4·44	4·76	3·94	1876–77
	5·15	6·66	6·45	4·76	4·30	4·54	4·70	4·40	4·49	4·44	5·13	4·40	5·04	1877–78
	5·19	5·06	5·00	4·88	4·21	4·35	3·60	3·54	3·54	3·57	3·51	3·57	4·17	1878–79
	3·64	3·57	3·54	3·45	3·15	2·96	2·76	2·72	2·70	2·74	2·68	2·86	3·06	1879–80
	2·90	2·96	3·01	3·05	3·05	2·94	2·58	2·33	2·33	2·35	2·29	2·31	2·68	1880–81
	2·48	2·51	2·45	2·45	2·42	2·34	2·33	2·25	2·21	2·22	2·25	2·34	2·35	1881–82
	2·45	2·53	2·48	2·70	2·70	2·63	2·51	2·41	2·35	2·35	2·41	2·44	2·50	1882–83
	2·48	2·51	2·53	2·60	2·42	2·35	2·31	2·21	2·25	2·20	2·27	2·37	2·38	1883–84
	2·61	2·58	3·56	2·61	2·53	2·56	2·70	2·70	2·72	2·70	2·68	2·72	2·64	1884–85
	2·80	2·84	2·82	2·90	2·92	2·90	2·88	2·67	2·63	2·60	2·60	2·[illegible]0	2·76	1885–86
	2·51	2·70	2·68	2·41	2·25	2·26	2·34	2·31	2·27	2·22	2·21	3·25	2·37	1886–87
	2·37	2·44	2·44	2·47	2·48	2·45	2·47	2·21	2·17	2·11	2·17	2·23	2·33	1887–88
	2·31	2·35	2·35	2·47	2·51	2·45	2·45	2·31	2·31	2·34	2·41	2·[illegible]1	2·40	1888–89
	2·63	2·70	2·80	2·82	3·08	3·39	3·15	3·10	3·17	3·31	3·33	3·36	3·07	1889–90
	3·45	3·45	3·48	3·51	3·57	3·54	3·54	3·42	3·42	3·36	3·51	3·64	3·49	1890–91
	2·61	2·66	2·66	2·69	2·69	2·60	2·67	2·56	2·55	2·54	2·58	2·65	2·63	Average.*
	3·88	3·92	3·96	3·96	3·96	4·17	3·96	3·92	3·92	3·96	4·00	4·17	3·98	1891–92
	4·21	4·12	4·12	4·04	3·85	4·04	3·88	3·07	3·64	3·67	3·60	3·70	3·88	1892–93
	3·77	3·77	3·88	3·96	4·00	3·88	3·57	3·20	3·20	2·96	2·88	2·86	3·49	1893–94
	3·08	3·20	3·20	3·20	3·23	3·15	3·01	2·92	2·94	2·90	2·90	2·92	3·05	1894–95
	3·10	3·15	3·17	3·17	3·17	3·10	3·01	2·88	2·78	2·76	2·78	2·84	2·99	1895–96
	2·96	3·08	3·10	3·25	4·00	3·88	3·54	3·39	3·31	3·33	3·51	3·70	3·42	1896–97
	3·92	3·96	4·04	3·96	4·21	4·40	4·54	4·49	4·35	4·26	4·30	4·35	4·23	1897–98
	4·35	4·40	4·44	4·40	4·30	3·81	3·01	2·65	2·51	2·56	2·51	2·53	3·46	1898–99
	2·60	2·82	2·86	2·88	2·94	3·51	3·77	3·70	3·64	3·85	2·88	4·04	3·29	1899–1900
	4·40	4·49	4·54	4·70	4·76	4·76	4·30	3·96	4·00	3·92	4·00	4·17	4·33	1900–01
	3·68	3·69	3·73	3·75	3·84	3·87	3·66	3·48	3·43	3·42	3·34	3·53	3·61	Average.
	4·30	4·26	4·21	4·21	4·17	3·74	2·23	2·84	2·82	2·98	3·12	3·12	3·58	1901–02
	3·23	4·33	3·33	3·25	3·15	2·96	2·72	2·63	2·65	2·68	2·67	2·70	2·94	1902–03
	2·70	2·76	2·76	2·76	2·82	2·82	2,82	2·82	2·76	2·72	2·80	2·78	2·78	1903–04
	2·80	2·84	2·88	3·08	3·45	3·02	3·88	3·96	3·96	3·96	3·88	4·00	3·55	1904–05
	4·08	4·21	4·21	4·30	4·21	4·26	4·08	3·88	3·74	3·67	3·81	4·08	4·04	1905–06
	4·44	4·54	4·60	4·60	4·76	4·49	4·17	4·08	4·12	4·30	4·30	4·35	4·40	1906–07
	4·40	4·54	4·65	4·76	4·82	4·82	4·76	4·54	4·54	4·60	4·60	4·65	4·64	1907–08
	4·70	4·82	5·06	5·06	5·13	5·19	5·26	4·76	4·60	3·54	4·49	4·30	4·84	1908–09
	4·30	4·44	4·44	4·40	4·26	4·21	4·26	4·30	4·26	4·26	4·21	4·30	4·30	1909–10
	4·40	4·49	4·54	4·65	4·65	4·30	4·12	3·77	3·64	3·77	3·70	3·70	4·14	1910–11
	3·94	4·02	4·07	4·11	4·14	4·07	3·93	3·76	3·71	3·75	3·76	3·80	3·92	Average.
	3·81	3·96	4·17	4·26	4·70	4·76	4·49	4·40	4·35	4·44	4·49	4·65	4·37	1911–12
	4·94	5·06	5·26	5·40	5·48	5·40	5·00	4·76	4·76	4·94	5·00	4·94	5·08	1912–13
	5·06	5·13	5·19	5·19	5·26	5·19	5·00	4·88	4·82	4·70	4·60	4·65	4·97	1913–14
	4·76	4·88	4·88	4·76	4·65	4·44	4·26	4·12	4·04	4·00	3·92	4·00	4·[illegible]9	1914–15
	4·12	4·26	4·30	4·35	4·44	4·49	4·54	4·65	4·65	4·60	4·60	4·65	4·47	1915–16
	4·70	4·88	4·94	5·13	5·26	5·19	4·94	4·82	4·49	4·54	5·13	4·44	4·87	1916–17
	4·49	4·54	4·60	4·60	4·76	4·60	4·94	4·40	4·44	4·44	4·70	5·06	4·63	1917–18
	5·13	5·26	5·80	6·15	7·54	7·41	7·41	7·84	7·69	7·41	7·27	7·41	6·86	1918–19
	8·70	8·89	10·00	9·76	8·51	7·84	7·27	7·54	7·84	6·90	7·69	7·54	8·21	1910–20
	7·54	8·00	8·00	8·16	8·16	7·84	7·14	6·25	5·71	5·88	5·80	6·45	7·08	1920–21
	5·33	5·46	5·71	5·78	5·88	5·72	5·50	5·37	5·82	5·19	5·32	5·38	5·49	Average.
	6·25	6·90	6·78	6·90	7·14	7·27	7·14	6·90	7·02	7·02	7·27	7·41	7·00	1921–22
	7·54	7·84	7·84	8·16	7·84	7·41	6·25	6·35	6·06	5·88	5·88	5·80	6·90	1922–23
	5·97	6·35	6·45	6·45	6·45	6·35	6·35	6·45	6·56	6·56	6·56	6·90	6·45	1923–24
	7·27	7·54	8·00	8·00	8·16	8·16	7·27	7·14	7·14	7·02	7·02	7·02	7·48	1924–25
	7·27	7·54	7·54	7·69	7·69	7·54	6·15	5·80	5·71	5·97	6·06	6·06	6·75	1925–26
	6·35	6·45	6·66	6·78	6·78	6·66	7·02	7·02	7·14	7·27	7·27	7·54	6·91	1926–27
	7·69	7·69	7·69	7·69	7·84	7·54	7·14	6·78	6·66	6·66	6·78	6·78	7·25	1927–28
	6·90	6·90	6·90	6·90	6·78	6·56	6·15	5·55	5·55	5·55	5·55	5·63	6·24	1928–29
	5·63	5·63	5·71	5·80	5·88	5·88	5·53	5·26	4·94	4·70	4·76	4·70	5·35	1929–30
	4·65	4·49	4·54	4·49	4·60	4·44	3·92	3·64	3·51	3·60	3·57	3·51	4·08	1930–31
	6·55	6·73	6·81	6·89	6·92	6·78	6·27	6·09	6·03	6·02	6·07	6·14	6·44	Average.
	3·85	3·83	3·65	3·90	3·89	3·75	3·39	3·26	3·40	3·39	3·41	3·36	3·59	1931–32
	3·45	3·45	3·77	3·61	3·65	3·61	3·12	3·06	3·07	3·03	2·90	2·87	3·30	1932–33
	3·14	3·33	3·35	3·38	3·39	3·48	3·37	3·24	3·03	3·05	3·05	3·17	3·24	1933–34
	3·27	3·39	3·45	3·69	3·71	3·59	3·36	3·32	3·29	3·37	3·48	3·60	3·45	1934–35
	3·88	4·00	3·98	3·94	3·86	3·73	3·55	3·34	3·17	3·22	3·21	3·26	3·59	1935–36
	3·36	3·39	3·38	3·35	3·39	3·30	3·20	3 37	3·51	3·57	3·57	3·55	3·42	1936–37
	3·68	3·70	3·69	3·72	3·80	3·74	3·43	3·16	3·10	3·10	3·12	3·14	3·42	1937–38
	3·13	3·16	3·14	3·20	3·28	4·04	3·93	3·81	3·77	3·77	3·77	3·83	3·57	1938–39
	3·81	3·87	4·13	4·34	4·35	4·18	4·18	4·04	4·02	4·15	4·30	4·32	4·15	1939–40
	4·40	4·46	4·50	4·56	4·71	4·53	4·12	3·80	4·23	4·45	4·44	4·46	4·39	1940–41
	3·60	3·65	3·70	3·77	3·60	3·80	3·57	3·44	3·46	3·51	3·53	3·56	3·61	Average.
	4·61	4·85	5·00	4·89	5·03	5·39	4·80	4·49	4·48	4·68	4·77	5·25	4·85	1941–42
	5·79	6·35	7·10	7·89	8·57	10·13	9·51	9·55	9·68	9·69	9·97	9·83	8·67	1942–43
	10·16	10·04	9·91	9·26	8·46	8·21	8·18	8·24	8·17	7·60	7·59	7·53	8·61	1943–44
	8·01	8·07	8·32	8·38	8·34	8·76	8·85	8·68	8·76	8·73	8·85	8·85	8·55	1944–45
	8·93	9·17	9·42	9·43	9·76	10·37	10·57	10·23	10·14	10·27	10·49	10·35	9·03	1945–46
	10·27	10·30	10·43	10·56	10·72	10·62	10·56	10·41	10·42	10·49	10·29	10·34	10·45	1946–47
	10·36	10·36	10·45	10·53	10·60	12·00	14·17	14·61	14·94	19·53	23·72	25·30	14·71	1947–48
	29·74	29·05	27·69	26·80	27·91	22·99	16·11	16·44	16·34	15·56	16·02	16·14	21·73	1948–49
	16·39	16·67	16·63	16·35	16·24	16·17	15·09	15·83	15·47	15·23	15·12	14·82	15·83	1949–50
	15·04	15·45	15·43	15·63	15·96	16·09	18·14	18·53	18·27	19·03	20·32	20·39	17·36	1950–51
	11,93	12,03	12.04	11.97	12,16	12.07	11,60	11,70	11,67	12,08	12,71	2,88	12,07	Average.

* Average for the ten yearse nding June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

Average monthly prices for the whole district—*cont.*

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Year (July to June.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	4	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cumbu ..	..	1·90	1·90	1·90	1·90	1·79	1·82	1·75	1·71	1·73	1·68	..	1·81	1874–75
	1·41	..	..	1·79	1·79	1·79	..	..	2·29	2·07	2·56	2·34	2·01	1875–76
	1·99	1·91	1·98	2·09	2·98	3·54	3·57	3·60	3·70	3·70	3·70	..	2·98	1876–77
	5·19	4·35	4·49	4·12	3·48	3·77	3·77	3·77	3·39	3·39	..	3·77	3·95	1877–78
	3·03	2·70	2·56	2·48	2·63	2·76	2·51	2·55	2·50	2·44	2·35	2·38	2·57	1878–79
	2·17	2·09	1·79	1·75	1·88	1·82	1·81	1·85	1·88	1·86	..	..	1·89	1879–80
	..	1·90	1·90	2·02	1·85	1·91	1·88	1·96	1·73	1·73	1·73	1·68	1·84	1880–81
	1·66	1·83	1·77	1·88	1·51	1·68	1·61	1·61	1·47	1·47	1·47	1·65	1·63	1881–82
	1·68	1·68	1·49	1·59	1·56	1·63	1·75	1·77	1·75	1·90	1·88	1·90	1·72	1882–83
	1·78	1·64	1·54	1·61	1·69	1·62	1·69	1·75	1·75	1·79	1·79	1·98	1·71	1883–84
	1·68	1·65	1·68	2·02	1·89	1·69	1·92	2·03	2·14	2·04	2·19	1·95	1·91	1884–85
	1·84	2·09	1·68	1·94	2·04	2·13	2·08	2·01	2·13	2·08	2·08	2·13	2·02	1885–86
	2·20	1·72	2·17	1·69	1·69	1·66	2·00	1·97	1·86	1·79	1·75	1·79	1·86	1886–87
	1·81	1·89	1·89	1·98	2·33	1·84	1·36	1·82	1·75	1·86	1·96	..	1·87	1887–88
	1·96	2·03	2·17	2·33	2·33	2·38	1·92	1·90	1·90	1·83	2·33	2·33	2·11	1888–89
	2·23	..	2·33	2·09	2·09	2·35	2·35	2·29	2·37	2·27	2·35	2·29	2·28	1889–90
	2·27	2·44	2·34	2·30	2·30	2·21	2·27	2·16	1·90	2·33	2·33	2·33	2·27	1890–91
	1·92	1·89	1·90	1·95	1·94	1·91	1·89	1·93	1·90	1·95	2·01	2·04	1·94	Average.
	2·38	2·44	..	3·25	3·01	3·42	3·85	3·48	3·48	3·77	3·74	..	3·28	1891–92
	4·08	3·70	2·86	2·90	2·34	2·82	2·81	2·98	2·88	2·88	2·74	2·74	2·98	1892–93
	2·74	3·20	2·65	2·98	3·20	3·81	3·12	3·12	3·12	3·12	3·02	3·08	3·09	1893–94
	2·92	2·90	2·63	1·87	2·22	2·20	2·22	2·22	2·22	2·13	2·13	2·00	2·31	1894–95
	2·20	2·25	2·09	2·02	2·02	2·34	2·44	1·80	1·79	1·90	1·90	1·90	2·05	1895–96
	1·90	1·90	1·90	1·90	2·12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·94	1896–97
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1941–42
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1942–43
	10·34	10·34	10·34	9·31	7·76	7·52	7·76	7·76	7·76	9·86	9·86	9·86	9·04	1943–44
	9·86	9·86	9·86	9·86	9·81	9·70	9·70	9·70	9·70	9·70	9·70	9·70	9·76	1944–45
	9·70	9·70	9·70	9·70	9·70	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·87	9·89	9·81	1945–46
	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	1946–57
	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	1947–48
	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	9·89	..	..	..	..	9·89	1948–49
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·52	9·98	..	..	9·75	1949–50
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1950–51
	9·93	9·93	9·93	9·76	9·49	9·46	9·50	9·50	9·44	9·87	9·84	9·85	9·72	Average.
Ragi	1·71	1·69	1·68	1·45	1·44	1·43	1·52	1·50	1·50	1·49	1·47	1·53	1·53	1874–75
	1·65	1·62	1·64	1·60	1·61	1·74	1·76	1·79	1·82	1·79	1·77	1·90	1·72	1875–76
	1·95	1·90	1·99	2·35	2·98	4·26	4·12	3·70	3·57	3·42	3·67	4·04	3·16	1876–77
	5·13	6·15	4·82	3·29	3·33	3·54	3·39	3·70	3·85	3·60	4·08	3·74	4·06	1877–78
	4·26	3·85	2·88	2·45	2·53	2·78	2·56	2·51	2·44	2·23	2·20	2·35	2·75	1878–79
	2·33	2·31	2·13	1·85	1·77	1·78	1·79	1·83	1·84	1·79	1·76	1·84	1·92	1879–80
	1·87	1·85	1·75	1·65	1·64	1·60	1·54	1·51	1·56	1·59	1·56	1·51	1·64	1880–81
	1·59	1·58	1·50	1·44	1·40	1·41	1·40	1·40	1·38	1·34	1·39	1·43	1·44	1881–82
	1·46	1·44	1·43	1·39	1·42	1·38	1·37	1·37	1·43	1·45	1·45	1·49	1·42	1882–83
	1·48	1·48	1·50	1·40	1·35	1·32	1·28	1·32	1·39	1·39	1·38	1·40	1·39	1883–84
	1·50	1·47	1·44	1·44	1·36	1·41	1·57	1·65	1·69	1·66	1·65	1·65	1·54	1884–85
	1·67	1·70	1·67	1·50	1·54	1·50	1·52	1·54	1·54	1·51	1·49	1·50	1·56	1885–86
	1·55	1·61	1·60	1·57	1·60	1·50	1·52	1·53	1·54	1·42	1·37	1·45	1·52	1886–87
	1·45	1·44	1·41	1·36	1·32	1·35	1·44	1·37	1·37	1·38	1·38	1·41	1·39	1887–88
	1·43	1·42	1·44	1·41	1·38	1·39	1·39	1·41	1·40	1·40	1·41	1·43	1·41	1888–89
	1·47	1·46	1·48	1·43	1·47	1·64	1·51	1·52	1·56	1·63	1·64	1·67	1·54	1889–90
	1·77	1·79	1·75	1·69	1·73	1·82	1·94	1·94	1·90	1·91	1·92	2·05	1·85	1890–91
	1·54	1·54	1·52	1·46	1·46	1·47	1·49	1·51	1·52	1·51	1·51	1·55	1·51	Average*
	2·26	2·26	2·56	2·51	2·70	3·33	3·17	3·28	3·28	2·98	2·82	2·84	2·83	1891–92
	2·84	2·63	2·33	1·97	2·14	2·55	2·53	2·47	2·28	2·26	2·26	2·29	2·39	1892–93
	2·31	2·29	2·23	2·20	2·22	2·20	2·25	2·19	2·16	1·90	1·91	1·90	2·15	1893–94
	1·92	1·92	1·91	1·83	1·82	1·83	1·81	1·84	1·86	1·83	1·80	1·79	1·85	1894–95
	1·83	1·86	1·86	1·77	1·72	1·75	1·75	1·74	1·75	1·76	1·75	1·79	1·78	1895–96
	1·87	1·90	1·95	1·96	2·50	2·51	2·44	2·42	2·47	2·45	2·42	2·51	2·28	1896–97
	2·70	2·90	2·86	2·55	2·58	2·78	2·94	2·96	2·90	2·82	2·70	2·72	2·78	1897–98
	2·82	2·86	2·92	2·56	2·38	2·38	2·26	2·21	2·16	1·94	1·84	1·77	2·34	1898–99
	1·88	2·07	2·09	2·08	2·02	2·56	2·90	2·92	2·88	2·78	2·76	2·86	2·48	1899–1900
	3·23	3·42	3·36	3·01	3·12	3·25	3·17	3·15	3·17	2·96	2·92	3·01	3·15	1900–01
	2·37	2·41	2·41	2·24	2·32	2·51	2·52	2·52	2·50	2·38	2·32	2·35	2·40	Average.
	3·15	3·10	2·96	2·48	2·41	2·38	2·31	2·20	2·33	2·31	2·26	2·21	2·52	1901–02
	2·26	2·31	2·21	2·00	1·91	1·88	1·83	1·81	1·82	1·82	1·79	1·78	1·95	1902–03
	1·79	1·79	1·78	1·73	1·64	1·59	1·57	1·59	1·66	1·67	1·71	1·69	1·68	1903–04
	1·73	1·75	1·75	1·87	2·16	2·72	2·61	2·67	2·60	2·50	2·44	2·56	2·28	1904–05
	2·78	2·84	2·70	2·58	2·55	2·90	3·08	3·10	3·10	2·94	2·82	3·01	2·87	1905–06
	2·31	3·36	3·25	2·84	2·96	3·08	2·98	3·01	3·12	3·20	3·17	3·12	3·12	1906–07
	3·17	3·17	3·20	3·16	3·10	3·12	3·17	3·25	3·31	3·33	3·28	3·28	3·21	1907–08
	2·33	3·39	3·28	3·28	3·10	3·15	3·42	3·45	3·42	3·36	3·31	3·20	3·31	1908–09
	3·17	3·15	3·08	2·84	2·70	2·78	2·88	2·98	3·03	3·03	3·03	3·08	2·98	1909–10
	3·17	3·17	3·23	3·01	2·92	2·76	2·65	2·60	2·61	2·67	2·63	2·61	2·84	1910–11
	2·79	2·80	2·74	2·58	2·55	2·64	2·65	2·68	2·70	2·63	2·64	2·65	2·68	Average.
	2·63	2·72	2·80	2·76	2·72	2·76	2·78	2·80	2·90	3·05	3·05	3·12	2·84	1911–12
	3·28	3·31	3·30	3·36	3·28	3·25	3·25	3·20	3·25	3·31	3·25	3·23	3·28	1912–13
	3·31	3·36	3·36	3·33	3·25	3·23	3·25	3·25	3·23	3·23	3·23	3·25	3·27	1913–14
	3·28	3·25	3·17	3·03	2·94	2·84	2·76	2·78	2·78	2·76	2·74	2·74	2·92	1914–15
	2·84	2·88	2·90	2·84	2·74	2·76	2·80	2·80	2·80	2·84	2·84	2·94	2·82	1915–16
	3·01	3·05	3·10	2·94	2·78	2·88	2·88	2·94	2·92	2·92	2·94	2·94	2·94	1916–17
	3·01	3·08	3·05	2·92	2·72	3·25	2·74	2·84	2·80	2·76	2·84	3·20	2·93	1917–18
	3·31	3·42	3·70	3·67	3·88	3·88	4·05	6·56	6·66	6·56	6·06	6·35	4·81	1918–19
	7·02	7·27	6·90	5·40	4·76	5·19	5·88	6·78	6·90	6·90	7·14	6·90	6·42	1919–20
	6·45	6·78	6·66	6·06	5·55	5·48	5·19	5·00	4·76	4·88	4·76	5·40	5·58	1920–21
	3·81	3·91	3·90	3·61	3·46	3·55	3·62	3·90	3·90	3·92	3·89	4·01	3·78	Average.

* Average for the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

Average monthly prices for the whole district—*cont.*

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ragi—*cont.*	4·76	5·00	5·06	4·94	4·65	4·60	5·26	5·26	5·26	5·40	5·40	5·38	5·08	1921–22
	5·48	5·48	5·48	5·26	5·00	4·88	4·70	4·70	4·60	4·70	4·44	4·66	4·95	1922–23
	4·65	4·70	4·65	4·44	4·35	4·30	4·49	4·54	4·65	4·60	4·44	4·60	4·53	1923–24
	4·94	5·13	5·19	4·40	4·44	4·70	4·88	4·94	5·00	4·94	4·82	4·70	4·84	1924–25
	4·88	4·94	5·00	4·70	4·60	4·54	4·49	4·49	4·49	4·44	4·44	4·44	4·64	1925–26
	4·65	4·76	4·76	4·40	4·30	4·40	4·65	4·88	4·94	4·94	4·94	5·00	4·72	1926–27
	5·13	5·19	5·00	4·40	4·40	4·65	4·70	4·76	4·82	4·70	4·70	4·70	4·76	1927–28
	4·82	4·88	4·82	4·54	4·40	4·40	4·40	4·44	4·40	4·35	4·21	4·26	4·49	1928–29
	4·26	4·21	4·17	4·04	3·96	3·92	3·92	3·88	3·81	3·64	3·60	3·54	3·91	1929–30
	3·45	3·42	3·39	3·03	2·76	2·70	2·65	2·56	2·55	2·55	2·67	2·48	2·85	1930–31
	4·70	**4·77**	**4·75**	**4·42**	**4·29**	**4·31**	**4·41**	**4·45**	**4·45**	**4·48**	**4·37**	**4·37**	**4·48**	Average.
	2·29	2·41	2·26	2·23	2·21	2·20	2·05	2·03	2·07	2·26	2·32	2·30	2·32	1931–32
	2·42	2·65	2·55	2·54	2·51	2·45	2·39	2·37	2·48	2·45	2·37	2·39	2·53	1932–33
	2·37	2·52	2·55	2·50	2·34	2·32	2·35	2·32	2·30	2·31	2·30	2·30	2·37	1933–34
	2·29	2·30	2·35	2·30	2·19	2·18	2·18	2·26	2·38	2·39	2·39	2·52	2·31	1934–35
	2·74	2·81	2·83	2·68	2·43	2·41	2·46	2·50	2·48	2·51	2·48	2·48	2·57	1935–36
	2·50	2·54	2·47	2·32	2·23	2·24	2·27	2·35	2·40	2·40	2·39	2·38	2·37	1936–37
	2·43	2·44	2·36	2·33	2·27	2·27	2·23	2·21	2·18	2·15	2·14	2·18	2 26	1937–38
	2·19	2·19	2·16	2·09	2·02	2·38	2·59	2·59	2·56	2·57	2·51	2·50	2·36	1938–39
	2·76	2·89	3·08	2·97	3·04	3·24	3·28	3·30	3·29	3·32	3·27	3·23	3·12	1939–40
	3·19	3·22	3·06	2·68	2·53	2·56	2·52	2·50	2·52	2·56	2·59	2·63	2·09	1940–41
	2·52	**2·60**	**2·55**	**2·45**	**2·38**	**2·43**	**2·43**	**2·44**	**2·47**	**2·50**	**2·48**	**2·49**	**2·49**	Average.
	2·80	2·99	3·03	2·99	2·81	3·02	3·14	3·13	3·15	3·29	3·27	3·52	3·10	1941–42
	3·90	4·03	4·51	4·56	5·28	6·44	6·47	6·59	7·05	7·76	7·78	8·32	6·06	1942–43
	8·76	8·73	8·81	7·49	6·74	6·55	6·41	6·29	6·23	6·45	6·47	6·45	7·12	1943–44
	6·73	6·97	7·26	7·47	7·42	7·16	7·14	7·10	7·00	7·03	7·10	7·22	7·13	1944–45
	7·15	7·32	7·47	7·31	7·32	7·45	7·52	7·50	7·44	7·44	7·44	8·07	7·45	1945–46
	8·04	8·13	7·86	8·40	8·80	8·80	7·18	7·18	7·24	7·28	7·28	7·28	7·79	1946–47
	7·28	7·28	7·62	7·18	7·18	7·18	7·74	8·86	8·73	12·10	13·73	17·56	9·41	1947–48
	19·34	19·60	19·74	15·96	15·78	16·18	9·06	9·06	9·06	9·06	9·06	9·06	13·41	1948–49
	9·06	9·06	9·06	9·06	9·06	9·06	9·06	9·02	8·37	8·82	9·57	9·57	9·06	1949–50
	8·90	8·37	8·37	8·37	8·37	8·37	8·37	8·37	8·37	9·81	9·81	8·94	8·62	1950–51
	8·20	**8·25**	**8·27**	**7·88**	**7·28**	**8·02**	**7·21**	**7·30**	**7·26**	**7·96**	**8·05**	**8·60**	**7·92**	Average.

Average annual prices at each station in the district.

Grains.	Satyavedu.	Ponneri.	Tiruvallur.	Saidapet.	Poonamallee.	Sriperumbudur.	Kancheepuram.	Chingleput.	Uttaramerur.	Madurantakam.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Rice, second sort	2·56	2·33	2·51	2·61	2·90	1·83	1·72	2·41	2·02	1·78	1874–75
	2·78	2·44	2·67	2·86	3·10	1·89	1·98	2·40	2·47	2·22	1875–76
	3·92	3·77	4·00	4·08	4·12	3·36	3·54	3·85	4·21	3·57	1876–77
	5·13	4·70	4·88	4·88	5·00	4·65	4·88	4·65	5·26	5·00	1877–78
	4·60	4·12	4·21	4·04	4·40	3·81	3·70	3·92	4·04	3·88	1878–79
	3·03	2·90	3·08	3·08	3·25	2·94	2·98	2·94	3·15	2·84	1879–80
	2·76	2·42	2·82	2·84	2·82	2·53	2·55	2·48	2·67	2·50	1880–81
	2·41	2·21	2·47	2·47	2·63	2·34	2·15	2·31	2·31	2·26	1881–82
	2·51	2·25	2·65	2·58	2·70	2·50	2·34	2·41	2·63	2·42	1882–83
	2·47	2·29	2·45	2·53	2·67	2·33	2·27	2·29	2·27	2·22	1883–84
	2·55	2·40	2·72	2·88	2·74	2·55	2·55	2·61	2·78	2·72	1884–85
	2·68	2·53	2·74	2·96	2·96	2·63	2·70	2·60	3·03	2·67	1885–86
	2·50	2·27	2·47	2·65	2·58	1·92	2·26	2·34	2·04	2·16	1886–87
	2·41	2·23	2·51	2·60	2·60	1·95	2·38	2·33	2·13	2·25	1887–88
	2·35	2·29	2·78	2·63	2·67	1·94	2·61	2·45	2·20	2·33	1888–89
	3·15	2·92	3·23	3·31	3·33	2·47	3·03	3·15	2·86	2·98	1889–90
	3·77	3·42	3·64	3·51	3·74	3·48	3·33	3·48	3·20	3·39	1890–91
	2.68	**2.48**	**2.77**	**2.81**	**2.86**	**2.41**	**2.56**	**2.60**	**2.55**	**2.54**	Average.*
	4·30	3·81	4·08	4·12	4·17	3·74	4·00	3·96	3·85	3·81	1891–92
	4·30	3·74	4·21	4·21	4·04	3·51	3·70	3·92	3·51	3·70	1892–93
	3·92	3·33	3·64	3·96	3·54	3·05	3·23	3·45	3·05	3·20	1893–94
	3·33	2·80	3·10	3·60	3·25	2·68	3·01	3·36	2·70	2·92	1894–95
	2·98	2·84	3·33	3·81	3·28	2·74	3·36	3·10	2·58	3·12	1895–96
	3·48	3·28	3·39	3·85	3·57	3·23	3·51	3·64	2·94	3·23	1896–97
	4·30	4·26	4·08	4·70	4·60	3·96	3·77	4·40	3·96	4·00	1897–98
	3·51	3·33	3·48	3·54	3·51	2·96	2·78	3·45	3·03	3·15	1898–99
	3·48	3·33	3·39	3·60	3·67	3·05	2·98	3·60	3·03	3·08	1899–1900
	4·44	4·17	4·40	4·88	4·17	4·17	4·08	4·60	4·00	4·04	1900–01
	3.80	**3.49**	**3.71**	**4.03**	**3.78**	**3·31**	**3.44**	**3.75**	**3.27**	**3.43**	Average.
	3·51	3·20	3·45	4·08	3·64	3·36	3·31	3·57	3·31	3·54	1901–02
	2·94	2·70	2·94	3·33	3·28	2·82	2·76	3·10	2·61	2·86	1902–03
	2·80	2·56	2·72	3·31	3·01	2·74	2·72	2·94	2·47	2·70	1903–04
	3·60	3·42	3·33	3·81	3·60	3·54	3·31	3·67	3·16	3·54	1904–05
	3·96	3·88	3·85	4·65	4·35	4·08	3·88	3·96	3·77	4·08	1905–06
	4·40	4·40	4·35	5·26	4·94	4·30	4·08	4·26	4·00	4·26	1906–07
	4·60	4·65	4·54	5·40	4·88	4·65	4·60	4·70	4·12	4·44	1907–08
	4·65	4·70	4·54	5·40	4·94	4·82	4·76	5·06	4·40	4·76	1908–09
	4·44	4·17	3·96	5·13	4·49	4·21	4·04	4·54	3·96	4·30	1909–10
	4·17	4·44	3·67	5·13	4·17	4·17	3·70	4·35	3·74	4·17	1910–11
	3.91	**3.81**	**3.74**	**4.55**	**4.13**	**3.87**	**3.72**	**4.01**	**3.55**	**3.87**	Average.

* Average for the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*
Average annual prices at each station in the district—*cont.*

Grain.	Satyavedu.	Ponneri.	Tiruvallur.	Saidapet.	Poonamallee.	Sriperumbudur.	Kancheepuram.	Chingleput.	Uttaramerur.	Madurantakam.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Rice, second sort—*cont.*	3·96	4·54	4·08	5·13	4·49	4·44	4·30	4·49	3·67	4·40	1911–12
	4·88	5·33	4·82	5·80	5·06	6·15	7·84	5·33	4·44	4·94	1912–13
	4·26	5·06	4·40	5·88	4·88	5·19	5·06	5·13	4·60	5·26	1913–14
	4·26	4·35	4·12	5·80	4·54	4·88	4·49	4·04	3·77	4·35	1914–15
	4·49	4·40	4·26	5·06	4·70	4·60	4·65	4·17	4·00	4·49	1915–16
	4·70	4·65	4·94	5·71	5·00	5·00	4·65	4·70	4·26	4·82	1916–17
	4·40	4·54	4·54	5·40	5·00	5·06	4·40	4·30	4·08	4·65	1917–18
	6·15	6·66	6·56	7·69	7·14	6·78	6·78	6·45	6·45	7·02	1918–19
	8·51	8·70	8·00	9·30	8·51	8·51	8·00	8·00	7·54	6·78	1919–20
	7·02	7·14	6·56	8·16	7·14	7·69	6·66	6·66	6·06	6·56	1920–21
	5.26	5.54	5.23	6.39	5.65	5.83	5.68	5.33	4.89	5.38	Average.
	7·27	7·27	7·02	8·16	6·35	8·00	6·78	6·66	7·02	6·35	1921–22
	7·14	6·78	6·06	7·69	6·90	6·90	6·25	6·78	6·06	6·90	1922–23
	6·56	6·35	6·15	7·84	7·41	6·06	6·25	6·66	5·80	5·97	1923–24
	7·14	7·27	7·41	9·30	7·41	7·41	7·41	7·54	7·02	7·14	1924–25
	6·78	6·78	6·25	7·84	7·27	6·90	6·45	6·15	5·97	6·45	1925–26
	6·78	7·02	6·78	8·16	7·02	7·27	6·90	6·56	6·35	6·35	1926–27
	7·27	6·90	6·78	8·33	6·78	7·69	7·41	7·02	7·27	7·02	1927–28
	6·25	6·06	5·88	7·41	6·35	7·02	5·97	5·63	5·55	6·06	1928–29
	5·80	5·33	5·13	7·14	5·71	5·71	5·00	4·94	4·60	4·65	1929–30
	4·12	4·12	3·85	4·54	4·49	4·04	3·81	3·81	3·45	4·26	1930–31
	6.51	6.39	6.13	7.64	6.57	6.70	6.22	6.16	5.91	6.12	Average.
	3·40	3·50	3·40	4·10	3·70	3·60	3·40	3·20	3·10	3·20	1931–32
	3·00	3·40	3·20	3·80	3·90	3·40	3·30	3·10	2·90	3·00	1932–33
	3·22	3·33	3·02	3·66	2·90	3·34	3·33	3·05	3·18	3·51	1933–34
	3·33	3·42	3·64	3·82	3·22	3·58	3·51	3·27	3·31	3·43	1934–35
	3·51	3·64	3·77	3·95	3·41	3·68	3·57	3·41	3·43	3·55	1935–36
	3·40	3·40	3·64	3·82	3·14	3·52	3·50	3·22	3·40	3·14	1936–37
	3·78	3·37	3·32	3·87	3·14	3·49	3·36	3·07	3·27	3·55	1937–38
	3·61	3·70	3·43	4·14	3·37	3·64	3·44	3·41	3·37	3·57	1938–39
	4·11	3·96	4·07	5·26	4·20	4·04	4·02	3·89	3·93	3·99	1939–40
	4·24	4·22	5·02	5·81	4·10	4·35	3·96	4·06	4·03	4·10	1940–41
	3.56	3.59	3.65	4.22	3.50	3.66	3.54	3.37	3.39	3.50	Average.
	4·89	4·68	5·06	5·92	4·63	4·61	4·82	4·73	4·58	4·54	1941–42
	8·84	8·86	8·54	10·00	8·51	8·49	8·47	8·60	8·49	7·93	1942–43
	9·47	9·28	9·22	10·56	8·41	8·54	7·93	8·60	7·41	6·78	1943–44
	8·64	8·16	8·53	10·26	7·52	8·85	8·82	9·17	7·80	7·98	1944–45
	11·46	9·74	9·59	11·35	9·78	9·81	9·52	9·45	9·27	9·07	1945–46
	11·43	9·88	10·64	11·36	10·90	10·12	10·08	10·59	9·26	10·24	1946–47
	16·04	13·92	13·94	16·43	15·22	14·07	14·20	15·57	13·30	15·46	1947–48
	23·16	17·55	23·65	23·18	20·60	18·22	22·89	22·32	22·51	23·86	1948–49
	17·10	14·23	13·22	17·99	15·20	16·51	15·32	17·17	14·35	17·96	1949–50
	19·14	17·17	14·53	19·99	19·79	18·27	16·38	16·09	13·86	16·64	1950–51
	13·02	11·35	11·69	13·70	12·06	11·75	11·84	12·23	11.08	12·05	Average*.
Cambu	..	..	1·75	1·85	..	1·26	..	..	..	..	1874–75
	..	..	1·76	1·97	2·88	..	..	..	..	..	1875–76
	..	..	2·67	2·92	..	..	2·98	3·70	..	1·80	1876–77
	4·49	4·49	3·67	..	..	..	3·23	5·19	..	4·35	1877–78
	2·86	..	2·53	2·35	2·76	2·53	2·55	2·51	..	..	1878–79
	1·73	..	1·86	2·03	2·12	..	1·73	1·79	..	1·63	1879–80
	1·63	..	..	1·67	1·91	..	1·84	..	..	..	1880–81
	..	..	1·51	..	1·84	..	1·59	..	..	..	1881–82
	..	..	1·48	1·88	1·88	1·21	1·62	1·44	..	..	1882–83
	1·48	..	1·39	1·78	1·77	..	1·75	1·58	..	..	1883–84
	1·51	1·38	1·44	2·05	1·73	..	2·21	2·00	..	..	1884–85
	..	..	1·51	1·89	1·96	1·26	2·23	1·95	..	..	1885–86
	1·24	..	..	1·90	1·91	..	2·16	1·63	..	..	1886–87
	..	..	..	2·02	..	..	1·73	..	..	..	1887–88
	..	..	..	2·13	1·83	..	2·03	..	..	..	1888–89
	..	..	..	2·34	2·29	..	2·22	..	..	..	1889–90
	..	..	..	2·33	2·20	..	2·40	..	..	..	1890–91
	1.41	1.38	1.47	2.04	1.93	1.24	1.99	1.72	..	2·60	Average.*
	..	..	3·39	2·33	..	..	3·31	..	..	3·03	1891–92
	..	..	2·74	3·01	2·35	..	2·94	..	..	..	1892–93
	..	..	2·76	3·12	..	..	3·01	..	..	..	1893–94
	1·51	..	1·79	3·01	..	2·04	2·45	..	..	..	1894–95
	..	..	1·77	..	..	2·21	2·42	..	..	..	1895–96
	..	..	1·95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1896–97
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1941–42
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1942–43
	..	..	9·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1943–44
	..	..	9·76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1944–45
	..	..	9·81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1945–46
	..	..	9·89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1946–47
	..	..	9·89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1947–48
	..	..	9·89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1948–49
	..	..	9·06	..	..	..	9·98	..	..	..	1949–50
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1950–51
	..	..	9.62	..	..	..	9,98	..	..	..	Average.

* Average for the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont*

Average annual prices at each station in the district—*cont.*

Grain.	Satyavedu.	Ponneri.	Tiruvallur.	Saidapet.	Poonamallee.	Sriperumbudur.	Kancheepuram.	Chingleput.	Uttaramerur.	Madurantakam.	Year. (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Ragi	1·63	1·75	1·69	1·71	1·84	1·32	1·28	1·81	1·52	1·34	1874–75
	1·67	1·83	1·79	1·90	2·02	1·30	1·50	1·70	1·91	1·57	1875–76
	2·74	3·05	3·05	3·08	3·20	2·67	2·70	2·84	3·08	2·70	1876–77
	4·04	3·85	3·77	4·00	3·96	4·12	4·17	3·67	4·08	3·64	1877–78
	2·86	2·68	2·45	2·61	2·74	2·88	2·53	2·55	2·63	2·45	1878–79
	1·74	1·90	1·84	1·95	2·04	4·17	1·91	1·89	1·50	1·78	1879–80
	1·49	1·63	1·65	1·62	1·81	1·81	1·62	1·60	1·61	1·50	1880–81
	1·27	1·38	1·40	1·49	1·51	1·56	1·35	1·56	1·47	1·43	1881–82
	1·24	1·40	1·37	1·50	1·49	1·47	1·42	1·51	1·51	1·35	1882–83
	1·29	1·43	1·33	1·46	1·49	1·44	1·38	1·45	1·34	1·31	1883–84
	1·32	1·48	1·44	1·58	1·57	1·51	1·51	1·66	1·65	1·66	1884–85
	1·37	1·53	1·47	1·64	1·65	1·53	1·57	1·65	1·67	1·50	1885–86
	1·30	1·49	1·44	1·56	1·61	1·54	1·50	1·59	1·78	1·62	1886–87
	1·28	1·46	1·38	1·51	1·39	1·19	1·37	1·42	1·40	1·51	1887–88
	1·25	1·42	1·35	1·57	1·47	1·17	1·46	1·53	1·44	1·52	1888–89
	1·49	1·60	1·51	1·59	1·63	1·23	1·52	1·67	1·49	1·62	1889–90
	1·85	1·90	1·80	1·80	1·91	1·89	1·75	1·94	1·78	1·92	1890–91
	1·37	1·51	1·45	1·57	1·57	1·45	1·48	1·60	1·55	1·54	Average.*
	2·78	2·90	2·84	2·65	3·03	2·60	2·68	2·88	2·70	2·82	1891–92
	2·25	2·41	2·35	2·29	2·60	2·26	2·27	2·47	2·30	2·53	1892–93
	2·00	2·11	2·17	2·15	2·25	2·05	2·07	2·30	2·10	2·25	1893–94
	1·58	1·84	1·69	1·91	2·02	1·84	1·85	2·02	1·88	1·94	1894–95
	1·48	1·75	1·65	1·88	1·85	1·81	1·79	1·96	1·78	1·90	1895–96
	1·92	2·26	2·17	2·35	2·34	2·30	2·33	2·42	2·20	2·34	1896–97
	2·82	2·72	2·50	2·88	2·98	2·72	2·60	2·72	2·76	2·90	1897–98
	2·25	2·30	1·98	2·41	2·45	2·37	2·17	2·55	2·26	2·17	1898–99
	2·14	2·27	2·30	2·60	2·78	2·51	2·40	2·72	2·40	2·51	1899–1900
	3·15	3·03	3·15	3·12	3·23	3·05	3·08	3·25	3·10	3·25	1900–01
	2·24	2·36	2·28	2·42	2·55	2·35	2·32	2·53	2·36	2·46	Average.
	2·29	2·37	2·16	2·84	2·72	2·55	2·56	2·55	2·42	2·45	1901–02
	1·73	1·90	1·76	2·15	2·07	2·19	1·91	2·07	1·83	1·85	1902–03
	1·48	1·56	1·59	1·90	1·79	1·87	1·70	1·83	1·63	1·61	1903–04
	2·04	2·21	2·13	2·37	2·23	2·37	2·16	2·30	2·15	2·21	1904–05
	2·61	2·76	2·65	3·20	3·10	2·90	2·76	2·96	2·82	2·92	1905–06
	2·86	2·88	2·80	3·18	3·36	3·23	3·15	3·20	3·05	3·17	1906–07
	3·01	3·17	2·98	3·51	3·39	3·33	3·20	3·31	3·12	3·15	1907–08
	2·82	2·92	3·03	3·64	3·48	3·54	3·51	3·45	3·33	3·36	1908–09
	2·51	2·60	2·70	3·33	3·17	3·39	3·15	3·17	2·90	3·08	1909–10
	2·55	2·50	2·44	3·23	3·03	3·20	2·96	3·05	2·58	2·96	1910–11
	2·39	2·49	2·42	2·97	2·83	2·86	2·71	2·79	2·58	2·68	Average.
	2·38	2·50	2·56	3·25	3·10	3·10	2·08	3·15	2·67	2·92	1911–12
	3·08	3·05	2·92	3·64	3·28	3·42	3·33	3·42	3·36	3·33	1912–13
	2·96	3·05	2·86	3·51	3·39	3·67	3·39	3·39	3·33	3·39	1913–14
	2·65	2·37	2·55	3·42	3·15	3·42	3·23	3·25	2·70	2·80	1914–15
	2·61	2·56	2·55	3·28	2·96	3·39	2·82	3·01	2·65	2·78	1915–16
	2·34	2·90	2·61	3·28	3·05	3·12	2·88	2·94	2·82	3·05	1916–17
	2·41	2·92	2·55	3·57	3·05	3·23	3·23	2·78	2·68	2·92	1917–18
	3·48	3·77	4·17	5·55	4·94	3·92	4·76	4·65	4·54	4·49	1918–19
	7·60	5·88	6·06	7·27	6·45	6·45	6·56	6·06	5·63	6·06	1919–20
	5·26	5·19	4·88	6·06	5·97	5·88	5·80	5·40	5·13	5·06	1920–21
	3·54	3·42	3·37	4·28	3·93	3·96	3·90	3·81	3·55	3·68	Average.
	4·94	4·76	4·60	5·71	5·40	5·00	5·08	5·33	5·19	4·82	1921–22
	4·76	4·70	4·44	5·55	6·25	5·00	4·88	4·94	4·70	4·40	1922–23
	4·12	3·96	4·21	5·33	5·80	4·70	4·60	4·54	4·49	4·17	1923–24
	4·44	4·30	4·49	5·71	4·82	4·94	4·94	4·82	4·94	5·06	1924–25
	4·35	4·04	4·12	5·13	5·00	4·54	4·49	4·88	4·35	5·26	1925–26
	4·44	4·17	4·30	5·19	5·13	4·65	4·82	4·94	4·94	4·70	1926–27
	4·70	4·40	4·44	5·40	4·65	5·19	4·60	4·88	4·70	4·82	1927–28
	4·12	4·08	4·08	5·06	4·60	4·76	4·60	4·65	4·60	4·44	1928–29
	3·57	3·57	3·45	4·76	4·21	4·17	4·04	3·92	3·88	3·67	1929–30
	2·45	2·51	2·33	3·36	3·17	2·76	2·76	3·17	2·92	2·88	1930–31
	4·19	4·05	4·05	5·12	4·90	4·58	4·48	4·61	4·47	4·42	Average.
	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·90	2·30	2·10	2·40	2·40	2·50	2·20	1931–32
	2·30	2·20	2·20	3·20	2·20	2·60	2·60	2·50	2·40	2·30	1932–33
	2·15	2·16	2·21	2·57	2·28	2·43	2·51	2·58	2·43	2·42	1933–34
	2·25	2·11	2·18	2·77	2·35	2·36	2·30	2·34	2·20	2·27	1934–35
	2·25	2·31	2·34	2·96	2·51	2·54	2·68	2·71	2·72	2·63	1935–36
	2·25	2·14	2·21	2·68	2·34	2·33	2·34	2·41	2·65	2·37	1936–37
	2·24	2·16	2·12	2·50	2·35	2·20	2·18	2·31	2·41	2·17	1937–38
	2·21	2·39	2·31	2·74	2·47	2·39	2·20	2·38	2·24	2·28	1938–39
	2·82	2·95	3·05	3·56	3·08	3·09	3·10	3·21	3·16	3·14	1939–40
	2·52	2·25	2·67	3·38	2·96	2·79	2·61	2·68	2·54	2·46	1940–41
	2·30	2·27	2·33	2·93	2·46	2·48	2·49	2·55	2·53	2·42	Average.
	3·17	..	3·25	3·23	2·98	3·25	3·10	3·06	3·04	2·77	1941–42
	6·06	6·03	5·97	7·04	6·05	5·44	6·10	5·89	5·36	5·70	1942–43
	6·48	6·26	7·50	8·67	7·36	7·43	7·23	6·98	..	6·30	1943–44
	6·05	5·81	6·43	8·23	7·44	7·26	7·22	6·75	..	6·17	1944–45
	7·04	..	7·25	9·32	7·77	7·18	8·27	7·41	..	6·76	1945–46
	..	..	7·60	..	9·50	8·35	8·31	7·60	..	7·47	1946–47
	..	..	8·53	17·80	11·83	7·47	..	11·07	..	8·45	1947–48
	..	..	14·44	18·20	13·52	..	18·59	18·00	..	16·18	1948–49
	..	..	9·06	..	..	..	7·80	..	7·07	..	1949–50
	..	12·81	9·06	..	..	..	9·71	..	7·68	..	1950–51
	5·76	7·73	7·91	10·36	8·31	6·63	8·49	8·35	5·94	7·4	Average

*Average for the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX XI.

Relief granted during periods of famine.

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1876–78			Total per cent of popula-tion in 1871	Average price in rupees per standard maund.	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Ragi.	Rice. (second sort).
December 1876	29,645	2,145	31,790	3·39	4·26	5·06
January 1877	50,635	3,760	54,395	5·80	4·12	4·54
February "	9,150	4,109	13,259	1·41	3·70	4·26
March "	8,534	5,978	14,512	1·54	3·57	4·21
April "	10,515	21,436	31,951	3·40	3·42	4·17
May "	5,475	13,052	18,527	1·97	3·67	4·44
June "	23,861	31,303	55,164	5·88	4·04	4·76
July "	28,790	52,548	81,338	8·67	5·13	6·15
August "	29,051	82,011	111,062	11·84	6·15	6·66
September "	25,943	90,290	116,233	12·39	4·82	6·45
October "	9,667	77,060	86,727	9·24	3·39	4·76
November "	2,233	61,616	63,849	6·81	3·33	4·30
December "	4,418	51,582	56,000	5·97	3·54	4·54
January 1878	2,740	42,912	45,652	4·86	3·39	4·70
February "	3,686	36,172	39,858	4·25	3·70	4·40
March "	4,091	18,272	22,363	2·38	3·85	4·49
April "	3,982	8,290	12,272	1·30	3·60	4·44
May "	3,915	4,175	8,090	0·86	4·08	5·13
June "	2,851	2,050	4,901	0·52	3·74	4·40
July "	1,011	1,782	2,793	0·30	4·26	5·19
August "	1,658	1,800	3,458	0·37	3·85	5·06
September "	1,380	1,500	2,880	0·30	2·88	5·00
Average over 22 months ..	11,965	27,902	39,867	4·25	3·93	4·87

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1891—92.			Total per cent of popula-tion in 1891.	Average price in rupees per standard maund.	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Ragi.	Rice (second sort).
February 1891	928	..	928	0·08	1·94	3·42
March "	4,449	..	4,449	0·39	1·90	3·42
April "	4,662	..	4,662	0·41	1·91	3·36
May "	6,812	122	6,934	0·61	1·92	3·51
June "	8,055	208	8,263	0·72	2·05	3·64
July "	7,157	504	7,697	0 67	2·26	3·88
August "	7,515	1,752	9,267	0·82	2·26	3·92
September "	7,289	2,107	9,396	0·83	2·56	3·96
October "	7,899	1,[illegible]50	9,849	0·86	2·57	3·96
November "	5,747	905	6,652	0·58	2·70	3·96
December "	3,571	133	3,704	0·32	3·33	4·17
January 1892	236	..	236	0·02	3·17	3·96
Average over 12 months ..	5,360	643	6,003	0·53	2·46	3·85

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the distress in 1904—05.			Total per cent of popula-tion in 1911.	Average price in rupees per standard maund.	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Ragi.	Rice (second sort).
August 1905	38	219	257	0·02	2·80	4·12
September "	143	1,010	1,153	0·07	2·67	4·12
October "	51	715	766	0·05	2·53	4·21
November "	..	81	81	0·00	..	..
Total ..	232	2,025	2,257	0·14	8·00	12·45
Average over 4 months ..	58	506	564	0·04	2·00	3·11

APPENDIX XI—*cont.*

Statement showing the transactions of the kitchens maintained by funds supplied from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund in 1901.

Name of the place where the kitchen was located.	Date on which the kitchen was opened.	Date of closure.	Total number of persons fed.	Average number fed daily.	Total cost.	Average cost per head per diem.
					RS. A. P.	PIES.
1 Wallajabad.	15th January 1901.	3rd September 1901.	51,915	225	1,265 8 0	4·68
2 Conjeevaram.	1st May „	24th August „	10,452	349	740 0 0	3·51
3 Chingleput.	21st January „	20th September „	18,992	78	536 3 5	5·42
4 Kunnathur.	26th „ „	20th August „	16,703	126	416 10 4	4·79
5 Tinnanur ..	29th „ „	31st „ „	25,630	119	523 11 8	3·92
6 Saidapet ..	22nd February „	30th March „	1,104	30	21 13 6	3·79
7 Kodambakkam.	23rd „ „	10th August „	2,879	16	74 2 2	4·95
8 Tawker's Choultry.	11th March „	14th April „	589	17	10 11 6	3·49
9 Poonamallee.	22nd „ „	19th September „	23,575	129	456 15 1	3·73
10 Red Hills.	24th „ „	3rd „ „	11,438	59	198 6 6	3·33
11 Sriperumbudur.	1st July „	18th „ „	19,713	246	456 9 1	4·44
12 Tiruvallur	22nd „ „	18th August „	10,198	376	200 0 0	3·76
13 Arumbakkam.	4th August „	26th „ „	942	43	36 1 3	7·35
		Total ..	224,132	1,813	4,936 12 5	4·39

Statement showing the transactions of the kitchens under Government management in 1901.

Name of the place where the kitchen was located.	Date on which the kitchen was taken under Government management.	Date of closure.	Total number of persons fed.	Average number fed daily.	Total cost.	Average cost per head per diem.
					RS. A. P.	PIES.
Tiruvallur ..	19th August 1901 ..	30th September 1901.	4,723	100	202 9 7	8·24
Conjeevaram ..	25th „ „ ..	16th October „	8,865	170	508 9 6 } * 227 12 11 }	11·01
Wallajabad ..	3rd September 1901.	16th „ „	4,446	85	115 0 0	4·96
Sriperumbudur.	19th „ „	24th September „	75	12	3 11 1 } † 10 0 8 }	9·45
		Total ..	18,109	367	1067 11 9	8·41

* Cost of shed. † Sundry charges.

Statement showing the transactions of the kitchens maintained by funds supplied from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund in 1905—*Nil*.

Statement showing the transactions of the kitchens under Government management in 1905.

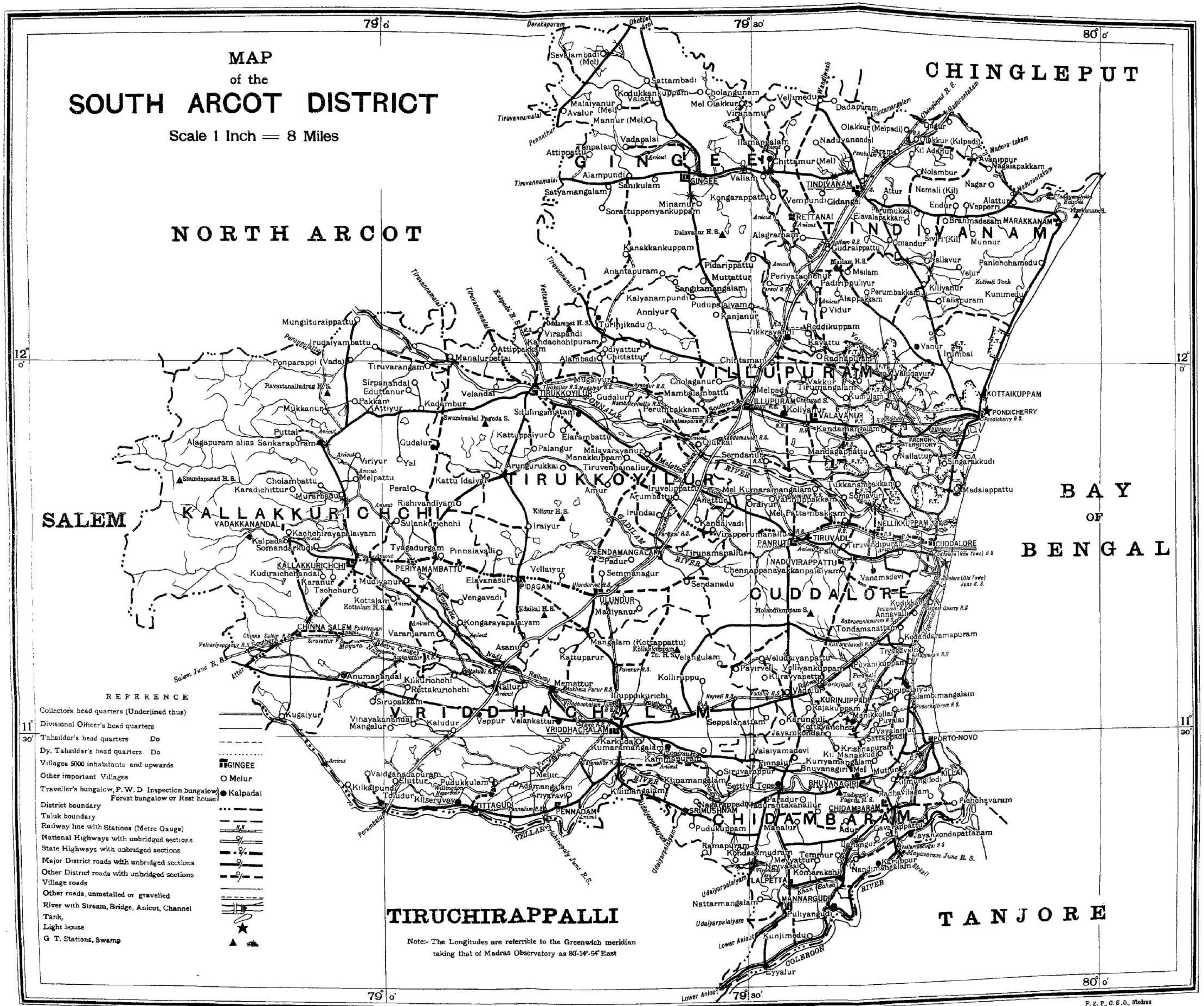
Name of the place where the kitchen was located.	Date on which the kitchen was taken under Government management.	Date of closure.	Total number of persons fed.	Average number fed daily.	Total cost.	Average cost per head per diem.
					RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Madavaram ..	7th August 1904 ..	10th November 1905.	20,362	212	10,333 1 0	0 8 1
Ponneri ..	24th „ „ ..	15th „ „	22,137	264	4,126 13 3	0 2 11
Uthukottai ..	23rd „ „ ..	15th „ „	18,224	214	5,091 15 2	0 4 5
		Total —	60,723	690	19,551 13 5	0 5 2

STATISTICAL ATLAS

FOR THE DECENNIUM ENDING FASLI 1360

(1950-51)

SOUTH ARCOT



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P. Z. P., C. S. O., Madras

STATISTICAL ATLAS

SOUTH ARCOT

This district is bounded on the East by the Bay of Bengal, on the South by Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts, from which it is separated by the Coleroon and the Vellar rivers respectively; on the West by Salem and North Arcot districts and on the North by North Arcot and Chingleput districts. It lies between 11° 5' and 12° 30' of the Northern latitude and 78° 37' and 80 °of the Eastern longtitude. During the decade ending fasli 1320, the taluk of Tiruvannamalai was separated from this district and transferred to the North Arcot district and a new taluk, called Gingee, was carved out of the Villupuram and Tindivanam taluks. The North-Eastern boundary of the district was also slightly altered by the transfer of an extent of 204.25 acres from the Merkanam village of the Tindivanam taluk to the Madurantakam taluk of the Chingleput district. Three villages in Cuddalore taluk, viz., Chennappanaickenpalayam, Naduveerapattu and Alagianatham and one village in Villupuram taluk, viz, Mittamandagapattu, were taken over by the Government during the decade under the Estate Abolition Act, 1948. There was no change in the territorial jurisdiction of the district but the internal division of the district underwent changes during the last year of this decade consequent on the introduction of the separation of the judiciary on 15th August 1950. The district is divided into three Revenue divisions with the usual eight taluks as noted below :—

Name of Revenue division.	*Headquarters of Revenue division.*	*Taluks.*
Tirukoilur	Tirukoilur	Tirukoilur, Kallakurichi and Vridhachalam.
Chidambaram	Chidambaram	Chidambaram and Cuddalore.
Tindivanam	Tindivanam	Tindivanam, Villupuram and Gingee.

The French Settlement of Pondicherry is situated in Villupuram taluk on the sea coast North of the Ponniar river, covering an area of 115 square miles. Its boundary is very irregular and winds in and out of the State Government villages in a complicated manner with several tracts altogether detached from the main part of it and entirely surrounded by the State Government villages.

2. *General features.*—The district consists of an open undulating plain with one range of hills "The Kalvarayan" in the Kallakurichi taluk with small isolated hills in this taluk and the Western parts of Gingee, Villupuram and Tirukoilur taluks. The Kallakurichi taluk is the most hilly taluk in the district; but three-fourths of it consists of open plains. The Thagadurgam hill, situated about eight miles to the East of Kallakurichi town and unconnected with the Kalvarayan range was once a fortified post. The Gingee hills in the Gingee taluk and Peramukkal hills in Tindivanam taluk are the more important ones. Of the two, the twin hill fortress in Gingee are of great historic value. There are also two slightly elevated plateaux, one of small dimensions, the Red Hills near Pondicherry and the other of some length called the Capper Hills running from the outskirts of Cuddalore town to Vridhachalam. In the Eastern part of the Tindivanam taluk near the sea there is a swamp, about 31 square miles in extent, known as the "Kaliveli", unfit for any economic purposes. Owing to its saline soil, it could not be converted into cultivable lands.

The principal river of the district is Pennaiyar which has a course of 75 miles across it from west to east. This river runs in a sandy bed with low banks, receives no tributaries of any importance in the district and finally falls into the sea about three miles North of Cuddalore. North of this river flows the Gingee river or Sankaraparni river which takes its course from the surplus of the Melmalayanur tank, in the Gingee taluk and flows into the sea near Pondicherry. The Gadilam river which starts from Kallakurichi taluk is principally augmented by the Malattar and has a 59 miles long course altogether in the district and runs into the sea modway between the new and old towns of Cuddalore, During heavy rains higher up which generally occurs once in five to ten years, Pennayar and Gadilam will be in full floods. Pennar overflows its banks and the flood water joins Gadilam river. As the Cuddalore N.T. is wedged in between the two rivers, this town becomes flooded and causes anxiety to the inhabitants. There is now a proposal to put up flood banks on the sides of Pennar and Gadilam to prevent such havoc. But with the construction of the two anicuts, viz., the Krishnagiri and Sathanur dams, Pennar will become less vulnerable. The Vellar is formed by the union of two rivers, the Vasishtanadhi and the Swethanadhi flowing down from Salem district. It forms the boundary for some distance between Vridhachalam taluk and Tiruchirappalli district, gathers the waters of the Manimukthanadhi, Gomuka Nadhi and Mayura Nadhi which drain the eastern slopes of the Kalrayans and passing through the Chidambaram taluk joins the bay near

Porto Novo. The Vellar has high margins and is affected by the tide for about seven or eight miles above its mouth at Porto Novo. The Coleroon separates this district from Tanjore district for 36 miles of its length and falls into the sea about 6 miles south of Porto Novo. These two last-named rivers are navigable for a short distance from the sea by small boats They are connected by a shallow canal. The other rivers and streams of minor importance are the Thurinjalar, a tributary of the Pennaiyar in the Tirukoilur taluk, the Mayuranadhi and the Gomuki, tributaries of the Manimuktha Nadhi in the Kallakurichi taluk, the Tondaiyar, the Ongur river and the Kondamur river in the Tindivanam taluk, the Paravanar in the Chidambaram taluk, the Kuduvaiyar in the Cuddalore taluk and Pombayar in the Villupuram taluk.

Cuddalore (69,084), the headquarters station of the district, is famous as the first English Settlement in Gingee area. It is a municipality with an income of Rs. 3,63,160 from local taxation. It is also a seaport with an open roadstead. Chidambaram (34,732) is also a Municipality with an income of Rs. 1,52,333 from local taxation. It is famous for its Nataraja temple which is a place of pilgrimage. A residential University named after its philanthropic donor Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar was established in this place during the decade ending fasli 1340. The third municipality, Villupuram, has a population of 35,684 with an income of Rs. 3,28,560 from local taxation. Tindivanam, the fourth Municipality which was newly formed during the decade has a population of 29,651 and has an income of Rs. 1,02,898 from local taxation. In addition to these municipalities, there are 14 major panchayats in this district. Of these, Porto Novo (15,084) is a seaport of some importance. Panruti (14,584), Valavanur (8,298), Tirukoilur (16,695), Vridhachalam (11,362), and Ulundurpet (6,854) are the chief centres of groundnut traffic. Besides these places, Pondicherry, the Chief French Settlement in India, practically included within the limits of the district, is an important town carrying on large export trade. The Criminal Settlement at Aziznagar in the Vridhachalam taluk for the Harijan ex-criminals of Veppur has been working satisfactorily under Government management. A similar settlement (Stuart Settlement) formed at Kappiampuliyur of Villupuram taluk was abandoned after the cyclone of 1916.

Investigation for Lignite is being carried on around Neiveli Railway station, Vridhachalam taluk. Lignite is found at a depth of 150 feet to 250 feet between layers of water. Further investigation is going on. There are great possibilities and prospects in the industrial and economic field if the scheme is successful.

The great Tamil Saint and Poet Ramalingaswami attained Samadhi at Vadalore, midway between Cuddalore and Vridhachalam and the place attracts a large number of devotees from all over South India and Ceylon.

Limestone, one of the raw materials for making cement, is available in parts of Villupuram taluk, in Valudhavur and in other villages. White clay is available in Thiruvahindipuram and Panicankuppam villages of Cuddalore taluk.

3. *Climate*.—The climate of the district is on the whole healthy. Fever prevails in the hilly tracts of Kallakucihi taluk and in Vridhachalam town. Cholera frequently appears as an epidemic in almost all parts of the district. Guinea-worm is prevalent in Kallakurichi taluk, in Kadampuliyur firka and Kurinjipadi firka in Cuddalore taluk, parts of Gingee taluk and in Tindivanam town. A Leper Asylum established at Vadatharasalur in Kallakurichi taluk during the decade ending fasli 1350 continues its useful work in the decade under review. The Kasturba Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh was established in 1948 at Mazhavanthangal of Gingee taluk covering areas of Gingee, Tirukoilur and Villupuram taluks. There are no other diseases peculiar to this district.

Public Health.—Particulars about different kinds of diseases prevalent in the district, their causes and preventive measures adopted are furnished below :—

Cholera.—The district is subject to periodical outbreaks of cholera in the dry taluks when groundnut harvest is in full swing and in the deltaic taluks when paddy harvesting takes place by movement of labourers in search of labour. Severe cholera epidemics were prevalent in 1942, 1943 and 1948 resulting in 19,887 deaths from cholera in the three years. Anti-cholera measures well in advance are adopted in the threatened areas and among the population at risk. Facilities for isolation and treatment of cholera patients exist in all the dispensaries and hospitals.

Smallpox.—Routine vaccination against smallpox with a staff of 45 Health Assistants is being carried out and the incidence of smallpox has been brought to a minimum.

Plague.—Sporadic infection was reported in the year in 1945 and 1946 in Kallakurichi taluk where infection was introduced from Bangalore and Salem district. Anti-plague measures on elaborate scale were continued and the district is now free from plague.

Malaria.—In the hilly tracts of Kallakurichi taluk, malaria reported to be prevalent. There is free distribution of quinine in these areas.

Leprosy.—The incidence of leprosy is high in the district. The Government head-quarters hospital at Cuddalore offers treatment for leprosy. The Government have opened a leprosy clinic at Veeraperumanallur, 8 miles from Panruti, Cuddalore taluk. A district survey unit with a second class Health Officer and a Health Visitor for preventive survey work and spotting has also been sanctioned. There is, in addition, a treatment side of the leprosy unit at Tirukoilur with a Civil Assistant Surgeon, a staff nurse and an injector with 12 beds There are two aided institutions providing inpatient accommodation and treatment of leprosy cases, one at Vadathorasalur in Kallakurichi taluk, maintained by the Danish Mission and the other at Mazhavanthongal in Gingee taluk run by the Kasturba Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh. Two feeder out-patient clinics have been started at Arakandanallur and Veerapandi villages.

Guineaworm.—Guineaworm is prevalent in all the taluks of the district except Chidambaram. The disease is confined to the villages where step wells and tanks serve as drinking water sources. Biological method and chemical treatment are being adopted to render the infected source of water supplied free from cyclops. Draculan tablets have been administered to patients. A special staff of one Sanitary Inspector and three field assistants are attending to control and treatment work. Special Health Inspectors are also attending to this work during on-season.

Filariasis.—Filarial surveys have been conducted in five panchayats, viz., Tirukoilur, Panruti, Nellikuppam, Vridhachalam and Tittagudi where anti-filarial measures are adopted when necessary.

Maternity and child welfare.—Maternity and Child Welfare work is being attended to under the supervision of the Woman Medical Officer and one Health Visitor in 10 centres. Each centre is in charge of a qualified midwife. She is visiting the villages surrounding the centre to advise the expectant mothers.

Health propaganda.—Propaganda on Health and Sanitation is carried out by the Public Health staff by way of talks and short lectures with and without magic lantern.

Soil sanitation.—Porcelain water closets with water seal squatting slabs are being sold at a concessional rate to private parties to encourage such fittings in latrines.

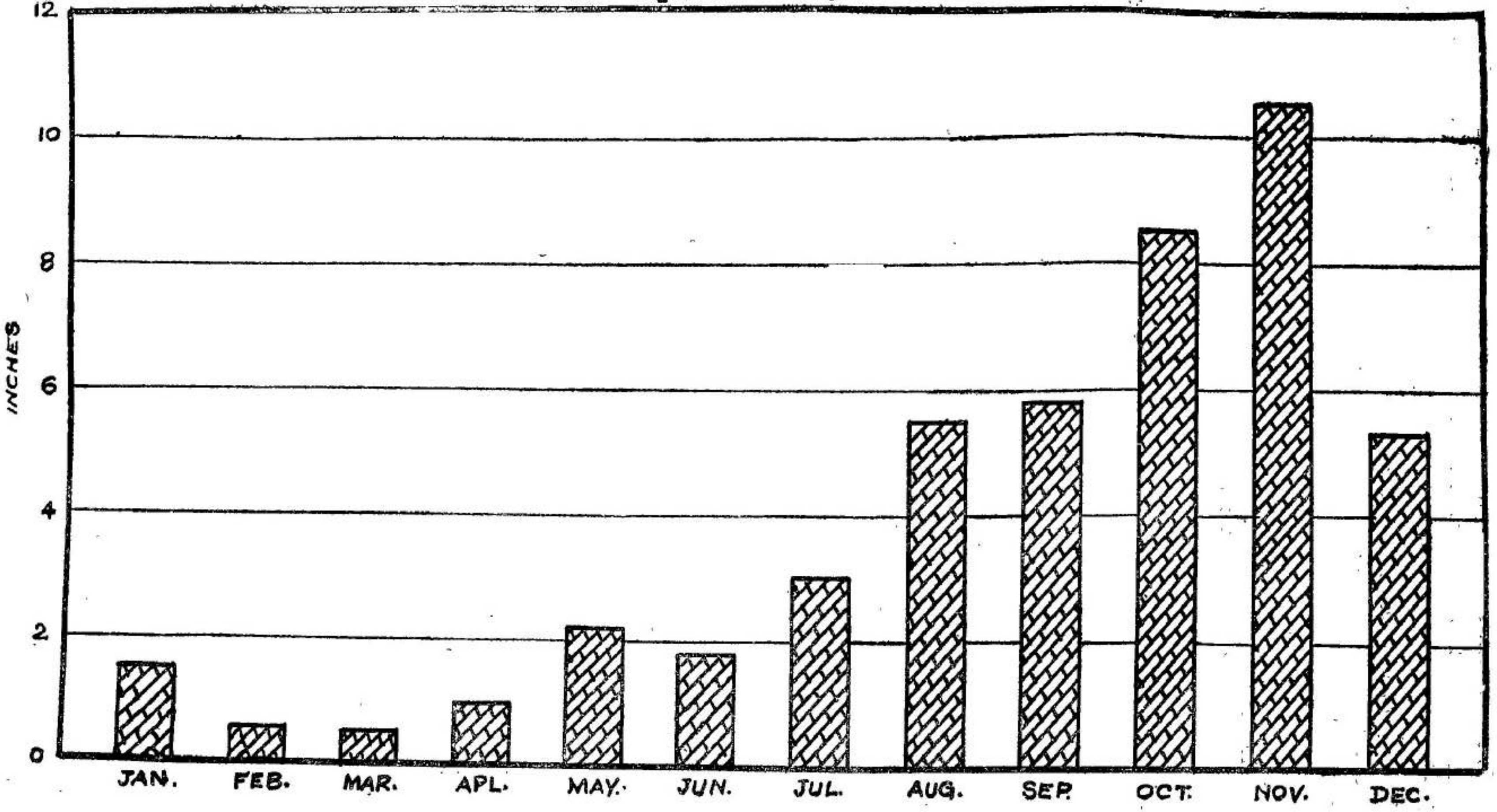
A statement showing the births and deaths and deaths due to different kinds of diseases during the years 1941 to 1950 is given below :—

			Deaths due to						
Year.	*Births.*	*Deaths.*	*Cholera.*	*Small pox.*	*Plague.*	*Fevers.*	*Dysentery and Diarrhoea.*	*Respiratory diseases.*	*Child births (Females).*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1941	86,690	60,830	26	196	1	11,572	6,238	5,004	918
1942	84,866	70,918	9,686	288	..	10,988	6,108	4,886	872
1943	75,164	64,939	6,129	599	46	11,297	4,758	5,001	673
1944	74,213	82,699	1,837	2,932	..	15,379	7,268	6,233	918
1945	73,678	57,952	47	1,746	22	11,214	4,579	4,364	754
1946	81,701	46,406	7	287	22	9,017	3,476	4,014	829
1947	84,496	52,038	689	166	124	9,302	4,677	4,524	784
1948	77,674	50,310	4,072	298	37	8,204	4,257	3,981	691
1949	78,710	43,797	551	42	..	7,958	3,238	3,745	532
1950	81,992	56,349	3,746	564	..	10,734	4,797	4,289	670
Average ..	**79,184**	**58,623**	**2,679**	**712**	**25**	**10,567**	**4,940**	**4,604**	**764**
Percentage to total deaths		..	**4·6**	**1·2**	..	**18·0**	**8·4**	**7·9**	**1·3**

The average birth rate registered during the decade in the district, viz., 29·6 per mille showed a fall of 3·8 per mille when compared with 33·4 in the previous decade. The rate was lower than the rate for the State by 3·2 per mille. The average death rate was 21·9 as compared with 23·0 in the previous decade showing a decrease of 1·1 per mille. The rate was practically the same as that for the State.

The average mortality rate from smallpox increased by 0·06 per mille to 0·30, from fevers by 0·05 per mille to 3·97, from respiratory diseases by 0·02 per mille to 1·71 and from child births by 8·06 per 1,000 births to 9·50, while the rate from cholera decreased by 0·09 per mille to 1·00 and from dysentery and diarrhoea by 0·11 per mille to 1·86 during the decade as compared with the previous decade. The death rate due to plague was 0·01 per mille during the decade, while there was no such case in the previous decade.

SOUTH ARCOT
AVERAGE MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL [1870 TO 1949]
[APPENDIX VIII]



The average death rates due to cholera, smallpox, dysentery and diarrhoea and child-births were higher than the rates for the State, while the rates due to plague, fevers and respiratory diseases were lower.

4. *Rainfall.*—During the decennium, the average rainfall was above the normal in dry weather period by 2·2 per cent and in hot weather period by 65·3 per cent, while it was below the normal in south-west monsoon period by 0·1 per cent and in North-east monsoon period by 8.0 per cent. The average annual rainfall was below the normal by 0.1 per cent. The average rainfall of the district during the 80 years ending 1949 was 46·01 inches distributed over 54 wet days. During this period, the fall was the heaviest in October to December. Porto Novo recorded the heaviest fall, Chidambaram showed next and Tirukoilur recorded the least rainfall. The average annual rainfall of the district was the heaviest along the coasts and became less copious as the monsoon travelled inland. The North-east monsoon rainfall was more than double that of the South-west monsoon rainfall in the coast stations, while in Vriddhachalam station the North-east monsoon fall was slightly more than that of South-west monsoon. The Gingee taluk and the Western parts of Vriddhachalam, Kallakurichi anl Tirukoilur taluks are the driest parts of the district. In the years 1942, 1945, 1947, 1948 and 1949, the rainfall for the entire year was less than the normal for the district while it was above the normal in other years of the decade. The rainfall during November 1916 was attended with cyclonic winds which blew over portions of Tindivanam, Cuddalore and Villupuram taluks and caused considerable damage to both person and property. Again, the heavy rainfall in November 1930 attended with cyclonic wind caused much damage to the taluks of Gingee, Tindivanam and a part of Villupuram. In 1937 and 1943 also, there was very heavy rainfall and much damage was done to crops and irrigation sources. The failure of the South-west monsoon affects the extent of cultivation of all dry crops as well as the outturn of the early crops—cumbu and gingelly, while that of the North-east monsoon affects the outturn of all other dry crops and both the extent and the outturn of the wet crops and results in a large remission of revenue. From 1947–48 and up to the time of 1951 Census, there was a serious failure of the North-east monsoon. The failure of crops was particularly serious in the South Madras division. The North-east monsoon is fickle but it does not usually fail in this way for so many successive years. Large scale remissions had therefore to be granted every year since 1947–48. The distribution of rainfall during the 80 years ending 1949 is shown in the following table :—

Section of the district.	*Dry weather (January to March).*	*Hot weather (April and May).*	*South-west monsoon (June to September).*	*North-east monsoon (October to December).*	*Annual total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Central—					
Tindivanam .. .. Vanur .. .. Villupuram .. .. Panruti .. .. Kurinjipadi .. .. Kattumannarkoil .. .. Chidambaram	2·86	2·86	15·64	26·50	47·86
Inland—					
Gingee Tirukoilur .. .. Ulundurpet .. .. Kallakurichi .. .. Vriddhachalam .. .. Tittagudi .. .. Srimushnam	2·34	3·85	16 28	19·50	41·97
Coastal—					
Markanam .. .. Cuddalore .. .. Portonovo	3·13	2·68	14·39	32·59	52·79
District average for the 80 years ..	2.51	3.21	15.96	24.33	46.01

5. *Agricultural practice.*—The Agricultural practice of the district does not materially differ from that of the other parts of Southern India. There is a predominance of dry lands over wet. In fasli 1360, the district was ranked seventh in respect of yield per

acre of paddy when compared with other districts in the State according to crop sampling results. Manuring is done before ploughing and sowing or transplantation as the case may be. The local manure consists of cattle dung, household and farm sweepings, green leaves, tank silts and sheep and cattle penning. The improved system of preserving cattle manure by dry earth method, storing in pits, box and byre system is followed by many ryots in accordance with instructions given by Agricultural Officers. Green manure crops like sunhemp, indigo, pillipesera and daincha are raised in wet lands during the season and this can be said to be extensive in Chidambaram, Cuddalore, and Villupuram taluks. Oil cakes and green leaves of trees in the neighbourhood are used as manure for wet lands before transplantation. Use of bonemeal and super phosphate has been resorted to chiefly by the ryots in Cuddalore, Chidambaram and Villupuram taluk. Ammonium Sulphate is also used by ryots in this district.

In addition to improved method of preserving cattle manure, the application of groun-nut cake as manure for cane, paddy, ragi and other irrigated crops at high dose varying from 500 lb. per acre for all crops other than sugarcane and at 2,240 lb. per acre for sugarcane has been the popular practice in this district. Phosphatic manures are in the form of steamed bonemeal, or bonemeal supertriple. Super phosphates are now being used in the interior parts of the district for paddy, sugarcane and other crops. Application of ammonium sulphate as a top dressing for paddy nurseries and for paddy, ragi and sugarcane crops is coming into vogue among ryots.

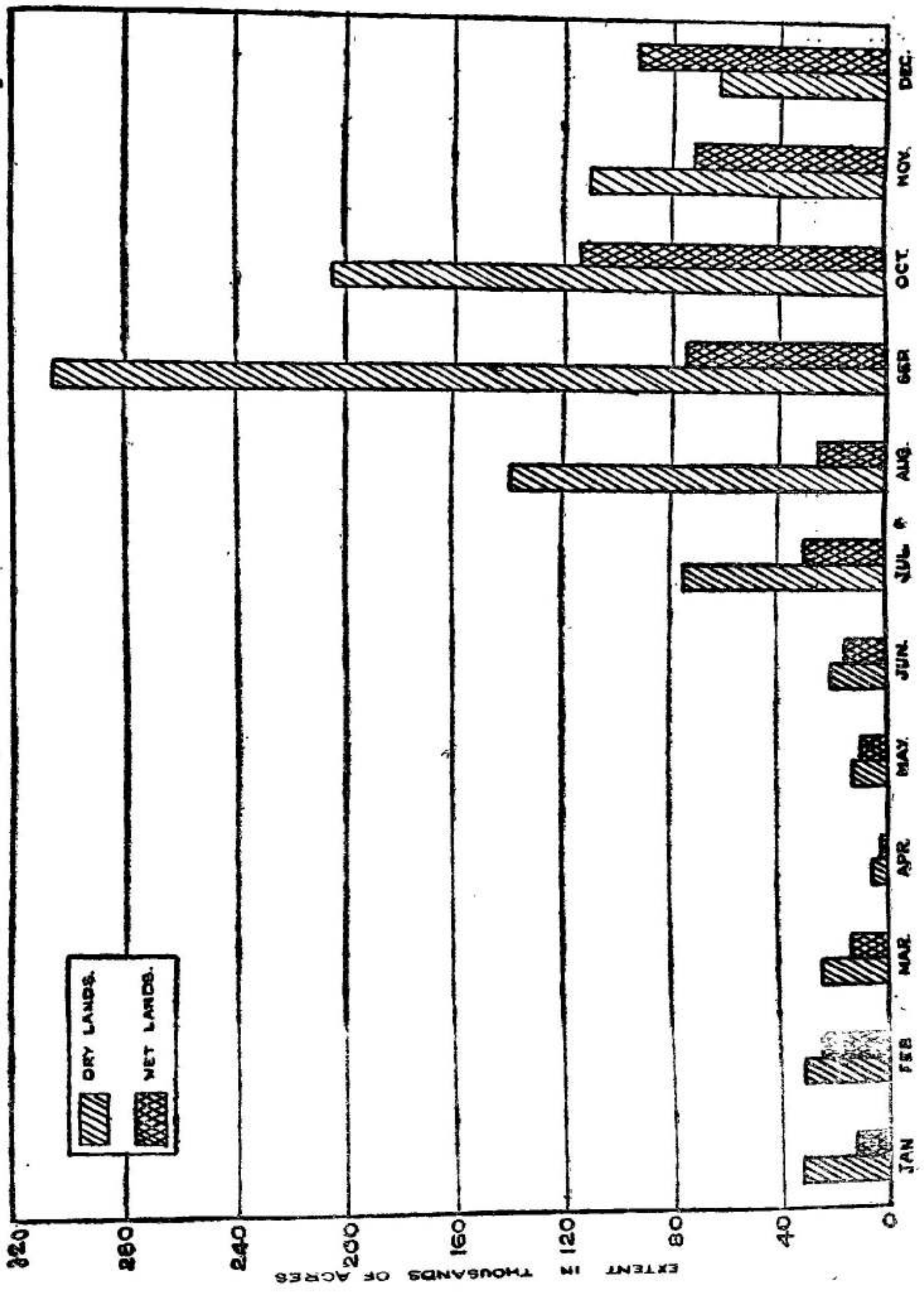
In the present decennium, the practice of ploughing the land thoroughly and deeply with mould boards iron ploughs has been in vogue in all the taluks. Thousands of ploughs of various types are being regularly used by various agriculturists. Puddler and trampler for wet lands are in use in some places like Chidambaram taluk. A further development namely, tractor ploughing, specially in wet lands and sugarcane areas, is becoming popular. Some ryots own their own tractors. Messrs. Parry and Company and the Agricultural Department are giving tractors for ploughing on hire. Use of ridge plough and junior hoes for opening furrows, for planting sugarcane and inter cultivation of cane crops respectively is becoming popular in Villupuram and Cuddalore taluks. Use of picota buckets for water lifting is being rapidly replaced by installation of electric motors and pumps for lifting water. In places where electriciy is not available, oil engines and petrol engines are largely in use for lifting water.

Sowing is done by hand and employment of seed drill is being introduced in a few selected villages by the officers of Agricultural Department. The principle of growing crops in rotation is not properly understood by ryots. The alternation of crops to suit soil and season is being impressed on ryots by Agricultural department. The seeds sown are mostly preserved by ryots. The Agriculture departmental varietes for paddy, cotton, sugarcane and ragi are commonly in use in this district. The main varieties for paddy are ADT. 9, 23, 3, 8 and SW. 1251, TKM. 3 CO. 19, 25, 26, GEB. 24, BAM. 3, SR 26B, MTU 19A, SD 5, etc. For ragi AKP1 and P1 are largely grown. For groundnut TMV 8 and 4 are popular in this decennium. For sugarcane Co. 281, 349 and 419 are the commonly accepted canes by ryots and factories. Seed farms are being maintained under the supervision of the officers of Agricultural Department for the spread of departmental strains. The Agricultural Research Stations at Palur in Cuddalore taluk and Groundnut Research Station at Erayanur in Tindivanam taluk have been responsible for the evaluation of the distribution of improved strains of paddy, sugarcane, groundnut and other oil seeds. In cotton P. 216E and Uganda are cultivated. Large number of superior selected coconut seedlings have been planted during the decennium.

Messrs. East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited at Nellikuppam in Cuddalore taluk undertake to crush the canes raised in Cuddalore, Villupuram, Chidambaram and Tirukoilur taluks every year, while those cultivated in the interior taluks are crushed for jaggery and sugar by the ryots themselves.

Groundnut is an important cash crop of the district. The crop is subject to severe damage of hairy caterpillar. Steps are taken to control and prevent its spread. The provisions of the Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act III of 1919 are enforced when necessary.

SOUTH ARCOT.
MONTHLY CULTIVATION FOR DRY AND WET LANDS IN FASLI 1360 [PARA 5].



The following table gives the average area of monthly cultivation in ryotwari villages in hundreds of acres :—

A.	Tindivanam. Dry.	Wet.	Gingee. Dry.	Wet.	Villupuram. Dry.	Wet.	Cuddalore. Dry.	Wet.	Chidambaram. Dry.	Wet.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
April	1	3	1	2	38	12	3	1	..	..
May	..	..	2	4	70	35	23	13	1	3
June	12	7	3	9	49	33	54	25	5	15
July	83	18	43	46	106	58	195	..	123	35
August	96	28	2	7	150	29	288	3	145	78
September	501	76	411	16	221	87	221	27	94	339
October	396	95	106	83	122	124	90	9	70	491
November	72	42	158	13	74	148	52	..	45	240
December	178	46	85	9	35	54	9	63	54	638
January	53	26	17	5	63	24	20	3	31	19
February	7	5	140	13	65	10	..	143	25	46
March	3	2	107	9	41	18	..	..	14	67
Total	1,401	348	1,075	216	1,034	632	955	287	607	1,971

	Vriddhachalam. Dry.	Wet.	Kallakurichi. Dry.	Wet.	Tirukoilur. Dry.	Wet.	Whole district. Dry.	Wet.	Total.
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
April	1	—	..	..	6	2	50	20	70
May	3	1	8	21	10	8	117	85	202
June	26	2	14	16	39	45	202	152	354
July	70	2	38	72	87	69	745	300	1,045
August	397	39	187	46	127	19	1,392	249	1,641
September	561	46	489	40	549	120	3,047	751	3,798
October	400	77	540	82	329	182	2,053	1,143	3,196
November	302	71	183	64	212	146	1,098	724	1,822
December	145	31	33	17	92	68	631	926	1,557
January	24	3	82	33	33	5	323	118	441
February	3	2	57	22	15	3	312	244	556
March	5	1	36	4	34	31	239	132	371
Total	1,937	275	1,667	417	1,533	698	10,209	4,844	15,053

The following is the time table of agricultural operations in a normal year and the effect on this time-table of any departure from normal monsoon conditions :—

(Please *see* the Chart at page 7)

Time-table of Agricultural operations.

[NOTE.—The figures shown against each crop or variety of it represent the percentage of the area of the crop sown or harvested in the month to the total area of the crop sown or harvested in the year in the taluk.]

Crop.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
TINDIVANAM TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	1·1	6·1	0·6	..	..	0·4	0·8	1·2	27·9	25·8	16·6	19·5
Ragi	1·4	1·4	1·5	..	..	0·6	14·8	16·0	38·9	13·9	3·6	7·9
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	10·9	18·3	12·4	39·3	8·4	5·4	5·2
Cholam	..	0·4	..	..	..	..	9·8	1·5	34·3	38·6	0·8	14·6
Varagu	..	1·9	..	..	..	..	1·2	16·1	30·7	40·3	6·9	2·9
Korra	..	..	..	..	..	0·3	1·8	12·9	50·4	25·3	0·4	8·9
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·2	35·2	5·5	58·1
Sugarcane	..	0·8	..	..	12·2	3·2	11·4	14·6	36·5	10·0	10·5	0·8
Gingelly	—	..	0·4	..	..	55·1	26·1	4·1	4·1	..	7·9	8·2
Groundnut	0·4	7·4	0·9	..	..	0·6	6·7	0·1	40·9	24·1	8·0	19·9
Cotton	1·2	0·3	0·1	..	0·6	3·6	18·6	19·4	21·0	10·9	20·9	12·4
Harvests—												
Paddy	36·5	44·5	12·4	..	..	..	..	0·6	0·8	0·5	0·2	4·5
Ragi	38·9	13·9	3·6	7·9	1·4	1·4	1·5	..	..	0·6	14·8	16·0
Cumbu	8·4	5·4	5·3	..	..	..	..	..	10·9	18·2	12·4	39·7
Cholam	1·5	34·3	38·6	0·8	14·6	..	0·4	..	..	..	..	9·3
Varagu	40·3	6·9	2·9	..	1·9	..	..	..	..	1·2	16·1	30·7
Korra	50·4	25·3	0·4	8·9	..	..	..	..	..	0·3	1·8	12·9
Samai	1·2	35·2	5·5	58·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane	0·8	..	..	..	12·2	3·2	11·4	14·6	36·5	10·0	10·5	0·8
Gingelly	..	7·0	3·2	..	..	0·4	..	..	55·1	26·1	4·1	4·1
Groundnut†	24·1	8·0	10·9	0·4	7·4	0·9	—	..	0·6	0·7	6·1	40·9
Cotton	18·6	19·4	21·0	10·9	20·9	12·4	1·2	0·3	0·1	..	0·6	3·6

Time-table of Agricultural operations—*cont.*

Crop.	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
GINGEE TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	5·0	5·0	2·0	..	..	..	5·0	5·0	17·0	32·0	20·0	8·0
Ragi ..	15·0	5·0	..	..	..	..	50·0	30·0	..	..	..	..
Cholam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..
Cumbu ..	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	50.0	40·0	..	..	..	..
Korra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0	30·0	30·0	10·0	10·0	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60·0	40·0	..	..
Gingelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	70·0	..	..	..	..	..	30·0
Groundnut (unirrigated).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70·0	30·0	..	..	..
Sugarcane ..	..	..	..	..	80·0	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigo ..	..	..	..	..	..	60·0	..	..	..	..	..	40·0
Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	14·0	41·0	28·0	..	3·0	4·0	..	..	5·0	5·0	..	..
Ragi ..	..	..	15·0	5·0	..	..	..	..	50·0	80·0	..	..
Cholam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..
Cumbu ..	..	..	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	15·0	..	..
Korra ..	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0	80·0	30·0	10·0
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Varagu ..	80·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0
Gingelly ..	..	..	30·0	..	..	..	..	..	70·0	..	..	..
Groundnut (unirrigated).	30·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70·0
Sugarcane ..	..	..	80·0	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigo ..	..	..	40·0	..	..	..	..	..	60·0	..	..	..
Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..
VILLUPURAM TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	..	..	..	0·1	0·1	0·1	1·0	1·0	3·0	75·0	10·2	9·5
Ragi ..	5·0	10·0	7·5	5·0	1·0	2·0	5·0	15·8	9·0	29·5	9·2	1·0
Cholam ..	..	..	..	..	6·1	16·2	50·2	30·5	3·0	..	..	..
Cumbu ..	..	..	3·1	18·5	70·1	8·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	3·1	10·3	73·1	7·6	0·9	..	..
Korra ..	..	..	..	..	10·3	80·7	9·0	..	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane ..	2·1	5·2	60·1	13·4	6·1	10·1	3·0	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly ..	80·1	..	..	19·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	..	2·2	8·7	16·1	3·0	..	60·7	9·3	..	..	..	..
Indigo ..	..	..	15·3	60·7	24·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	3·0	75·5	8·3	1·0	1·0	1·0	2·0	..	..	2·1	1·0	5·1
Ragi ..	9·0	29·5	9·1	1·0	5·0	10·0	7·5	5·0	1·0	2·0	5·1	15·8
Cholam ..	23·0	60·5	16·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	..	..	3·1	18·5	70·1	8·3	..	..	..
Varagu ..	8·6	83·1	8·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·3	80·7	9·0	..
Sugarcane ..	9·3	2·2	3·7	16·1	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	60·7
Gingelly ..	..	..	..	80·1	..	..	19·9	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	1·0	..	..	..	..	2·2	8·7	16·1	3·0	..	60·7	8·3
Indigo ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·3	60·7	24·0	..	..	..
CUDDALORE TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	..	..	3·5	..	..	1·6	8·2	6·8	21·0	20·6	33·4	4·9
Ragi ..	..	21·0	32·3	10·1	..	1·6	8·4	6·6	3·2	5·1	1·6	10·1
Cholam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92·0	8·0	..	..	..	..
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	..	..	9·0	24·1	39·0	17·9	10·0	..	..
Korra ..	..	..	..	4·0	..	11·0	17·0	42·0	24·0	2·0	..	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61·0	19·0	20·0	..
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52·0	28·0	7·0	13·0	..	..
Gingelly ..	21·0	11·0	15·0	6·0	..	16·0	8·0	7·0	5·0	6·0	4·0	1·0
Groundnut ..	18·0	4·0	3·0	6.0	4·0	6.0	7.0	18·0	19.0	7.0	8.0	..
Sugarcane ..	15.0	6.0	7.0	15·0	16.0	17·0	14.0	3·0	3·0	2.0	2.0	..
Indigo ..	39·0	..	..	..	6.0	11·0	..	..	..	14.0	2·0	28·0
Cotton ..	5·0	3·0	2·0	1·0	31·0	19·0	8·0	11.0	1.0	3·0	8.0	5·0
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	19·5	24·7	29·3	6·5	2·5	3·6	2·7	8·3	0·9	..	..	2·0
Ragi ..	22·0	8·5	4·5	1·0	8·0	7·0	3·0	2·0	1·0	3·0	23·0	27·0
Cholam ..	9·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81·0	9·0	1·0	..
Cumbu ..	11·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27·0	32·0	27·0	3·0
Korra ..	21·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	22·0	6·0	1·0	..
Samai ..	1·0	..	60·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39·0
Varagu ..	36·0	24·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·0	28·0
Gingelly ..	1·0	8·0	10.0	11·0	12·0	9·0	8·0	11·0	17·0	3·0	5·0	5·0
Groundnut ..	9·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	51·0	31·0	9·0	..	..
Sugarcane ..	16·0	14·0	14·0	9·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	28·0	19.0
Indigo ..	8·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	42·0	42·0	8·0	..	..
Cotton ..	..	5·0	6·0	8·0	11·0	17·0	6·0	7·0	10·0	12·0	13·0	..

Time-table of Agricultural operations—*cont.*

Crop.	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
CHIDAMBARAM TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	1·7	0·9	3·5	..	..	0·1	0·1	5·4	27·3	38·6	18·7	3·7
Ragi ..	12·9	0·8	0·8	..	..	0·4	12·9	30·5	28·0	5·1	8·5	0·1
Cholam ..	1·7	..	1·8	..	0·3	0·5	9·7	34·7	30·6	0·6	19·6	0·5
Cumbu ..	0·1	..	0·1	..	..	1·1	34·4	33·4	22·2	7.7	0·9	0·1
Varagu ..	0·2	..	..	..	..	..	0·6	23·5	35·3	31·9	8·1	0·4
Korra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29·0	5·0	21·0	..	45·0	..
Sugarcane ..	2·0	..	1·0	1·0	..	19.0	62·0	8·0	7·0	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	2·0	2·0	3·0	..	2·0	8·0	32·0	39·0	1·0	9·0	2·0	..
Cotton ..	16·0	10·0	13·0	..	..	48·0	..	..	..	13·0	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	7·2	56·2	3·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	21·6	8·5	2·9
Ragi ..	3·4	0·2	12·9	..	..	..	..	..	14·3	22·2	46·0	1·0
Cholam ..	3·7	..	3·3	..	..	..	..	0·3	26·1	..	61·8	4·8
Cumbu ..	3·8	..	0·3	..	..	..	..	5·9	18·0	..	71·6	0·5
Varagu ..	2·5	0·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·1	73·7	23·4
Korra ..	..	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98·0	1·0
Sugarcane ..	21·0	11·0	65·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·0	1·0
Groundnut ..	..	..	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	2·0	4·0	73·0	20·0
Cotton ..	..	16·0	12·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72·0	..
VRIDDHACHALAM TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	..	15·0	17·5	12·5	5·0	..	..	..	..	25·0	17·5	7·5
Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80·0	20·0	..	..	..	..
Cholam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0	60·0	20·0	..	..	..
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0	20·0	..	..	15·0	35·0
Korra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80·0	20·0	..	..	..	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80·0	20.0	..	..	..	..
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0	70·0	10·0	..	..	..
Sugarcane ..	..	..	10·0	50·0	35·0	5·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly ..	..	..	30·0	60·0	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	40·0	10·0	..	..	..
Indigo ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	25·0	25·0	25·0	..	..
Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	30·0	20·0	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	7·5	30·0	10·0	2·5	32·5	12·5	5·0	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80·0	20·0	..
Cholam ..	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0	60·0
Cumbu ..	15·0	35·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0	20·0	..	..
Korra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80·0	20·0	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80·0	20·0	..
Varagu ..	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0	70·0
Sugarcane ..	..	10·0	50·0	35·0	5·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly ..	..	..	..	..	15·0	30·0	5.0	..	25·0	25·0	..	..
Groundnut ..	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	40·0
Indigo ..	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	25·0	25·0
Cotton ..	..	..	50·0	30·0	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KALLAKURICHI TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	7·8	0·4	3·1	..	..	..	2·9	0·9	3·8	29·7	39·0	12·4
Ragi ..	12·9	3·3	..	..	..	4·1	22·9	8·7	18·0	15·0	10·8	4·3
Cholam	5·5	0·5	1·5	..	0·5	..	0·4	3·6	29·6	30·9	20·8	6·7
Cumbu ..	3·3	0·8	..	..	..	3·7	25·7	14·8	18·0	21·5	7·1	5·1
Korra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·3	25·6	46·4	25·3	0·4
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·2	44·0	32·0	18·8
Varagu ..	9·3	0·6	..	..	..	0·3	0·5	2·9	27·6	29·4	24·2	5·2
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	15·0	14·0	23·7	4·4	15·0	14·0	3·6	10·3
Gingelly	31·8	3·0	..	1·3	22·0	25·5	13·5	2·9	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	18·5	9·5	4·4	..	11·6	13·3	34·7	4·5	3·5	..	..	..
Cotton ..	10·0	4·0	..	..	28·0	4·0	2·0	11·0	2·0	5·0	26·0	8·0
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	10·5	21·5	55·5	..	..	..	..	..	2·0	1·0	1·0	6·5
Ragi ..	10·5	21·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	24·5	12·0	10·0	21·5
Cholam	16·5	15·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·5	67·0
Cumbu ..	20·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·5	23·5	24·5	20·0	10·0
Korra ..	11·5	7·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34·0	47·5
Samai ..	40·5	4·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42·5	12·5
Varagu ..	40·0	12·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·5	46·5
Sugarcane	3·5	30·5	21·5	44·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	35·0	..	..	..	..	13·5	26·5	25·0	..	..
Groundnut	25·0	10·0	5·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	40·0	20·0	..
Cotton ..	17·0	5·0	71·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·0

Time-table of Agricultural operations—*cont.*

TIRUKOILUR TALUK.

Crop. (1)	*January.* (2)	*February.* (3)	*March.* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July.* (8)	*August.* (9)	*September.* (10)	*October.* (11)	*November.* (12)	*December.* (13)
Sowings—												
Paddy	..	3·5	2·0	2·4	..	1·8	3·2	6·8	13·3	46·7	18·0	2·3
Ragi	13·0	16·5	14·5	..	..	12·5	18·4	18·6	..	6·5	..	..
Cholam ..	..	..	6·0	2·5	..	..	12·5	79·0	..	..	..	..
Korra	..	..	..	..	..	60·0	40·0	..	..	..	..	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·5	65·5	16·0	..	..	—
Varagu	..	..	..	10·4	..	..	16·6	63·0	10·0	..	..	..
Sugarcane ..	..	..	10·0	15·0	40·0	15·0	5·0	4·0	5·0	4·0	3·0	..
Gingelly ..	..	20·0	12·0	6·0	..	..	42·0	6·0	14·0	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	..	..	..	..	..	16·0	46·0	38·0	..	..	..	..
Indigo	18·0	28·0	6·0	18·0	..	30·0	—	—	..	..	..	..
Cotton	..	..	..	46·0	48·0	6·0	—	—	..	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy	44·6	28·4	6·6	2·4	2·0	..	3·0	..	..	..	10·0	3·0
Ragi	6·5	..	..	..	13·0	16·5	14·5	..	12·5	18·4	18·6	..
Cholam ..	79·0	..	..	..	..	6·0	2·5	..	..	..	..	12·5
Korra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60·0	40·0	..	..
Samai	16·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·5	65·5
Varagu	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	10·4	..	..	..	16·6	63·0
Sugarcane ..	36·0	12·0	8·0	12·0	8·0	4·0	2·0	2·0	10·0	4·0	2·0	..
Gingelly —	..	..	..	20·0	12·0	6·0	..	..	42·0	6·0	14·0	..
Groundnut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·0	46·0	38·0
Indigo .. —	..	..	..	..	..	18·0	28·0	6·0	18·0	..	30·0	..
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	46·0	48·0	6·0	..

Time-table of Agricultural operations—(Whole District.)

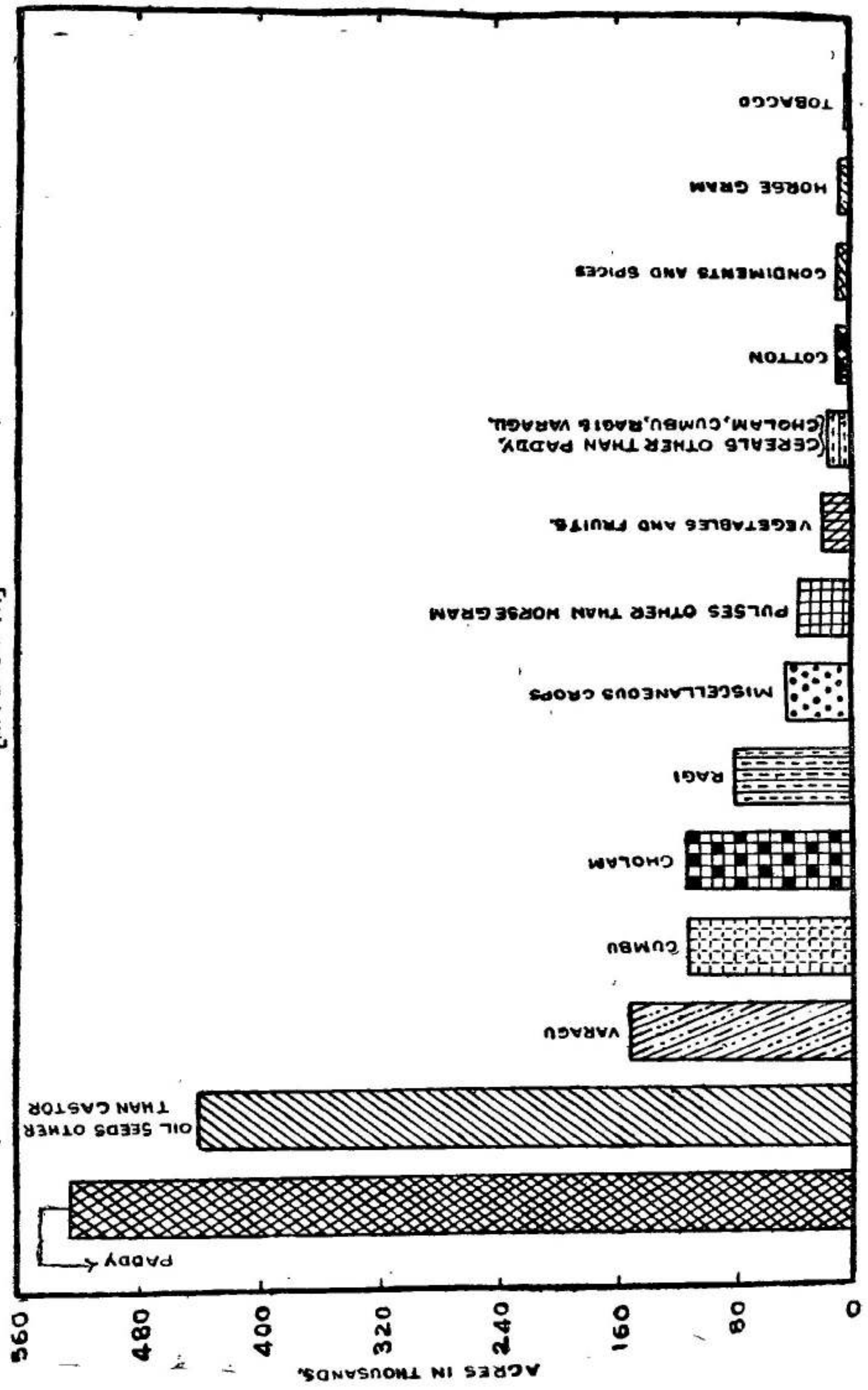
[NOTE.—The figures shown against each crop or variety of it represent the percentage of the area of the crop sown or harvested in the month to the total area of the crop sown or harvested in the year in the District.]

Crop. (1)	*January.* (2)	*February.* (3)	*March.* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July.* (8)	*August.* (9)	*September.* (10)	*October.* (11)	*November.* (12)	*December.* (13)
Sowings—												
Paddy	1·5	5·4	3·9	1·2	1·3	3·7	5·2	7·9	15·7	20·4	28·1	5·7
Cholam ..	5·0	6·0	3·0	..	..	..	3·0	14·0	30·0	22·0	12·0	5·0
Cumbu	6·0	2·0	3·0	..	..	8·0	23·0	29·0	17·0	10·0	1·0	1·0
Ragi	19·0	15·0	10·0	..	..	1·0	22·0	13·0	2·0	9·0	5·0	4·0
Korra	7·0	1·0	..	..	..	6·0	14·0	27·0	25·0	18·0	2·0	..
Varagu	3·0	..	1·0	..	..	..	..	24·0	37·0	23·0	10·0	2·0
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·0	1·0	44·0	44·0	3·0
Sugarcane ..	12·0	7·0	9·0	10·0	24·0	11·0	10·0	2·0	11·0	3·0	..	1·0
Gingelly (irrigated).	31·0	30·0	10·0	3·0	2·0	2·0	5·0	6·0	12·0	1·0	2·0	6·0
Groundnut .. (unirrigated).	..	..	..	..	3·0	17·0	35·0	37·0	5·0	2·0	1·0	..
Indigo	38·0	..	..	..	10·0	12·0	..	..	..	..	..	40·0
Cotton .. —	4·0	3·0	3·0	7·0	23·0	16·0	20·0	8·0	10·0	2·0	4·0	..
Harvests—												
Paddy	15·7	20·4	28·1	5·7	1·5	5·4	3·9	1·2	3·7	5·2	5·8	3·3
Cholam ..	30·0	22·0	12·0	5·0	5·0	6·0	3·0	..	..	..	3·0	14·0
Cumbu	10·0	1·0	1·0	6·0	2·0	3·0	..	..	8·0	23·0	29·0	17·0
Ragi	2·0	9·0	5·0	4·0	19·0	15·0	10·0	..	..	1·0	22·0	13·0
Korra	18·0	2·0	..	7·0	1·0	..	..	..	6·0	14·0	27·0	25·0
Varagu	37·0	23·0	10·0	2·0	3·0	..	1·0	..	..	..	..	24·0
Samai	1·0	44·0	44·0	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·0
Sugarcane ..	10·0	24·0	22·0	8·0	..	..	..	..	14·0	..	11·0	11·0
Gingelly (irrigated).	1·0	2·0	6·0	31·0	20·0	10·0	3·0	2·0	2·0	5·0	6·0	12·0
Groundnut .. (unirrigated).	37·0	5·0	2·0	1·0	—	—	..	..	..	3·0	17·0	35·0
Indigo .. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	38·0	40·0	..	10·0	12·0	—
Cotton .. —	7·0	13·0	9·0	1·0	2·0	1·0	5·0	—	1·0	15·0	38·0	3·0

Month. (1)	*Normal weather.* (2)	*Effect of unseasonable or abnormal weather on the various crops.* (3)
January	Generally dry with occasional showers.	Owing to the dry weather, there is facility for the harvest of broadcast paddy and varagu. Even if there are moderate or heavy rains, the harvest of paddy will be affected. Moderate rainfall will help the sowing of gingelly and will be beneficial to the standing crop like paddy and sugarcane.

Month.	*Normal weather.*	*Effect of unseasonable or abnormal weather on the various crops.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
February ..	Fine weather with occasional showers.	As the weather during the month is dry, paddy in large extents is harvested by the cultivators. Moderate or heavy rainfall will affect the thrashing or drying of paddy. In the absence of the rainfall, the ryots will push through the harvest of paddy, which is the chief staple foodgrain.
March	Fine weather-dew abates and there are slight showers.	Absence of rainfall facilitates the harvest of paddy, cutting of sugarcane and boiling its juice. Though moderate rainfall may delay the harvest of paddy, yet it will be conducive to tender standing crops like ragi, irrigated groundnut, etc.
April	Hot weather	Absence of rainfall is favourable to the harvest of paddy and sugarcane. Moderate rainfall facilitates the summer ploughing of the fields.
May	Hot weather	Dry lands will be ploughed up if there is rainfall in the month and its absence postpones the ploughing operations.
June	Generally hot	Ryots welcome excessive rainfall for the early ploughing and sowing of dry crops.
July	South-west monsoon ..	Moderate and light rainfall are useful for ploughing dry lands and sowing of dry crops like cumbu.
August ..	Active South-west monsoon.	Absence of rainfall postpones the sowing of dry crops and moderate rainfall is beneficial to tender standing crops.
September ..	Active South-west monsoon.	Harvest of ragi and cumbu is affected by heavy rainfall. The rainfed tanks however receive supply of water as a result of which wet lands are ploughed and made ready for cultivation of paddy. Absence of rainfall postpones the ploughing of wet lands.
October	North-east monsoon sets in and busiest agricultural operations begin.	Transplantation of Samba paddy is affected by heavy or excessive rainfall. Absence of rainfall necessitates the harvest of dry crops like cumbu, tenai, etc.
November ..	Cold weather and North-east monsoon active.	Absence of rainfall fecilitates the harvest of dry crops; moderate rainfall is beneficial to tender and standing crops and heavy rainfall is injurious to the sowing of paddy.
December ..	Bright weather—last traces of North-east monsoon with occasional showers.	Harvest of dry crops and sowing of paddy is affected by heavy rainfall and tender and standing crops are benefited by moderate rainfall. If there is no rainfall dry crops like monsoon groundnut and varagu are harvested.

SOUTH ARCOT
AVERAGE AREA OF CROPS.
[APPENDIX III]



The busiest seasons for sowing dry and wet crops are from July to September and from September to November respectively. Dry lands are generally ploughed after the heavy rains of the hot weather and early crops such as gingelly, cholam and cumbu, the chief staple food of the poorer classes, are largely raised on the lighter soils on the approach of the South-West monsoon. Towards the close of this monsoon, ragi, groundnut, and other dry crops are sown. But in the case of land protected by wells, the cultivation of these crops is commenced rather earlier. A late setting in of the South-West monsoon, results in a decrease in the extent of cumbu cultivation and in an increase in that of varagu or ragi. The important crops grown in this district are gingelly, sugarcane and groundnut. In some parts, gingelly is sown in the months of January and February and harvested in April and May. Heavy rains, if any, in the month of sowing affect the germination of the crops, gingelly crop requires only moderate rains throughout. In some other parts, gingelly is sown in July and August and harvested in September and October. The planting of the main sugarcane commences in January and ends by July. The harvest of the main crop is begun in November and it is completed by April. Heavy rains from April to June are injurious to tender crops of sugarcane.

Moderate rains are quite sufficient during this period. Absence of rain during the month of June to October adversely affects the crop and considerably reduces the yield.

There are two varieties of groundnut, irrigated and unirrigated. The irrigated groundnut is sown either independently or along with a ragi crop during the months of January to March and harvested in April to June. The unirrigated crop is sown broadcast in July to September and harvested in February. Moderate rains during the months of August to October are sufficient for this crop.

The average area devoted to the production of foodgrains and pulses during the decade was 67 per cent of cropped area. Appendix III gives the particulars in area harvested under several crops. Among foodgrains, cereals occupy 96·1 per cent and pulses 3·9 per cent. Paddy, cholam, cumbu, ragi and varagu are the chief crops among cereals. The bulk of the area under cereals is occupied by paddy, the extent being 525·512 acres while the extent of dry crop is 471,879 acres. The area cultivated with paddy is the largest in Chidambaram taluk. This is due to the facilities of irrigation afforded by the four irrigation works—(1) Lower Coleroon Anicut system which includes Veeranam tank, Vadavar Channel, Khan Sahib Canal and North Rajan channel, (2) Sethiathope Anicut system, (3) Vriddhchalam Anicut system, and (4) Pelandurai Anicut system.

(Please see the Chart at page 13.)

Of an area of 16,449 acres under the head "others" under "Cereals" in Appendix III, the crops worth mentioning are tenai, samai and kadaikanni. These are light crops generally raised on poor soils, but grown also on better soil, when the season happens to be unfavourable. Paddy is the chief food-crop. Ragi, cholam, cumbu and varagu are consumed by the poor classes. The area under horsegram is less than under other pulses, of which redgram, blackgram and greengram are the most important.

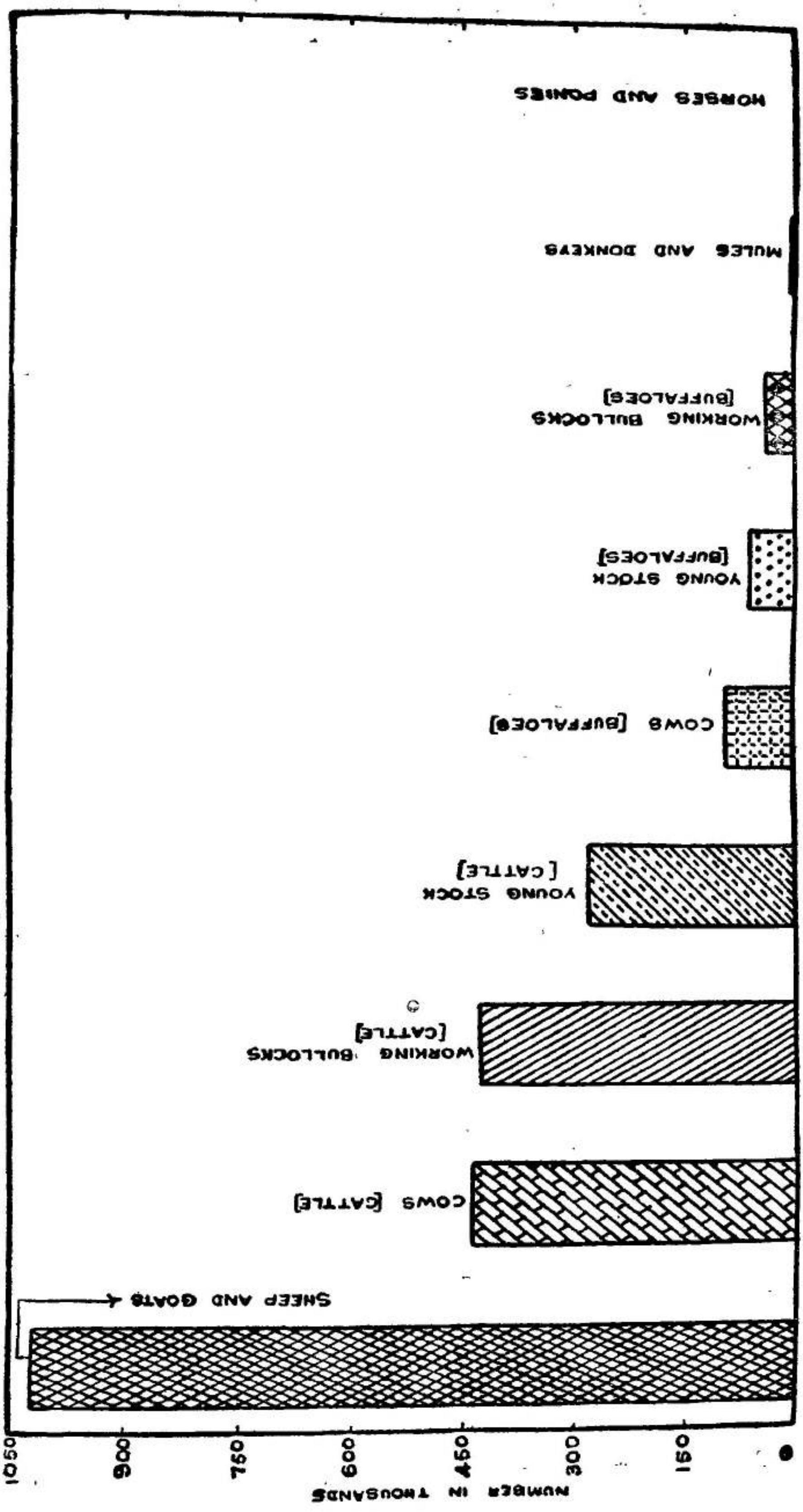
The extent under "Fruit trees and vegetables" is the largest in Cuddalore Taluk. Plantain is the chief product under this head. The area under "Condiments and spices" is the largest in Vridhachalam taluk. Cotton is cultivated to some extent. The largest area under cotton is in Villupuram taluk. Uppam variety of cotton is grown in Vriddhachalam taluk.

The area under tobacco is 1,253 acres. It is grown largely in Chidambaram, Vridhachalam, Kallakurichi and Tirukoilur taluks. The tobacco grown in Sivapuri village of Chidambaram taluk is considered to be superior and valuable and it is exported to other districts. Among oil-seeds, gingelly is largely grown in Vriddhachalam taluk It is fairly widely cultivated in other taluks also. Among "oil-seeds—others" the most important crop is groundnut. This is the chief commercial crop of the district.

6. *Agricultural stock.*—The following table shows the area tilled by a pair of tilling cattle and the stock maintained per 100 acres of the extents occupied, cultivated and available for grazing.

Taluk.	*Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.*	*Stock maintained per hundred acres of area (1950–51).* *Occupied.*		*Cultivated.*		*Area available for grazing.*	
		Cattle of all sorts.	*Sheep and goats.*	*Cattle of all sorts.*	*Sheep and goats.*	*Cattle of all sorts.*	*Sheep and goats.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.						
Tindivanam	7	77	54	94	66	178	124
Gingee	6	81	68	103	87	38	32
Villupuram	6	100	66	118	78	181	120
Cuddalore	6	92	48	128	67	110	57
Chidambaram	6	101	49	111	54	369	180
Vriddhachalam	7	76	76	92	93	115	116
Kallakurichi	5	82	82	104	104	352	351
Tirukoilur	7	94	58	111	8	60	2

SOUTH ARCOT
AGRICULTURAL STOCK IN FASLI 1360 [1950-51]
[APPENDIX IV]



The cattle available in the district are of inferior breed and are generally fit for the plough only. Bigger and better animals imported from Mysore and other places are purchased during the Angalamman festival at Melmalayanur in Gingee taluk, the Panguni Uthiram festival at Mailam in the Tindivanam taluk of this district and the Karthigai festival at Tiruvannamalai of North Arcot district. Compared with the number in the last decade, the number of working cattle has increased in Tindivanam, Cuddalore, Vriddhachalam, Kallakurichi and Tirukoilur taluks and decreased in Gingee, Villupuram and Chidambaram taluks. Vriddhachalam and Kallakurichi taluks maintained comparatively large number of sheep and goats. Fodder crops are not specially raised in any part of the district. The cattle depend chiefly on the straw of cereals. The extent of grazing ground is very limited in Chidambaram taluk where for every 100 acres there are 369 animals and in Kallakurichi taluk where excluding forests there are 352 animals for every 100 acres. The Veterinary hospitals at Chidambaram, Cuddalore, Kallakurichi and Tindivanam have been doing useful work.

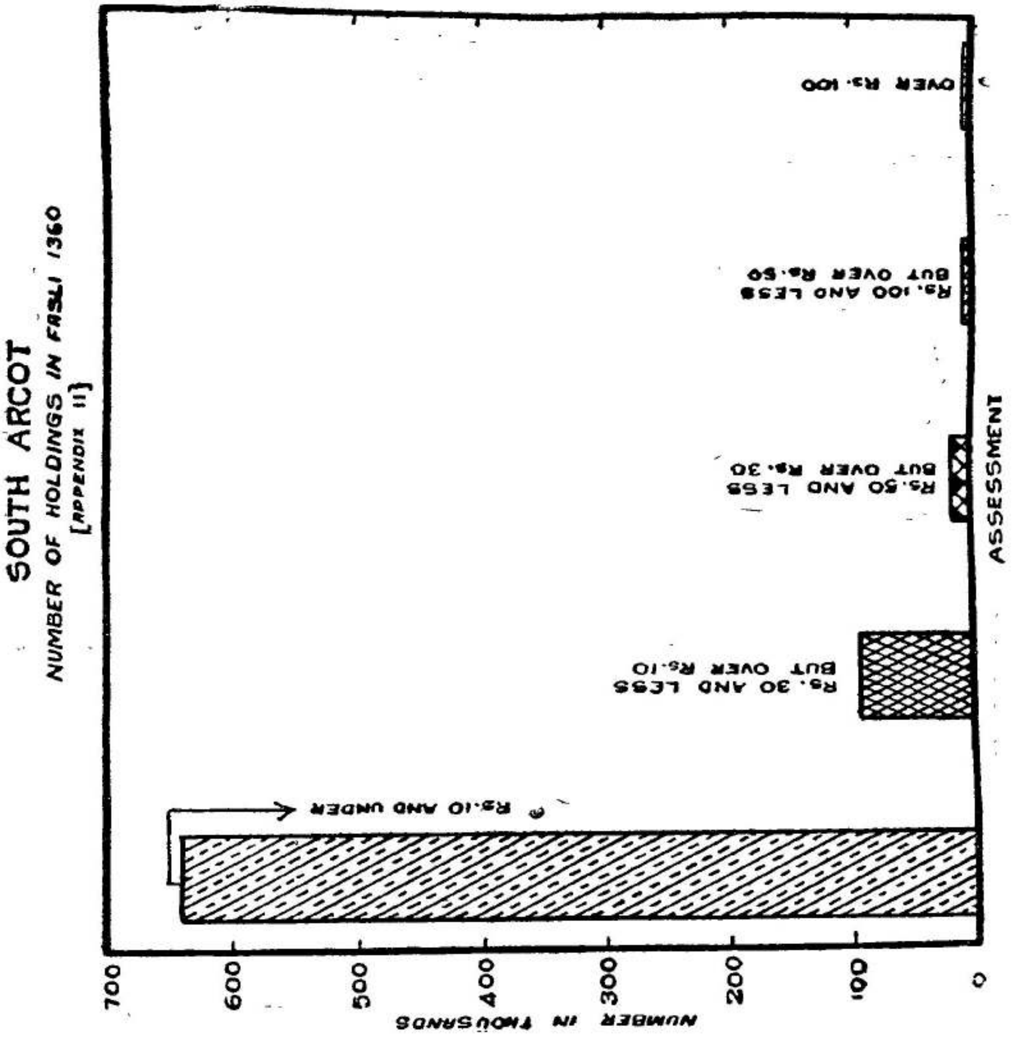
7. *Area occupied and available.*—The following table gives in hundreds of acres particulars of arable, occupied and cultivated areas :—

Taluk.	Total (Ryotwari and minor inams).		Arable.		Occupied		Cultivated area.
	Area.	Percentage arable.	Area.	Percentage occupied.	Area.	Percentage cultivated.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.
Tindivanam	3,554	72	2,572	81	2,090	82	1,704
Gingee	2,551	74	1,883	86	1,627	78	1,272
Villupuram	2,205	78	1,723	85	1,458	84	1,227
Cuddalore	2,728	87	2,361	87	2,045	72	1,464
Chidambaram	2,542	74	1,886	100	1,883	91	1,709
Vriddhachalam ..	3,650	65	2,378	100	2,374	83	1,960
Kallakurichi	4,117	73	3,016	81	2,431	79	1,916
Tirukoilur	3,569	73	2,601	89	2,311	84	1,949
District ..	**24,916**	**74**	**18,420**	**88**	**16,219**	**81**	**13,201**

Seventy-four per cent of the entire area is arable, 88 per cent of the arable area is occupied and 81 per cent of the occupied area is cultivated. Compared to the last decennial period the percentage of arable land has remained unchanged at 74, while there has been a slight decrease in percentage of occupied and cultivated areas. There is very little scope for extension of occupation in Vriddhachalam and Chidambaram taluks for the entire extent of arable land in these taluks has been occupied. The percentage of occupied area is the lowest in Tindivanam and Kallakurichi taluks. There is scope for increase in extent of occupation in all taluks except Chidambaram and Vriddhachalam. The actual extent occupied has decreased in the taluks of Villupuram and Kallakurichi while it has increased in the rest of the taluks during the decennium. The percentage of cultivated area to occupied area is the highest in Chidambaram taluk owing to availability of special irrigation facilities there while it is the lowest in Cuddalore taluk.

8. *Soil classification.*—The soil of the district is divided into three main classes, viz., the black or regar, the red ferruginous and the arenaceous which are distributed in the proportion of 35, 61, and 3 per cent respectively of the total arable area. The remaining one per cent represents lands assessed at special rates during the resettlement and forming an exceptional series. The percentage of several varieties of soil in each taluk is as shown below :—

Taluk.	Black.							Red.	
	Clay.		Loam.		Sand.		Total.	Loam.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.		Dry.	Wet.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Tindivanam ..	5	5	11	7	1	..	29	15	10
Gingee	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	13	19
Villupuram	6	4	11	9	3	..	33	13	11
Cuddalore	1	5	13	9	8	..	36	23	3
Chidambaram ..	8	35	13	17	2	..	75	7	4
Vriddhachalam ..	19	3	32		4	1	61	24	2
Kallakurichi ..	3	1	14	4	..	..	22	43	3
Tirukoilur	..	1	1	10	10	..	..	26	7
District ..	5			7	4	..	85	21	22 7


SOUTH ARCOT
NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN FASLI 1360
[APPENDIX II]
Rs.10 AND UNDER
Rs. 30 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs.10
Rs.50 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs.30
Rs.100 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs.50
OVER Rs.100
ASSESSMENT
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
NUMBER IN THOUSANDS

Taluk.	Red—cont. Sand. Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Arenaceous. Loam. Dry.	Wet.	Sand. Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Exceptional series special rate.	Total.
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Tindivanam ..	34	1	60	1	1	5	3	10	1	100
Gingee	64	2	98	..	..	..	..	..	1	100
Villupuram	40	2	66	..	..	..	..	..	1	100
Cuddalore	27	2	55	1	1	6	..	8	1	100
Chidambaram ..	2	1	14	7	..	2	..	10	1	100
Vriddhachalam ..	11	1	38	..	..	..	..	..	1	100
Kallakurichi ..	24	7	77	..	..	..	..	..	1	100
Tirukoilur	39	5	77	..	..	..	..	..	1	100
District ..	30	3	61	1	–	2	..	3	1	100

The black soil prevails largely in Chidambaram, Vriddhachalam and Cuddalore taluks, the two former taluks alone have more than one half of the total extent of this soil in the district. The red soil covers large extent of Gingee, Tirukoilur and Kallakurichi taluks while the arenaceous occurs chiefly near the coast in the taluks of Chidambaram, Cuddalore and Tindivanam.

Black clay is the most fertile kind of soil. The loam is the next best while the red sand and the arenaceous soils are the poorest. These latter soils therefore, require more manure than the black. The black soil is impervious and retains moisture better than the others and is therefore best fitted for wet and garden cultivation. It's extent is about 35 per cent of the arable area of the district and it occurs in all taluks except Gingee where it forms only one per cent. The red loam and sandy soils, on the other hand are more easily ploughed and require a smaller quantity of rain for sowing and are best suited for dry crops, chiefly groundnut and pulses. These soils form 61 per cent of the arable area. The red sandy soils alone form 33 per cent of the arable area and groundnut is the most favourite crop on them. The **areanaceous** soil is suited for plantations chiefly of casuarina, cashewnut and coconut.

9. *Holdings.*—Taking the average for the quinquennial period immediately before the great famine of 1877–78 as a standard (100), the proportional variations in the area and the assessment of the holdings of ryotwari land and in the land revenue of the district since 1866–67 are shown in the following table :—

Period.	Proportional. Holdings. Area.	Assessment.	Land Revenue demand. Net (current).	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1866–67 to 1870–71	96·9	95·2	90·9	91·4
1871–72 to 1875–76	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1876–77	101·2	97·2	82·3	83·0
1877–78	99·8	99·2	97·2	98·0
1878–79	101·9	102·0	104·3	106·2
1879–80	100·4	99·8	99·5	102·7
1880–81	99·2	101·2	103·9	104·7
1881–82 to 1885–86	103·6	103·2	103·3	103·6
1886–87 to 1890–91	115·3	110·8	114·5	113·5
1891–92 to 1895–96	123·8	118·6	130·8	129·8
1896–97 to 1900–01	125·4	120·7	132·7	133·2
1901–02 to 1905–06	133·6	125·3	139·0	140·4
1906–07 to 1910–11	134·3	126·8	141·5	143·1
1911–12 to 1915–16	122·9	119·4	132·9	135·5
1916–17 to 1920–21	125·8	127·4	141·9	145·1
1921–22 to 1925–26	127·5	145·6	162·3	167·7
1926–27 to 1930–31	129·3	149·4	165·4	170·7
1931–32 to 1935–36	131·0	151·4	168·5	167·7
1936–37 to 1940–41	131·1	150·8	162·3	161·2
1941–42 to 1945–46	131·6	151·5	168·1	171·2
1946–47 to 1950–51	132·3	153·1	135·0	137·4

It will be seen that, during the five years embracing and immediately following the great famine, the district was almost stationary in respect of its holdings and assessment while in the following quinquennium, there was a small expansion of the holdings and a corresponding increase in the revenue demand. This was followed by a large increase in the area of holdings, a material increase in the assessment thereon and a large increase in the revenue demand. The increase in the area of holding and the assessment thereon

was in part due to the introduction of new survey areas and new settlement rates. During the decennium ending 1900–1901, there was a gradual increase in the total extent of holdings except in faslis 1301, 1306, 1308 and 1309. In fasli 1301 there was a fall amounting to 28,717 acres or 2·6 per cent in the total area of dry holdings and there were similar falls though of smaller extent in the other three faslis. The decrease in each case was due to the failure of rain during the months April to August. There was no great variation in the extent of wet holdings which showed a gradual increase in all the years except in fasli 1309, when there was a slight fall. The fall in fasli 1320 (1910–11) was due to the exclusion of the figures relating to the Tiruvannamalai taluk. Even excluding the figures of Tiruvannamalai taluk, there was a net increase of nearly 7 per cent in the extent, of nearly 5 per cent in assessment of the holdings and of nearly 7 per cent of the total demand during the quinquennium ending 1910–11 over the last five years of the previous decade. The figures for the quinquennium ending 1915–16 however show a decrease under all the items as compared with the previous quinquennium. The increase noticed in the figures for the quinquennium ending 1920–21 over those of the previous quinquennium was due to the introduction of resettlement rates in the taluks of Cuddalore, Tindivanam, Gingee, Villupuram, Tirukoilur and Kallakurichi. There was a gradual increase in the extent and assessment during the three decades ending fasli 1350 (1940–41). This was due to assignment of waste lands. Such increase in extent and assessment continued during the decade ending fasli 1360 (1950–51) also. But there was a decrease in the net demand during the quinquennium ending 1950–51 due to grant of remissions on account of unfavourable seasonal conditions.

(Please *see* the Chart at page 17.)

10. *Sale value of land.*—The sub-joined statement gives the average value per acre of the several classes of lands:—

Taluk.	*Wet.*		*Garden.*		*Dry.*	
	River fed land.	*Rain fed land.*	*Black soil.*	*Red soil.*	*Black soil.*	*Red soil.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Average value of land during 1936–40.					
Tindivanam	1,500	1,000	200	225	225	250
Gingee	1,000	800	500	250	300	200
Villupuram	640	460	640	960	240	290
Cuddalore	750	410	530	320	160	120
Chidambaram	700	300	310	250	150	100
Vriddhachalam	750	425	500	250	375	350
Kallakurichi	1,024	810	104	150	104	150
Tirukoilur	943	350	264	256	180	275
Average ..	**913**	**569**	**381**	**333**	**217**	**217**
	Average value of land during 1946–50.					
Tindivanam	1,500	1,000	200	225	300	300
Gingee	1,500	1,200	800	400	500	300
Villupuram	1,295	935	1,295	1,935	495	495
Cuddalore	1,500	1,000	1,200	700	600	400
Chidambaram	1,500	1,000	1,000	800	800	300
Vriddhachalam	2,000	1,200	1,400	700	700	600
Kallakurichi	2,000	1,500	300	350	300	350
Tirukoilur	1,500	1,000	800	600	700	400
Average ..	**1,599**	**1,104**	**874**	**714**	**549**	**393**

The value of the lands nearly doubled during the decade ending 1920–21. Land fetched high prices in the taluks of Tirukoilur, Tindivanam, Gingee, Kallakurichi and Cuddalore. Everywhere the value of land was pushed up on account of the large profits derived from groundnut and the tendency on the part of the ryots to invest money in landed property for want of opening for other kinds of investments and also on account of the rise in the price of foodgrains during that decennium. The value of land went down considerably during the close of the decade ending 1930–31 owing to a general economic depression in trade and the fall in the prices of food grains and groundnut, etc. It slightly increased during the decade ending 1940–41. During the decade ending 1950–51 also it was on the increase. The increase was specially marked in respect of the garden lands. The Second World War (1939–45) brought about inflation and the abnormal rise in prices of foodgrains whose imports were shut out. It had its own repurcussion on the value of lands during the period in question.

11. *Population and occupation.*—The population of the district according to the Census of 1951 is 2,776,767 against 2,608,753 of 1941 showing an increase of 168,014 or 6·4 per cent. The increase occurred in all the taluks, the largest, viz., 12·5 per cent, being in Chidambaram taluk.

The following table shows the distribution of population with reference to the area on which it depends for subsistence and the fluctuations therein during the several periods in the different parts of the district :—

Taluk.	Population in 1951. Per square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acres of (ryotwari and minor inams). Arable.	Cultivated.	Percentage of loss or gain of population. 1901 and 1911.	1911 and 1921.	1921 and 1931.	1931 and 1941.	1941 and 1951.	1901 and 1951.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Tindivanam ..	567	1,237	1,866	+ 15·1	+ 0·4	+ 3·1	+ 8·7	+ 4·3	+ 35·0
Gingee	597	1,300	1,925	+ 20·4	+ 3·4	+ 7·2	+ 8·4	+ 2·2	+ 47·8
Villupuram ..	901	1,839	2,583	+ 13·3	— 2·3	+ 4·3	+ 2·1	+ 7·0	+ 26·2
Cuddalore ..	980	1,860	2,999	+ 6·9	— 7·4	+ 7·7	+ 4·7	+ 8·8	+ 21·4
Chidambaram ..	963	2,063	2,276	+ 8·6	— 3·1	+ 4·5	+ 6·6	+ 12·5	+ 31·9
Vriddhachalam.	551	1,335	1,620	+ 9·8	— 0·9	+ 7·1	+ 4·9	+ 7·2	+ 31·1
Kallakurichi ..	423	1,224	1,927	+ 13·4	+ 1·2	+ 5·8	+ 8·4	+ 4·1	+ 37·0
Tirukoilur ..	654	1,469	1,961	+ 15·4	— 2·0	— 6·5	+ 7·0	+ 4·0	+ 34·1
District ..	**661**	**1,507**	**2,103**	**+ 12·2**	**— 1·8**	**+ 5·8**	**+ 6·3**	**+ 6·4**	**+ 31·8**

During this decade, the pressure of population on cultivated area increased in all the taluks except Vriddhachalam. The pressure continued to be the heaviest in Cuddalore taluk where there were 2,999 persons for every 1,000 acres of cultivated area. The lowest pressure of population is noticed in Vriddhachalam taluk where it is 1,620 for every 1,000 acres of cultivated area.

The bulk of the population are Hindus who form 94·4 per cent of the total population as against 93·9 per cent in the previous decade. Muslims and Christians represent 3·1 and 2·3 per cent against 3·2 and 2·6 per cent respectively in the previous decade. The rest are mostly Jains. Tamil is the main language of the district. It is spoken by 91·4 per cent of the population. Telugu is spoken by 6·5 per cent of the population and Urdu by 1·6 per cent. Kannada and Mahratti are also spoken by a few. Compared with the figures in the previous decade, there is slight decrease in the percentage of population speaking Telugu and Urdu during the decade. Education has shown improvement during this decade, 29 per cent among males and 9·8 per cent among females having been returned as literate against 19·5 and 2 per cent respectively in the previous decade. 11·8 per cent of the district population is Urban as against 10·4 per cent in the previous decade.

The following table shows the classification of the people according to their occupations :—

Occupation.	Population supported by occupation in column (1).	Percentage of the population in column (2) to the district population.	Percentage on population in column (2) of Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Percentage on the total population in the district of Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A. Agricultural Classes—								
1 Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.	1,314,869	47·4	23·0	73·6	3·4	10·9	34·9	1·6
2 Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.	242,094	8·7	21·6	74·1	4·3	1·9	6·5	0·3
3 Cultivating labourers and their dependants.	667,992	24·1	25·7	69·9	4·4	6·2	16·8	1·1
4 Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent-receivers and their dependants.	45,756	1·6	29,4	67·5	3·1	0·5	1·1	..
Total ..	2,270,711	81·8	23·7	72·4	3·9	19·4	59·2	3·0

Occupation.	Population supported by occupation in column (1).	Percentage of the population in column (2) to the district population.	Percentage on population in column (2) of			Percentage on the total population in the district of		
			Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
B. Non-Agricultural Classes (persons including dependants who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—								
5 Production (other than cultivation).	171,442	6·2	24·9	72·1	3·0	1·5	4·5	0·2
6 Commerce	98,992	3·6	26·0	71·9	2·1	0·9	2·6	0·1
7 Transport	26,232	0·9	23·5	74·7	1·8	0·2	0·7	..
8 Other services and miscellaneous sources.	209,390	7·5	26·0	71·3	2·7	2·0	5·3	0·2
Total ..	506,056	18·2	25·5	71·9	2·6	4·6	13·1	0·5
Total of Agricultural and non-agricultural classes.	2,776,767	100·0	24·0	72·3	3·7	24·0	72·3	3·7

The status of the peasant proprietors may be judged from the following abstract of the rent roll statement :—

Taluk.	Total number of holdings.	Average size of the holdings.		Percentage of revenue paid by pattas on which the assessment is				Percentage of total number of pattas on which the assessment is			
		Area.	Assessment.	Rs. 10 and less.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.	Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 30.	Over Rs. 100.	Rs. 10 and less.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs.10.	Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 30.	Over Rs. 100.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		ACS.	RS. A. P.								
Tindivanam	113,365	2·14	4 14 7	43·8	26·6	18·2	11·4	87·3	10·0	2·2	0·5
Gingee	71,637	2·18	4 12 4	48·9	30·4	16·9	3·8	85·5	12·2	2·2	0·1
Villupuram	81,647	1·76	5 9 10	40·4	17·1	26·4	16·1	85·1	11·0	3·4	0·5
Cuddalore	83,222	2·42	6 6 8	32·9	25·9	21·3	19·9	84·8	10·6	3·1	1·5
Chidambaram	94,968	1·95	10 9 0	23·3	24·6	26·5	25·6	74·9	17·1	6·5	1·5
Vriddhachalam ..	111,403	2·11	5 10 1	44·0	29·9	19·8	6·3	84·0	12·8	3·0	0·2
Kallakurichi	96,628	2·27	5 3 8	52·5	28·0	16·0	3·5	88·4	9·0	2·5	0·1
Tirukoilur	107,928	2·05	5 9 4	37·8	30·4	20·6	11·2	83·6	13·8	2·3	0·3
District ..	760,798	2·10	6 1 6	38·3	26·5	21·4	13·8	84·2	12·1	3·1	0·6

There are on the whole 760,798 holdings with an average area of 2.10 acres and an average assessment of Rs. 6-1-6. The number of holdings increased by 3.3 per cent during this decade. This is due to the assignment of waste lands. The percentage of holdings on which the assessment of Rs. 10 and under, rose from 83·7 in 1941 to 84·2 in 1951 and the percentage of holdings on which the assessment is Rs. 100 and less but over Rs 30 decreased from 3·9 in 1941 to 3·1 in 1951.

The increase in the number of holdings is contributed by the taluks of Chidambaram, Tirukoilur, Villupuram, Tindivanam and Vriddhachalam. The average size of the holdings is the smallest in Villupuram taluk and the largest in Cuddalore taluk where a large extent of disafforested land was brought under holdings during the decade ending 1930–31. The biggest holdings continue to be more numerous in Chidambaram taluk. Next to it come Cuddalore and Villupuram taluks.

12. *Industries.*—The only industries worth mentioning are the manufacture on a small scale of oil and indigo and weaving. Cotton cloth is made in Gingee, Villupuram, Tirukoilur, Vriddhachalam and parts of other taluks. Silk weaving is carried on in Siruvanthadu village of Villupuram taluk and toy-making in Panruti town and Vandipalayam of Cuddalore taluk. Hand spinning is carried on in limited scale in the firka development area like Kadampuliyur firka of Cuddalore taluk, and Chinnasalem of Kallakurichi taluk. Cotton dyeing and bleaching are prevalent as cottage industries in the district except in Tindivanam and Vriddhachalam. Spinning and weaving of wool is found in Cuddalore, Vriddhachalam and Kallakurichi taluks. The fishermen of Cuddalore, Tindivanam and coastal areas make their own fishing nets for their use. Copper, brass and bell metal

works are carried on in this district except in the taluks of Tindivanam, Vriddhachalam and Tirukoilur. There is an industrial school at Tindivanam managed by the Roman Catholic Mission where the manufacture of wooden and rattan articles is chiefly carried on. Such manufacture of wooden articles is also done in the Aziznagar Settlement in Vriddhachalam taluk. Rice mills have come into existence throughout this district and the old system of pounding paddy by hand is fast disappearing. Mats of date leaves and *korai* are made in a few villages of Tindivanam, Chidambaram, Tirukoilur and Villupuram taluks.

Compared with the previous decade there is a fall in the number of indigo vats. The fall is due to the poor standard of the Indian made goods and inability to compete with the foreign articles. There is, however, an increase in the number of oil mills for crushing groundnut during the decade. Valavanur, Villupuram, Panruti, Cuddalore, Ulundurpet, Tirukoilur, Vriddhachalam and Tindivanam are the chief centres of groundnut trade. There is a large sugarcane mill and confectionery factory at Nellikuppam in Cuddalore taluk owned by the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories Company and managed by Messrs. Parry and Company where sugar is manufactured from cane juice, sweets are prepared and arrack is distilled. Jaggery is also manufactured from cane and palmyrah juice here and there with the aid of iron mills worked by animal power. There is a Railway workshop at Villupuram. There are salt factories at Merkanam in Tindivanam taluk, Porto Novo in Chidambaram taluk and at Cuddalore. There are no tanneries worth the name in this district.

13. *Wealth.*—The district is not wealthy. A large majority of the ryots are poor. The analysis of the size of the holdings given in paragraph 11 above will show that 84.2 per cent of the holdings are petty ones paying an assessment of Rs. 10 and less and only 15·8 per cent pay an assessment of over Rs. 10. The large number of small holdings and the number of absentee registered holders living in French territory and elsewhere make the realisation of the Government dues somewhat difficult in the districts. There are money lenders who lend money on a small scale. There are no big sowcars in this district. According to the return for 1950–51, the number of income-tax assessees in this district other than the salaried public servants and private employees increased from 788 to 2,056. The number of such assessees under each income group is given below :—

Group. (1)	*Particulars of income.* (2)	*Number of total assessees in the district other than public servants and private employees.* (3)
	Rs.	
I	Below 36,000	1,130
II	Rs. 3,600 to 5,000	355
III	Rs. 5,001 to 10,000	328
IV	Rs. 10,001 to 25,000	196
V	Over 25,000	47
	Total	2,056

The total number of private employees in the district assessed to income-tax in 1950-51 is 97. The total amount of income-tax assessed during the year 1950–51 is Rs. 11,85,000 as against Rs. 1,28,000 assessed during 1940–41. The exact number of public servants assessed to income-tax is not available. The total number of companies assessed to income-tax in 1950–51 is 16 against 6 in 1940–41. Besides this 173 registered partnership concerns are now assessed to income-tax.

14. *Area liable to famine.*—The district is liable to floods and drought. The former are confined to the valleys of the principal rivers within the district, viz., the Pennaiyar, Gadilam and Vellar. Local rainfall does not usually bring about the floods in the Pennaiyar and Vellar rivers as they rise beyond the confines of the district. The areas most liable to famine are the Pakkam firka of Kallakurichi taluk, the Manalurpet, the Elavanasur firkas of Tirukoilur taluk, the Kanjanur firka of Villupuram taluk, the Nallur and Sirupakkam firkas of Vriddhachalam taluk, the entire Gingee taluk, the Kurinjipadi and Kadan·puliyur firkas of Cuddalore taluk and parts of Bhuvanagiri and Srimushnam firkas of Chidambaram taluk. The heavy floods of the Coleroon in 1913 caused much damage in the Chidambaram taluk and necessitated the grant of remission to an extent of about Rs. 35,000. There were again heavy floods in Coleroon in 1924 which caused damage to Chidambaram taluk by breaching the several irrigation channels in charge of the Public Works Department. The total extent of damage done to irrigation works

was estimated at Rs. 15,000. In a few villages bordering the Coleroon and Vadavar rivers about 60 acres of land were silted up and 55 acres washed away. Immediate relief was granted by the Government to those affected by floods. In November 1930, the district was visited by a storm of cyclonic nature accompanied by heavy rains which did much havoc to the taluks of Tindivanam, Gingee and part of Villupuram. As many as 303 irrigation works were breached in those taluks and consequently considerable loss of wet crops was occasioned by the floods from the breached tanks and rivers. Supply in the breached tanks having been drained the crops which survived the cyclones were starved by deficiency of water and there was much handicap to later agricultural operations in the areas. A remission of assessment of Rs. 43,660 was granted in the areas concerned. In 1937, there was heavy rainfall and much damage was done to crops and irrigation sources. There was widespread failure of crops in all the years of the decade ending 1950–51, the year 1945 and from 1947 to 1950–51 being more marked on account of the failure of the North-East monsoon. The amount of remission granted during each fasli year is given below :—

Fasli.	*Total amount of remission.*
	RS.
1351	40,929
1352	23,213
1353	12,675
1354	17,518
1355	1,06,292
1356	21,542
1357	14,48,388
1358	16,62,390
1359	11,78,125
1360	12,72,431

15. *Irrigation and protection.*—The net area irrigated to the net area sown in the district was 29 per cent during the fasli 1360. The following table shows in hundreds of acres the area protected in all and in ordinary seasons :—

Sources of irrigation.	*Tindivanam.*	*Gingee.*	*Villupuram.*	*Cuddalore.*	*Chidambaram.*	*Vriddhachalam.*	*Kallakurichi.*	*Tirukkoilur.*	*District.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				Area protected in all seasons.					
Coleroon lower anicut ..	..	..	..	..	962	..	..	..	962
Toludur project	..	..	..	..	..	173	..	..	173
Tirukkoilur anicut	..	..	30	38	..	..	..	152	220
Gadilam	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	108
Sethiatope	..	..	..	60	249	..	..	..	309
Pelandurai	..	..	..	..	102	13	..	..	115
Other anicuts of Vellar system.	..	..	..	..	41	81	..	..	122
Minor tanks and channels ..	497	354	420	218	98	209	347	582	2,725
Wells and doruvus	74	99	..	74	..	76	167	68	558
Total ..	571	453	450	498	1,452	552	514	802	5,292
Percentage of area occupied.	27·3	27·8	30·9	24·4	77·1	23·2	21·1	34·7	32·6
Percentage of area cultivated.	33·5	35·6	36·7	34·0	84·9	28·2	26·8	41·2	40·1
				Area protected in ordinary seasons.					
Coleroon lower anicut ..	..	..	..	..	983	..	..	..	983
Toludur project	..	..	..	..	..	205	..	..	205
Tirukkoilur anicut	..	..	36	45	..	..	..	148	229
Gadilam	..	..	..	146	..	..	..	..	146
Sethiatope	..	..	..	73	252	..	..	..	325
Pelandurai	..	..	..	..	115	14	..	..	129
Other anicuts of Vellar system.	..	..	..	..	44	88	..	..	132
Minor tanks and channels ..	561	361	525	259	11	218	447	561	2,943
Wells and doruvus	75	109	..	136	..	79	167	81	647
Total ..	636	470	561	659	1,405	604	614	790	5,739
Percentage of area occupied.	30·4	28·9	38·5	32·2	74·6	25·4	25·3	34·2	35·4
Percentage of area cultivated.	37·3	37·0	45·7	45·0	82·2	30·8	32·1	40·5	43·5

This district contains a large number of tanks. The Veeranam tank in Chidambaram taluk and Perumal tank and Wallajah tank in Cuddalore taluk are the biggest.

According to the revised list, there are 3,136 irrigation sources in the district of which 580 (including system tanks) are in charge of the Public Works Department. The irrigation under the Toludur Project in Vriddhachalam taluk was commenced during the decade ending 1930–31. There are 12 large anicuts in the district called protective works and the area irrigated under them forms 93·0 per cent of the irrigable area for the first crop while that under minor works forms 41.4 per cent. The first class irrigation sources in the district are the Coleroon lower anicut and Sethiathope anicut in the Chidambaram taluk and the Toludur Project in Vriddhachalam taluk. Details regarding area irrigated by these several irrigation sources are given in Appendix V.

Several villages in the Tirukoilur taluk depend for their supply on the spring channels dug in the beds of the Pennar river nad Malattar river. The taluks of Kallakurichi and Gingee as also a major portion of Tirukoilur taluk depend mostly on small rain-fed tanks and wells. According to the latest return there are 68,924 wells in the district against 58,8;8 in the previous decade. The extent solely irrigated by them has decreased during the decade ending fasli 1360 from 84,527 acres to 30,681 acres. The decrease is due to paucity of rains. During the latter part of the decennium a scheme was sanctioned for sinking 20 artesian wells for irrigation purposes at the time of investigation of lignite bearing area in Vriddhachalam taluk and the wells are in use.

16. *Loans*.—The following statements show the amount of loans granted under each of the Loans Act and the extent of improvements carried out thereby during the decennium ending 1950–51 :—

Fasli year.	*Amount disbursed under Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Act.*	*Extent of improvement carried out under Land Improvement Loans Act.*	*Number of bulls purchased under Agricultural Loans Act.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.		
1351	12,750		
1352	17,228		
1353	300		
1354	9,100		
1355	1,93,610		
1356	..	1,117 acres of land was reclaimed 147 wells were sunk.	5,756 bulls and 41 carts were purchased.
1357	1,50,990		
1358	3,35,295		
1359	6,20,495		
1360	15,74,825		
Total ..	29,14,593		

* Figures for the district excluding the taluks of Gingee and Cuddalore, particulars of which are not available.

Particulars about ' New Well Subsidy Scheme ' are given in the table below :—

Fasli.	*Total number of wells for which subsidy loans paid.*	*Total amount of subsidy loans paid.*	*Additional area brought under cultivation up to the end of the fasli.*	*Additional quantity of foodgrains produced up to the end of the fasli.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	ACS.	TONS.
1351 to 1356	The scheme was not in force.			
1357	3,508	10,33,850	2,456	1,548
1358	2,714	12,74,600	1,229	750
3139	1,861	10,74,450	699	255
5160	1,021	5,75,000	137	63

Co-operative societies.—The first half of the decennium ending fasli 1350 (1940–41) was a period of general economic depression which had its repurcussions on the working of co-operative credit societies in rural areas. These societies, however, continued to play a very useful part in the rural economy of the district by satisfying the short term credit needs of ryots for agricultural operation, payment of kist, discharge of petty prior debts, etc. These was no great change in the total number of societies during the first seven years of the decade ending fasli 1360. During these years, greater attention was paid to the consolidation and rectification of the existing societies. There was an appreciable

increase in the number of societies during the year 1949–50. Particulars regarding the number of societies, members, etc., for the decennium ending 1950–51 given below :—

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loans disbursed during the year.*	*Loans for productive purposes.*	*Loans for non-productive purposes.*	*Loans for discharge of prior debts.*	*Loans outstanding against members at the end of the year.*	*Working capital.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	578	16,661	1,22,850	1,09,125	545	13,180	88,776	10,50,706
1942–43 .. .. }	Figures not available.							
1943–44 .. .. }								
1944–45	514	17,694	3,16,848	2,90,483	700	25,665	6,65,174	11,11,120
1945–46	496	17,737	3,46,271	2,79,212	..	67,059	7,42,604	11,83,124
1946–47	517	20,559	4,62,388	4,28,063	1,249	33,076	8,51,184	12,74,254
1947–48	528	23,748	4,65,683	4,52,763	600	14,320	11,41,289	17,28,341
1948–49	526	25,660	10,41,108	10,22,621	639	17,848	16,59,389	2[illegible],57,455
1949–50	635	37,424	16,25,333	16,11,883	300	13,150	21,92,146	27,63,150
1950–51	635	37,996	19,23,385	19,04,255	10,100	9,030	25,65,603	30,45,308

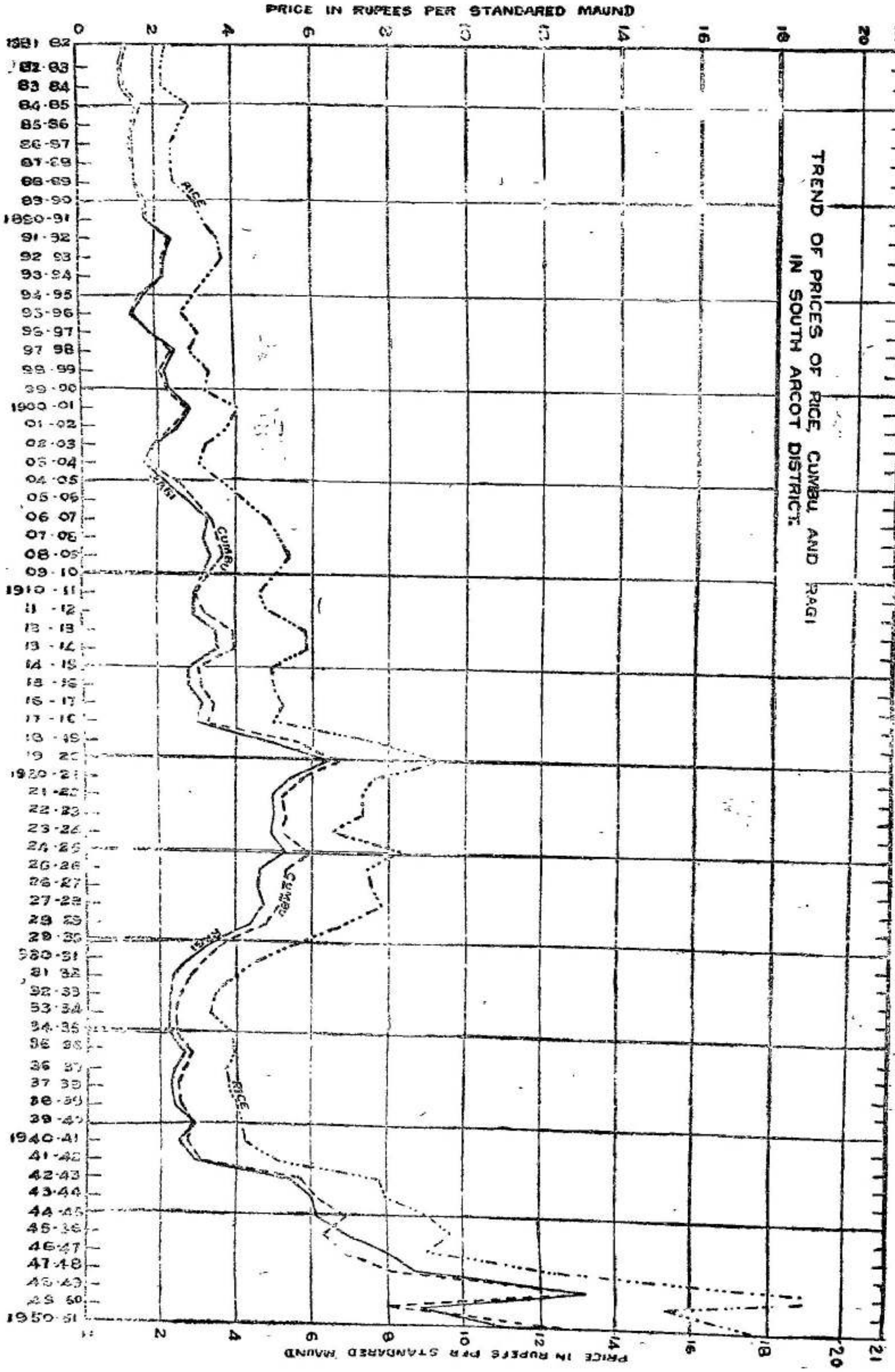
The marked increase in the amount of loans outstanding against the members during the last four years of the decade is due to the deterioration in the economic conditions of the agriculturists due to the continued adverse season. For the same reason, the loan business of the Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks which were meeting the long term credit needs of the agriculturists also showed an increase during the second half of the decennium. The Land Mortgage Banks continued to issue long term loans repayable in twenty annual instalments at cheap rates of interest for improvement to land, redemption of mortgages, discharge of prior debts, etc. The following table shows the extent to which he Primary Land Mortgage Banks were helping the agriculturists in this direction.

Year.	*Number of banks.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loan disbursed.*	*Amount outstanding at the end of the year.*	*Working capital.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	6	2,410	1,40,571	3,34,136	9,06,107
1942–43	6		Figures not available.		
1943–44	6	2,301	68,067	7,78,337	8,29,164
1944–45	6	2,696	96,016	7,86,271	8,46,298
1945–46	6	2,993	1,63,067	8,85,259	9,54,906
1946–47	6	3,254	3,00,349	11,08,330	11,86,265
1947–48	6	3,541	2,56,625	12,65,128	13,67,351
1948–49	6	3,996	3,71,010	13,44,986	16,62,074
1949–50	7	4,465	2,60,767	16,83,414	19,86,585
1950–51	7	4,813	2,07,897	17,36,545	18,40,427

Besides the Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks, Co-operative Sale and Marketing Societies also helped the ryots to hold over their agricultural produce to secure a better market. The activities of these societies are, however, confined to the issue of loans against produce. These societies seldom undertake direct sale of such produce.

The following table shows the business transacted by these societies:—

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loans issued against produce.*	*Value of the produce of members sold.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	RS.
1941–42	9	1,851	3,08,639	4,07,959
1942–43	9	Figures not available.		
1943–44	10	3,334	3,54,272	4,74,784
1944–45	9	3,825	2,09,322	..
1945–46	10	4,232	1,47,365	3,712
1946–47	10	4,517	1,28,524	..
1947–48	10	4,521	61,885	43,009
1948–49	10	4,717	1,02,206	82,518
1949–50	10	4,983	21,236	50,092
1950–51	11	5,322	3,14,096	3,23,579


PRICE IN RUPEES PER STANDARED MAUND
TREND OF PRICES OF RICE, CUMBU AND RAGI
IN SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.
RICE
CUMBU
RAGI
PRICE IN RUPEES PER STANDARED MAUND

In order to improve the economic conditions of the weavers by providing them with work throughout the year Weavers' Co-operative Societies were organised during the decennium ending 1940–41. But they did not make such headway during that decennium. There were only two such societies with 60 members at the end of this decennium and the value of the goods sold by them amounted to Rs. 7,720 only. During the decade ending 1950–51 there was some improvement and at the end of the decennium, the number of societies and the members rose to 27 and 3,815 respectively and the value of goods sold amounted to Rs. 12,24,472.

One Milk Supply Co-operative Society with 125 members was started during the decennium ending 1940–41. The number of societies rose to 9 and the number of members to 1,479 during the decade ending 1950–51. The value of milk sold by the societies during 1950–51 was Rs. 1,13,998. This indicates the rapid development of business during this decennium in spite of competition from private milk-vendors.

A distinct improvement is noticed in the working of Primary Co-operative Stores which supply all consumer goods to the members.

The following table shows the progress of turnover year after year till the end of 1950–51.

Year.	*Number of primary stores.*	*Number of members.*	*Value of goods purchased.*	*Value of goods sold.*	*Paid up share capital.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	39	8,168	Figures not available.		33,987
1942–43			Figures not available.		
1943–44	48	8,579	15,20,072	13,72,148	98,758
1944–45	51	10,490	23,35,002	24,13,106	1,01,361
1945–46	51	10,903	29,53,795	29,14,799	1,29,562
1946–47	56	15,694	41,89,212	40,23,171	2,08,751
1947–48	57	16,154	39,50,316	32,85,939	2,31,066
1948–49	56	14,916	40,35,734	40,10,591	2,17,974
1949–50	52	15,089	45,62,247	48,12,705	1,99,912
1950–51	49	13,976	38,72,469	41,16,654	1,76,013

The marked increase in business from 1945–46 was due to the starting of intensive procurement and rationing and entrustment of the work to the Co-operative Stores. They played a very useful role in checking profiteering and blackmarketing.

17. *Foodgrains.*—The following statement shows the approximate percentage of the rice-eating and mixed diet eating population in the district :—

	Percentage.
Rice eating	73
Mixed diet eating, viz., rice and millet	27

The district was slightly surplus in rice and deficit in dry grains. To meet the acute food shortage caused by continued failure of monsoon, statutory rationing was introduced in the three Municipal towns of Chidambaram, Cuddalore and Villupuram from April 1944 and in the new Municipal town of Tindivanam from 1949. Rural rationing and intensive procurement were introduced in Cuddalore taluk and parts of Tindivanam taluk in 1945 and later throughout the district from January 1946. These were continued till the end of the decade. These two schemes were working satisfactorily.

Particulars of grains procured under the intensive procurement scheme and off-take under the Rationing Scheme are furnished below yearwise.

Year.	*Quantity procured during the year.*		*Off-take.*			
			Statutory rationing areas.		*Rural rationing areas.*	
	Rice.	*Millets.*	*Rice.*	*Millets.*	*Rice.*	*Other grains.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
1944–45	19,061	646	11,927	..	5,243	373
1945–46	55,314	4,993	11,492	79	20,918	3,506
1946–47	72,451	5,093	11,113	377	30,792	4,936
1947–48	20,322	669	3,139	65	20,136	4,854
1948–49	45,100	4,911	9,103	171	21,592	6,916
1949–50	33,987	5,339	11,051	421	20,771	5,996
1950–51	23,327	332	10,587	716	1,982	1,649

18. *Numbers relieved during the past famines.*—Famine visited this district in 1804, 1806–07, 1823–25, 1833–34, 1866–67 and 1876–78. No information is available regarding the numbers relieved during any famine prior to that in 1866–67. During the famine of 1866–67, the average number of people relieved during seven months from July 1866 to January 1867 was 2,064 or 0.16 per cent of the population. The maximum number relieved during any one month was 3,290 in September 1866. During the famine of 1876–78 the average number of people relieved during the 20 months from February 1877 to September 1878 was 22,371 or 1.27 per cent of the population of whom 1,015 were employed on works and 21,356 relieved gratuitously. The maximum number relieved during any one month was in September 1877 when the number relieved amounted to 5 92 per cent of the population in 1871. There was no famine during the decade ending 1900–01, though there was a near approach to it in Tiruvannamalai in fasli 1302. In fasli 1308, owing to the scarcity of labour some local distress was felt in and about Merkanam from August 1898 to October 1898, during which period about 48 aged persons and 165 destitute children were fed in two relief kitchens at a cost of Rs. 206 which was wholly met by private contributions. There was no famine during the decennium ending 1910–11. In fasli 1314, owing to scarcity of rainfall, season remission was granted to an extent of Rs. 1,08,769. There was no famine during the decade ending 1920–21 but high prices and scarcity of foodgrains were felt throughout the district in 1919. The supply of Burmah rice and the control of prices effected by the Director of Civil Supplies, however, relieved the situation. Persons who were affected by the floods in the Coleroon in 1913 and by the Cyclone in 1916 were afforded relief by the remission of land assessment in the former case and by the free grant of trees and by the grant of loans in deserving cases in the latter case. There was no famine during the decade ending 1930–31. A liberal remission of land assessment was granted to the ryots affected by the floods in 1924 and 1930 and free grant of trees was made to persons affected by the cyclone of 1930. There was no famine during the decennium ending 1940–41.

There was also no famine in the strict sense during the decennium ending 1950–51 But during the entire decennium, due to paucity or excess of rains, seasonal remissions were granted as detailed in paragraph 14 above. The situation worsened during the latter half of the decennium when intensive procurement and rationing of food grains was introduced to relieve the distress among the poorer classes.

19. *Accessibility for relief.*—The district is generally well provided with roads except in parts of the Kallakurichi, Tirukoilur and Gingee taluks. Excepting a few roads, all the others are maintained in good order. On the whole there are 1,020 miles of metalled road including black top and cement roads and 1,192 miles of unmetalled road in the district of which the former is fit for traffic in all seasons while the unmtalled road is not fit for use in rainy season. Originally there were only two lines of railway 90 and 66 miles long, crossing each other at Villupuram and connecting the district with Thanjavur Chingleput and North Arcot districts. A new railway chord line was constructed during the decennium ending 1930–31 connecting Villupuram with Tiruchirappalli, a distance of 108·33 miles. This line, besides shortening the distance between Villupuram and Tiruchirappalli by about 41 miles has the advantage of providing railway communication to a fertile tract of country which had previously been served by roads only. With the facilities for transport which this line affords, Vriddhachalam and Ulundurpet are coming into prominence as important trading centres. Another railway line between Cuddalore Old Town and Vriddhachalam and from Vriddhachalam to Salem (via) Chinnasalem of Kallakurichi taluk and Athur was also opened during the decennium ending 1930–31, thereby providing adequate facilities for the transport of commodities from interior parts of the district. With the opening of this line a part of Kallakurichi taluk has come to prominence.

There are two sea port towns, Cuddalore and Porto Novo within the district. The French port of Pondicherry is also practically situated within the district. Sea-borne trade is active in all parts except Porto Novo where it is declining. There are numerous weekly fairs and markets distributed throughout the district and these are sufficient to meet all local demands Sufficient facilities exist for the import of food stuff from outside during times of distress. According to the latest famine programme for the district, relief work costing Rs. 1,10,33,385 are available providing labour for 4·9 months for 20 per cent of the population during times of distress.

20. *Scheduled and Backward Classes of the district.*—Among the scheduled castes, the subsect, Adi-Dravidas constitute the majority in the district followed by other sects like Chakkliyan, Pallan and Valluvan on a very small scale. These communities are spread throughout the district. There are 4,965 persons of scheduled tribes in the district during the decade ending 1950–51. Under the other eligible communities Irulas constitute the majority living all over the district. The population of the scheduled castes according to the 1951 Census in 689,819. Vanniyakula-Kashtriyas easily from the majority among the Backward Classes in the district.

The ameliorative work was first undertaken by the Labour Department with the Labour Commissioner as the Co-ordination Officer of the State in the early twenties. The Collector of the district was made responsible in the mufassal for this item of work assisted by Labour Officers in the grade of Deputy Tahsildar and Tahsildar. Accordingly the Labour Officer in this district has been in the grade of a Deputy Tahsildar till 1948–49. On the constitution of a separate Harijan Welfare Department with effect from 1st April 1949 with an Honorary Director of Harijan Welfare in the place of the Labour Department, the post of the Labour Officer was upgraded to that of Tahsildar and designated as District Welfare Officer. He is provided with the necessary executive staff to carry out the measures in the district in consultation and co-operation with the regular staff of other departments like, Revenue, Public Health, Public Works, etc. A District Harijan Welfare Committee consisting of officials and non-officials with the Collector and the District Welfare Officer as President and Secretary respectively has been an advisory agency. It meets once a quarter regularly to review the progress made from time to time and suggest ways and means of speedy implementation of the various ameliorative measures.

The ameliorative work consists of—

(i) Provision of house-sites.

(ii) Maintenance of schools, grant of scholarships, stipends, boarding grants, grants for the purchase of books, etc., and grants to private educational institutions for the benefit of the eligible communities.

(iii) Provision of wells, tanks, etc., for the supply of drinking water.

(iv) Provision of sanitary amenities, pathways, street lighting and burning or burial grounds.

(v) Assignment or lease of lands for cultivation

(i) *House-sites.*—During the year 1950–51, 10 house-sites were provided covering an extent of 0·32 acre of land as against 47 house-sites covering an extent of 1·51 acres in the previous year. The total number of house-sites provided since the commencement of the activities of the Labour Department to the end of the year 1950–51 is 4,516.

(ii) *Educational facilities.*—The total number of Harijan Welfare School in the district in the decennium ending 1950–51 is 176. The following three schools in Chidambaram are run by the Government.

(1) The Government Nandanar High School for Boys.

(2) The Government Nandanar Elementary School for Boys.

(3) The Government Nandanar Higher Elementary School for Girls.

The boys and girls on rolls at the end of this period are 9,318 and 4,488 respectively of whom Harijan boys and girls number 8,853 and 4,433 respectively. In 73 schools there are adult education centres for spreading literacy among the Harijan Adults. Midday meals are supplied to 12,900 pupils at a cost of Rs. 2,77,128-8-0. As a result, the attendance of the pupils in the schools has improved as also their health. A total amount of Rs. 18,846–8–0 is the expenditure incurred towards scholarship for the year 1950–51 for the Harijans and Rs. 28,720–8–0 towards scholarship for the Backward Classes. A sum of Rs. 2,570 was spent on clothing of boys and other schooling charges. There are two Government Hostels in Chidambaram, viz., the Government Nandanar Hostel for Boys and the Government Nandanar Hostel for Girls with the sanctioned strength of 320 and 145 boarders respectively during the end of this decade. The total expenditure on their maintenance in the year 1950–51 is Rs. 71,281-2-11. Five hostels for the Harijans and Backward Classes are subsidised by the Government. They are as under :—

Name of Institution.	Number of boarders.	Boarding grant. RS.
1 Rajaji Harijan Hostel, Porto Novo	10	1,500
2 Victory Memorial Scheduled Classes Hostel, Vridhachalam	66	9,900
3 Parvadarajakula Orphanage, Kattumannarkoil ..	93	13,950
4 Gandhi Poor Students Hostel, Kattumannarkoil ..	36	5,400
5 Kasturibai Basic School, Keelamoongiladi ..	22	3,300

(iii) *Provision of wells, etc.*—Four new wells have been constructed during the year 1950–51 apart from the repair of 4 old wells at a cost of Rs. 9,160.

(iv) *Sanitary amenities.*—A sum of Rs. 500 is the expenditure incurred for providing pathway for burial grounds, cherinatham, etc., during the year 1950–51.

(v) *Assignment of lands.*—An extent of 2,381.88 acres of lands is assigned to the eligible communities for cultivation during the year 1950–51.

In pursuance of the removal of untouchability, the two enactments, viz., the Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1937, and the Amendment Act, 1947, and the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act, 1947, are in force in the district. Under these Acts, the Harijans are entitled to enter the temples without obstruction and they should not be subjected to the prohibition of the enjoyment of the ordinary facilities enjoyed by the non-Harijans like admission to hotels, places of public resort, etc. Steps are being taken to implement these Acts. The Harijan Day is celebrated regularly on 30th of every month except February when it is celebrated on the last working day, in different places of the district simultaneously by the different officers. The Collector of the district or the District Welfare Officer presides normally over one of such meetings. Such meetings serve a useful forum for bringing to the notice of the public the various ameliorative measures undertaken by the Government towards Harijan Uplift, the legal enactments in force for removal of untouchability and the primary need of one and all to join in the crusade for the eradication of untouchability from the society.

21. *Prohibition.*—Prohibition was introduced in the district on 2nd October 1948. The enforcement of prohibition is entrusted to the Excise Department in this district. The District Advisory Council consisting of non-official and official members with the Collector as the Chairman and the Inspector of Excise as the Secretary meets once in a quarter in different places of the district. It gives suggestions for the effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act besides critically reviewing the progress made in the matter of enforcement. Similarly the Taluk Prohibition Committee and the Village Vigilance Committee are meeting regularly. The shops dealing with the sale of liquor, opium and ganja were closed down by the introduction of prohibition. Possession of ganja and bhang is prohibited except by holders of licences in Forms V and VI B under the Madras Prohibition Act. Possession of opium is allowed only to regulated addicts who hold permits and by licensees who require it for medicinal, scientific or such other purposes. The offences under the Prohibition Act relate mainly to illicit distillation and kindred offences.

A statement showing the prohibition offences reported during the years 1948–49 to 1950–51 is given below :—

Nature of offence. (1)	1948–49. (2)	1949–50. (3)	1950–51. (4)
1 Smuggling of liquor from other States	97	359	460
2 Smuggling of liquor from district to district	1	..	..
3 Illicit distillation of arrack	340	455	499
4 Possession of illicitly distilled arrack	91	182	303
5 Sale of illicitly distilled arrack	..	8	2
6 Illicit tapping of fermented toddy	5	39	36
7 Permitting sweet toddy to ferment	..	12	20
8 Tapping of sweet toddy without licence	15	16	39
9 Illicit transport of liquor	..	..	..
10 Unlicensed sale of liquor	..	7	1
11 Possession of liquor without permit	25	55	104
12 Illicit cultivation of hemp plant	..	19	..
13 Smuggling of drugs from district to district	1	..	..
14 Smuggling of drugs from other States	4	..	2
15 Illicit transport of drugs	..	1	..
16 Unlicensed sale of drugs	..	..	..
17 Miscellaneous	756	1,538	1,292
18 Unlicensed possession of drugs	19	37	13
19 Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit for human consumption.	1	..	6
20 Smuggling of opium	..	..	1
21 Transport of opium	..	..	..
22 Possession of opium	9	12	11
23 Sale of opium	1	..	..
24 Offences under Dangerous Drugs Act	1	6	9
Total	1,366	2,740	2,798

An increase in the number of cases is noticed in this as in other districts. The number of cases reported is 2,798 in this district for the year 1950–51. Checking of vehicles on the borders and strategic points is adequate although the results of such checks cannot be considered commensurate with the number of vehicles checked and the time involved; yet they had the desired preventive effect. In spite of the co-operation of the Police in the detection of offences and their cordial relationship with the Prohibition staff certain handicaps are noticed in the prevention and detection of the offences. The members of the Prohibition Committees are not taking the desired interest as expected of them. Public co-operation towards the enforcement of the Act is yet to come up to the desired level and the staff had to rely on their own strength and resources. Instances are not wanting where villagers not only helped the offenders to escape from lawful custody but also

assaulted the staff. In a few cases where they come forward to assist the staff and stand as mahazar witnesses they do not stick to their statements in Courts and they turn hostile during the trial resulting in acquittal of cases. So far as this district is concerned, a peculiar border problem exists on account of the French Establishments lying almost within the district. Co-operation from the other side in the matter of effective enforcement cannot be said to be adequate. Smuggling is made possible from the other side to the district in spite of the border and vehicle checks and it can be tackled effectively only if the officers on the other side keep a close watch over the activities of the suspected smugglers. Illicit distillation and illicit tapping are reported to be freely allowed in the French pockets, besides smuggling of foreign liquor by habitual offenders. A number of addicts in the border areas visit Pondicherry to satisfy their craving for drink. Despite the above handicaps, the Prohibition staff have, on the whole, enforced the Prohibition Act satisfactorily in all areas of the district. It cannot be denied that as a result of the introduction of prohibition the lot of the lower and labour classes who are generally addicted to the drinking habit has improved to some extent resulting in the existence of peace in their houses and saving of some money from their daily earnings for meeting the minimum requirements of their day-to-day living. It is, however, too soon to assess fully and comprehensively the beneficial effects on the economic condition of such people in view of the fact that prohibition was introduced just over two years during the last part of the decennium under review.

its distribution under ryotwari, inam, etc. (Fasli 1360).

Deduct—Area of: Poramboke and land reserved for public purposes for the common use of the villagers.	Deduct—Area of: Forests.	Deduct—Area of: Area for which returns are not available.	Deduct—Area of: Total.	Remainder arable area—Government and inams.	Area in occupation—Government and Inams: Cultivated (actually cropped).	Area in occupation—Government and Inams: Fallows.	Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue excluding cesses.	Population according to Census of 1951.	Incidence of land revenue per head.
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS. A. P.
98,179	3,697	..	101,876	257,216	170,447	38,531	81	2,84,980	318,106	0–14–4
41,822	32,090	..	73,912	188,316	127,167	35,548	86	1,87,003	244,851	0–12–3
51,169	2,083	..	53,252	172,334	122,736	23,068	85	3,08,882	316,989	0–15–7
45,418	5,535	..	50,953	236,074	146,406	58,063	87	6,20,081	439,082	1–6–7
65,491	3,355	..	68,846	188,562	170,927	17,353	100	12,68,695	389,002	3–4–2
112,995	17,731	..	130,726	237,837	195,967	41,480	100	8,46,867	317,467	2–10–8
202,980	54,376	..	257,356	301,569	191,554	51,529	81	4,11,202	369,049	1–1–10
74,303	39,751	..	114,054	260,141	194,866	36,266	89	5,30,555	382,221	1–6–3
692,357	158,618	..	850,975	1,842,049	1,320,070	301,838	88	44,58,265	2,776,767	1–9–3

DIX—II.

Land (Fasli 1360).

Holdings on which the assessment is

Rs. 10 and under. Number.	*Rs. 10 and under.* Assessment.	*Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.* Number.	*Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.* Assessment.	*Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 30.* Number.	*Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 30.* Assessment.	*Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 50.* Number.	*Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 50.* Assessment.	*Over Rs. 100.* Number.	*Over Rs. 100.* Assessment.
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
98,938	2,43,934	11,355	1,48,199	1,651	46,752	881	54,288	540	63,375
61,230	1,67,472	8,743	1,04,188	1,171	32,693	384	25,208	109	12,978
69,506	1,85,561	8,944	78,550	1,942	66,030	871	54,948	384	73,986
70,605	1,76,106	8,784	1,38,368	1,609	59,273	979	54,320	1,245	1,06,466
71,122	2,37,762	16,246	2,51,499	4,021	1,28,338	2,148	1,42,952	1,431	2,61,326
93,581	2,75,878	14,275	1,87,457	2,291	70,597	1,018	53,217	238	39,782
85,415	2,71,124	8,700	1,44,645	1,559	46,884	837	35,785	117	18,459
90,235	2,27,650	14,900	1,83,173	1,650	53,876	808	70,229	335	67,860
6,40,632	7,85,487	91,947	12,36,079	15,894	5,04,443	7,926	4,90,947	4,399	6,44,282

APPEN

Rent roll of Ryotwari Land according

Pattas.	*Below one acre.*	Between. *One and 2 acres.*	*2 and 3 acres.*	*3 and 4 acres.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				TINDIVANAM
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	10,149	12,843	15,191	9,106
Number of holdings	10,149	12,843	15,191	9,106
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–3–0	1–3–0	1–3–0	1–3–0
Wet	5–9–0	5–9–0	5–9–0	5–9–0
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	26,379	32,176	12,097	5,908
Number of holdings	10,415	10,895	5,261	4,083
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies=				
Dry	1–3–0	1–3–0	1–3–0	1–3–0
Wet	5–9–0	5–9–0	5–9–0	5–9–0
				GINGEE
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	2,415	16,612	14,446	3,910
Number of holdings	2,415	16,612	14,446	3,910
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–3–0	1–3–0	1–3–0	1–3–0
Wet	5–9–0	5–9–0	5–9–0	5–9–0
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	14,218	38,176	29,438	3,618
Number of holdings	3,614	15,123	10,762	1,453
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–3–0	1–3–0	1–3–0	1–3–0
Wet	5–9–0	5–9–0	5–9–0	5–9–0
				VILLUPURAM
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	8,920	5,001	7,870	13,560
Number of holdings	8,920	5,001	7,870	13,560
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–14–0	1–14–0	1–14–0	1–14–0
Wet	6–1–0	6–1–0	6–1–0	6–1–0
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	25,156	17,423	8,512	4,788
Number of holdings	9,715	2,150	4,260	4,150
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–14–0	1–14–0	1–14–0	1–14–0
Wet	6–1–0	6–1–0	6–1–0	6–1–0
				CUDDALORE
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	8,806	5,109	7,809	13,871
Number of holdings	8,806	5,109	7,809	13,871
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–14–0	1–14–0	1–14–0	1–14–0
Wet	6–1–0	6–1–0	6–1–0	6–1–0
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	18,087	6,125	8,098	5,173
Number of holdings	9,728	2,516	4,062	4,239
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–14–0	1–14–0	1–14–0	1–14–0
Wet	6–1–0	6–1–0	6–1–0	6–1–0
				CHIDAMBARAM
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	20,547	19,015	12,610	4,116
Number of holdings	20,547	19,015	12,610	4,116
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–6–6	1–6–6	1–6–6	1–6–6
Wet	9–15–9	9–15–9	9–15–9	9–15–9
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	35,846	30,118	8,016	6,112
Number of holdings	13,540	12,685	2,792	2,077
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–6–6	1–6–6	1–6–6	1–6–6
Wet	9–15–9	9–15–9	9–15–9	9–15–9

DIX II-A.

to limits of holdings in Fasli 1360.

Between 4 and 5 acres. (6)	5 and 10 acres. (7)	10 and 25 acres. (8)	25 and 50 acres. (9)	50 and 100 acres. (10)	Above 100 acres. (11)	Total. (12)
TALUK.						
6,619	6,005	5,979	1,272	917	305	68,386
6,619	6,005	5,979	1,272	917	305	68,386
1–3–0	1–3–0	1–3–0	1–3–0	1–3–0	1–3–0	
5–9–0	5–9–0	5–9–0	5–9–0	5–9–0	5–9–0	
6,335	12,475	9,708	3,742	1,942	581	1,11,343
4,990	3,622	2,925	1,591	928	269	44,979
1–3–0	1–3–0	1–3–0	1–3–0	1–3–0	1–3–0	
5–9–0	5–9–0	5–9–0	5–9–0	5–9–0	5–9–0	
TALUK.						
1,540	720	76	16	7	5	39,747
1,540	720	76	16	7	5	39,747
1–3–0	1–3–0	1–3–0	1–3–0	1–3–0	1–3–0	
5–9–0	5–9–0	5–9–0	5–9–0	5–9–0	5–9–0	
2,812	720	145	24	18	5	89,174
651	240	29	9	7	2	31,890
1–3–0	1–3–0	1–3–0	1–3–0	1–3–0	1–3–0	
5–9–0	5–9–0	5–9–0	5–9–0	5–9–0	5–9–0	
TALUK.						
5,230	4,210	6,982	2,499	769	338	55,379
5,230	4,210	6,982	2,499	769	338	55,379
1–14–0	1–14–0	1–14–0	1–14–0	1–14–0	1–14–0	
6–1–0	6–1–0	6–1–0	6–1–0	6–1–0	6–1–0	
3,158	3,342	4,726	1,920	395	220	69,640
1,305	1,470	1,270	1,800	104	44	26,268
1–14–0	1–14–0	1–14–0	1–14–0	1–14–0	1–14–0	
6–1–0	6–1–0	6–1–0	6–1–0	6–1–0	6–1–0	
ALUK.						
5,475	4,176	6,908	2,567	709	295	55,725
5,475	4,176	6,908	2,567	709	295	55,725
1–14–0	1–14–0	1–14–0	1–14–0	1–14–0	1–14–0	
6–1–0	6–1–0	6–1–0	6–1–0	6–1–0	6–1–0	
2,985	2,524	2,276	2,539	1,271	502	49,580
1,395	1,492	1,208	1,807	805	245	27,497
1–14–0	1–14–0	1–14–0	1–14–0	1–14–0	1–14–0	
6–1–0	6–1–0	6–1–0	6–1–0	6–1–0	6–1–0	
TALUK.						
3,202	1,710	983	196	63	18	62,460
3,202	1,710	983	196	63	18	62,460
1–6–6	1–6–6	1–6–6	1–6–6	1–6–6	1–6–6	
9–15–9	9–15–9	9–15–9	9–15–9	9–15–9	9–15–9	
2,637	1,207	463	93	18	188	84,698
923	317	132	36	3	3	22,599
1–6–6	1–6–6	1–6–6	1–6–6	1–6–6	1–6–6	
9–15–9	9–15–9	9–15–9	9–15–9	9–15–9	9–15–9	

APPEN

Rent roll of Ryotwari Land according to

Pattas.	*Below one acre.*	*Between.* *One and 2 acres.*	*2 and 3 acres.*	*3 and 4 acres.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				VRIDDHACHALAM
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	16,589	15,733	14,086	12,100
Number of holdings	16,589	15,733	14,086	12,100
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	2-2-3	2-2-3	2-2-3	2-2-3
Wet	7-3-7	7-3-7	7-3-7	7-3-7
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	27,589	25,672	17,087	8,971
Number of holdings	6,589	4,662	3,087	3,600
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	2-2-3	2-2-3	2-2-3	2-2-3
Wet	7-3-7	7-3-7	7-3-7	7-3-7
				KALLAKURICHI
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	15,386	41,578	3,218	3,129
Number of holdings	15,386	41,578	3,218	3,129
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	2-0-0	2-0-0	2-0-0	2-0-0
Wet	6-1-0	6-1-0	6-1-0	6-1-0
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	28,796	43,028	3,204	2,612
Number of holdings	11,099	17,352	1,238	1,115
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	2-0-0	2-0-0	2-0-0	2-0-0
Wet	6-1-0	6-1-0	6-1-0	6-1-0
				TIRUKOILUR
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	15,360	13,620	9,725	8,630
Number of holdings	15,360	13,620	9,725	8,630
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1-8-0	1-8-0	1-8-0	1-8-0
Wet	5-12-0	5-12-0	5-12-0	5-12-0
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	37,798	8,321	7,260	4,672
Number of holdings	16,798	4,338	3,260	2,672
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1-8-0	1-8-0	1-8-0	1-8-0
Wet	5-12-0	5-12-0	5-12-0	5-12-0
				WHOLE
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	98,172	129,511	84,955	68,422
Number of holdings	98,172	129,511	84,955	68,422
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1-9-6	1-9-6	1-9-6	1-9-6
Wet	6-10-9	6-10-9	6-10-9	6-10-9
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	213,869	201,039	93,712	41,854
Number of holdings	81,498	69,721	34,722	23,359
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1-9-6	1-9-6	1-9-6	1-9-6
Wet	6-10-9	6-10-9	6-10-9	6-10-0

DIX II-A—*cont.*

limits of holdings in fasli 1360—*cont.*

Between 4 *and* 5 *acres.*	5 *and* 10 *acres.*	10 *and* 25 *acres.*	25 *and* 50 *acres.*	50 *and* 100 *acres.*	*Above* 100 *acres.*	*Total.*
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
TALUK.						
7,624 7,624	5,706 5,706	9,180 9,180	1,461 1,461	879 879	298 298	83,656 3,656
2–2–3 7–3–7	2–2–3 7–3–7	2–2–3 7–3–7	2–2–3 7–3–7	2–2–3 7–3–7	2–2–3 7–3–7	
8,152 2,824	8,365 2,406	9,082 1,982	3,631 1,575	1,942 749	492 273	110,983 27,747
2–2–3 7–3–7	2–2–3 7–3–7	2–2–3 7–3–7	2–2–3 7–3–7	2–2–3 7–3–7	2–2–3 7–3–7	
TALUK.						
650 650	625 625	661 661	87 87	8 8	2 2	65,344 65,344
2–0–0 6–1–0	2–0–0 6–1–0	2–0–0 6–1–0	2–0–0 6–1–0	2–0–0 6–1–0	2–0–0 6–1–0	
440 148	420 136	465 176	50 19	2 1	. . . .	79,017 31,284
2–0–0 6–1–0	2–0–0 6–1–0	2–0–0 6–0–0	2–0–0 6–1–0	2–0–0 6–1–0	. . . .	
TALUK.						
6,942 6,942	5,323 5,323	11,020 11,020	1,362 1,362	710 710	311 311	73,003 73,003
1– 8–0 5–12–0	1– 8–0 5–12–0	1– 8–0 5–12–0	1– 8–0 5–12–0	1–8–0 5–12–0	1– 8–0 5–12–0	
3,120 2,160	4,752 1,706	5,805 2,805	1,585 585	780 380	521 221	74,614 34,925
1– 8–0 5–12–0	1– 8–0 5–12–0	1– 8–0 5–12–0	1– 8–0 5–12–0	1– 8–0 5–12–0	1– 8–0 5–12–0	
DISTRICT.						
37,282 37,282	28,475 28,475	41,789 41,789	9,460 9,460	4,062 4,062	1,572 1,572	5,03,700 5,03,700
1– 9–6 6–10–9	1–9 –6 6–10–9	1– 9–6 6–10–9	1– 9–6 6–10–9	1– 9–6 6–10–9	1– 9–6 6–10–9	
29,639 14,396	33,805 11,389	32,670 10,527	13,584 7,422	6,368 2,977	2,509 1,057	669,049 257,098
1– 9–6 6–10–9	1– 9–6 6–10–9	1– 9–6 6–10–9	1–9–6 6–10–9	1– 9–6 6–10–9	1– 9–6 6–10–9	

APPEN

Cropping in representative years

Taluk.	Cereals.						Pulses.	
	Paddy.	*Cholam.*	*Cumbu.*	*Ragi.*	*Varagu.*	*Others.*	*Horsegram.*	*Others.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tindivanam ..	50,241	14,938	6,354	11,274	30,665	2,718	217	1,751
Gingee	40,976	7,237	5,282	9,187	9,795	321	236	3,941
Villupuram	54,932	5,133	15,555	16,070	9,394	5,485	96	2,074
Cuddalore	57,419	99	18,135	11,949	10,331	3,768	3,725	5,348
Chidambaram ..	148,504	507	6,305	3,125	4,868	145	14	8,528
Vridhachalam ..	57,382	35,661	16,277	5,592	40,582	379	703	3,564
Kallakurichi ..	46,416	35,858	15,527	7,256	27,818	1,868	587	3,272
Tirukoilur	69,642	13,523	29,837	14,073	17,223	1,765	452	6,339
Total ..	**525,512**	**112,956**	**113,272**	**78,526**	**150,676**	**16,449**	**6,030**	**34,817**

APPEN

Agricultural stock

Taluk.	Cattle.					Buffaloes.				
	Males over 3 years.			*Females over 3 years.*	*3 years and under.*	*Males over 3 years.*			*Females over 3 years.*	*3 years and under.*
	Breeding bulls.	*Working bullocks.*	*Others.*	*Cows.*	*Young stock.*	*Breeding bulls.*	*Working bullocks.*	*Others.*	*Cows.*	*Young stock.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Tindivanam ..	.. 466	51,055	8,481	51,538	29,603	100	3,181	1,285	9,533	5,452
Gingee	.. 350	46,117	7,985	42,118	22,815	133	1,814	740	6,040	3,493
Villupuram ..	.. 161	43,064	8,561	47,724	29,392	72	3,051	646	8,055	4,546
Cuddalore.. ..	.. 493	48,288	9,239	57,642	46,399	124	3,880	1,184	12,221	8,427
Chidambaram ..	.. 426	52,972	7,029	47,500	35,350	242	11,702	1,989	19,694	13,493
Vriddhachalam..	.. 239	54,909	8,370	53,496	31,972	162	4,832	1,061	14,636	10,311
Kallakurichi ..	.. 506	71,254	9,640	59,529	37,793	285	3,024	1,262	9,466	7,055
Tirukoilur ..	.. 413	57,869	9,179	77,886	45,145	336	5,853	1,705	10,759	7,898
Total	**..3,054**	**42,528**	**68,484**	**437,433**	**278,469**	**1,454**	**37,337**	**9,872**	**90,404**	**60,675**

DIX III.

(average of three faslis ending 1360).

Fruit trees and vegetables.	*Condiments and spices.*	*Industrial crops.*		*oil seeds.*			*Miscellaneous.*	*Total first and second crops.*	*Area cropped more than once.*	*Net area cultivated.*
		Cotton.	*Tobacco.*	*Castor.*	*Gingelly.*	*Others.*				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1,900	791	703	7	28	2,387	60,980	4,269	189,223	19,760	169,463
1,080	760	185	7	46	1,344	62,554	1,837	144,788	18,106	126,682
2,148	411	4,972	6	6	6,837	31,538	6,630	161,287	30,580	130,707
5,827	274	1,869	26	15	6,160	38,075	13,919	176,939	34,714	142,225
2,276	750	24	413	12	5,085	15,071	3,929	199,556	31,039	168,517
3,045	2,147	299	216	382	11,959	55,522	6,069	239,779	20,629	219,150
1,284	1,197	86	368	156	3,042	66,067	3,298	214,100	26,507	187,593
1,547	419	752	210	119	5,306	69,054	4,356	234,617	49,409	185,208
19,107	**6,749**	**8,890**	**1,253**	**764**	**42,120**	**3,98,861**	**44,307**	**1,560,289**	**2,30,744**	**1,329,545**

DIX IV.

in 1950–51.

Sheep and goats.	*Horses and ponies.*	*Mules and donkeys.*	*Camels.*	*Ploughs.*	*Carts.*	*Sugarcane crushers.*	*Oil engines.*	*Boats.*	*Looms.*	*Indigovats.*
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
111,838	52	840	..	43,449	8,130	75	565	40	325	12
110,551	11	212	..	39.365	4,863	579	186	..	746	96
96,343	57	810	..	29,986	3,856	106	917	..	2,603	195
97,513	367	1,699	2	34,654	10,142	11	875	202	4,603	95
93,019	158	298	..	45,606	10,850	629	64	122	3,968	5
181,530	236	226	..	50,489	10,677	890	219	..	760	..
199,477	66	64	..	66.284	13,416	1,527	155	..	956	85
133,304	206	495	..	59,217	8,771	548	404	..	952	169
1,023,635	**1,153**	**4,644**	**2**	**369,050**	**70,705**	**4,365**	**8,385**	364	**14,913**	**637**

Water-supply

Taluk.	Works.	Government protective works. Irrigable area.	Average area irrigated. First crop.	Average area irrigated. Second crop.	Average area irrigated. Total.	Average revenue. Demand.	Average revenue. Remission. Amount.	Average revenue. Remission. Percentage on demand.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	PERCENTAGE.
Tindivanam.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingee ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Villupuram ..	Tirukoilur Anicut ..	6,446	6,250	1,263	7,513	40,365	..	..
Cuddalore ..	Do.	3,900	3,581	257	3,838	22,486	..	..
	Vanamadevi Anicut.	900	877	441	1,318	7,181	..	..
	Tiruvadi Anicut ..	5,800	5,712	2,311	8,023	45,448	..	..
	Thiruvendipuram Anicut.	2,100	2,053	891	2,944	16,722	..	..
	Sethiathope Anicut	7,300	6,900	1,800	8,700	41,163	..	..
Chidambaram.	Do.	31,073	29,946	6,254	36,200	2,15,493	..	..
	Vriddhachalam Anicut.	6,226	5,480	417	5,897	54,194	..	..
	Pelandurai Anicut..	10,878	9,334	842	10,176	63,547	..	..
	Coleroon Lower Anicut.	94,027	93,749	1,043	94,792	7,48,348	..	..
Vriddhachalam.	Pelandurai Anicut..	1,495	1,200	100	1,300	44,600	..	..
	Mahamathur Anicut.	4,459	3,500	350	3,850	16,549	..	..
	Tholudur Project ..	23,000	17,800	1,200	19,000	1,36,393	..	..
	Vriddhachalam Anicut.	3,350	2,500	450	2,950	25,719	..	..
	Kattumailur Anicut.	1,564	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kallakurichi	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirukoilur ..	Tirukoilur Anicut ..	15,982	12,857	4,262	17,119	1,13,217	864	0·80
	Total ..	**216,936**	**201,739**	**21,881**	**223,620**	**15,91,425**	**864**	**0.05**

APPEN

Number of minor works

Taluk.	Under 50 acres. Tanks. In repair.	Under 50 acres. Tanks. Out of repair.	Under 50 acres. Others. In repair.	Under 50 acres. Others. Out of repair.	From 50 to 200 acres. Tanks. In repair	From 50 to 200 acres. Tanks. Out of repair.	From 50 to 200 acres. Others. In repair.	From 50 to 200 acres. Others. Out of repair.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Tindivanam	150	10	120	..	280	..	22	..
Gingee	232	..	..	..	199	..	..	..
Villupuram	20	48	..	32	76	60	..	20
Cuddalore	72	..	30	..	71	43	..	..
Chidambaram ..	..	5	1	11	..	30	..	4
Vriddhachalam ..	70	89	5	4	40	102	..	..
Kallakurichi ..	93	2	52	..	168	52	..	..
Tirukoilur	68	192	4	62	46	158	3	25
Total ..	**705**	**346**	**212**	**109**	**880**	**445**	**25**	**49**

DIX V.

and Irrigation.

	Irrigation under Minor Works.						Irrigation under wells.			
	First crop.		Second crop.		Percentage of remission on demand.		Number.		Area irrigated.	
Occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.			In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)		(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
ACS.	ACS.	PERCENTAGE.	ACS.	PERCENTAGE.	PERCENTAGE.				ACS.	ACS.
50,210	37,595	74·8	19,373	38·6	41·5		6,648	..	5,708	..
34,696	32,602	94·0	16,236	46·8	..		17,822	..	8,800	..
160,739	38,742	24·1	22,514	14·0	..		9,100	..	12,778	..
195,931	28,812	14·7	8,507	4·3	..		5,419	..	72	..
..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
1,086	943	86·8	63	5·8	..		22	..	862	..
..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
28,948	23,400	80·8	1,000	3·4	..		3,889	..	2,461	..
..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
52,485	37,134	70·8	22,607	43·0	..		23,263	..	..	..
38,963	34,016	87·3	24,361	62·5	2·0		2,761	..	..	..
563,058	**233,244**	**41·4**	**114,661**	**20·4**	**21·9**		**68,924**	..	**30,681**	..

DIX V-A.

the ayacut of which is

From 200 to 500 acres.				500 acres and above.			
Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.	
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
85	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
30	60	..	1	2	6	..	..
27	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	5	..	..	2	2	..	..
43	..	..	..	..	..		
16	26	1	5	1	1	..	
236	**102**		**6**	**8**	**9**	..	..

APPEN

Holdings and revenue

Fasli.	Extent of holding. Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Assessment. Dry.	Wet.	Second crop.	Charge for water.	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866-67) ..	857,895	272,731		1,130,626	14,98,943	14,58,013	39,631	1,31,055	..	31,27,642
1277 (1867-68) ..	921,763	274,978		1,196,741	16,06,816	14,68,790	38,450	1,25,599	..	32,39,661
1278 (1868-69) ..	925,707	277,236	Not Available.	1,202,943	16,10,366	14,79,919	30,596	1,23,968	..	32,44,849
1279 (1869-70) ..	950,133	280,117		1,230,230	16,47,490	14,93,355	38,880	1,25,257	..	33,05,000
1280 (1870-71) ..	1,004,500	282,438		1,286,938	17,25,832	15,04,162	45,892	1,64,519	..	34,40,405
Average ..	**932,000**	**277,500**	..	**1,209,500**	**16,17,891**	**14,80,848**	**38,693**	**1,34,079**	..	**32,71,511**
1281 (1871-72) ..	923,616	280,529	65,091	1,269,236	15,77,653	14,93,665	41,461	1,72,550	1,16,184	34,01,513
1282 (1872-73) ..	905.069	279,158	63,612	1,247,839	15,38,984	14,86,960	45,348	2,17,804	1,23,693	34,12,789
1283 (1873-74) ..	856,194	277,027	73,265	1,207,386	14,09,671	14,81,401	42,794	2,02,282	1,20,662	33,16,810
1284 (1874-75) ..	889,034	280,503	97,374	1,266,911	15,09,949	14,94,148	1,45,682	2,74,028	1,66,952	35,91,659
1285 (1875-76) ..	950,334	283,955	12,187	1,246,476	16,03,380	15,10,527	69,077	2,48,922	36,045	34,67,951
Average ..	**904,849**	**280,415**	**62,306**	**1,247,570**	**15,39,928**	**14,93,340**	**68,873**	**2,23,297**	**1,12,707**	**34,38,145**
1286 (1876-77) ..	964,353	285,153	12,662	1,292,108	16,24,948	15,16,064	42,435	1,29,153	30,234	33,42,834
1287 (1877-78) ..	940,555	285,747	18,354	1,244,656	15,97,088	15,18,759	98,893	1,57,596	36,954	34,10,190
1288 (1878-79) ..	971,347	286,522	13,145	1,271,014	16,39,012	15,22,596	87,650	2,24,065	34,830	35,08,153
1289 (1879-80) ..	947,180	285,744	20,081	1,253,005	15,94,443	15,18,530	78,298	2,03,325	38,006	34,32,602
1290 (1880-81) ..	931,470	286,392	20,288	1,238,150	15,72,678	15,21,434	98,085	2,42,280	43,681	34,78,158
1291 (1881-82) ..	922,369	285,494	30,945	1,238,808	15,58,073	15,16,852	52,139	1,92,236	56,483	33,75,783
1292 (1882-83) ..	979,226	294,014	20,658	1,293,898	16,48,522	15,67,882	86,714	2,27,367	40,208	35,70,693
1293 (1883-84) ..	980,298	294,283	25,106	1,299,687	16,48,645	15,68,935	85,231	2,36,550	51,424	35,90,785
1294 (1884-85) ..	978,157	293,820	30,041	1,302,018	16,48,606	15,66,501	65,898	2,10,875	60,316	35,61,196
1295 (1885-86) ..	994,651	293,469	41,324	1,329,444	16,69,649	15,64,728	1,00,048	2,25,935	87,477	36,47,837
Average ..	**970,940**	**292,216**	**29,615**	**1,292,771**	**16,34,699**	**15,56,979**	**78,006**	**2,20,383**	**59,181**	**35,49,258**
1296 (1886-87) ..	1,027,583	293,859	62,840	1,384,232	17,10,087	15,66,831	1,00,929	2,60,399	1,51,102	37,53,348
1297 (1887-88) ..	1,048,501	299,198	40,230	1,387,929	17,22,787	15,89,527	1,09,709	2,81,648	75,436	37,79,107
1298 (1888-89) ..	1,055,854	315,480	61,058	1,432,392	16,96,247	16,59,730	1,41,381	2,64,460	95,480	38,57,298
1299 (1889-90) ..	1,074,313	321,654	85,063	1,481,030	16,96,258	16,89,978	81,450	2,15,709	1,22,240	38,05,635
1300 (1890-91) ..	1,085,406	332,846	85,372	1,503,624	16,52,973	17,57,810	1,20,367	2,04,624	1,20,857	38,56,631
Average ..	**1,058,321**	**312,607**	**66,913**	**1,437,841**	**16,95,671**	**16,52,775**	**1,10,767**	**2,45,368**	**1,05,823**	**38,10,404**
1301 (1891-92) ..	1,056,689	349,106	57,248	1,463,103	16,14,050	19,15,507	97,370	1,51,678	98,401	38,07,006
1302 (1892-93) ..	1,073,186	357,949	114,619	1,545,754	16,25,514	19,71,074	1,23,921	1,34,215	1,53,657	40.08,381
1303 (1893-94) ..	1,084,964	359,358	107,552	1,551,874	16,41,371	19,77,588	1,84,071	1,69,917	1,61,441	41,34,388
1304 (1894-95) ..	1,104,598	361,554	112,319	1,578,471	16,66,213	19,88,824	1,55,154	1,77,474	1,71,660	41,59.325
1305 (1895-96) ..	1,113,794	362,027	108,800	1,584,621	16,77,895	19,92,122	1,62,442	2,21,303	1,63,828	42,17,590
Average ..	**1,086,646**	**358,011**	**100,107**	**1,544,764**	**16,45,009**	**19,69,023**	**1,44,592**	**1,70,917**	**1,49,815**	**40,76,356**
1306 (1896-97) ..	1,110,064	362,716	86,214	1,558,994	16,70,801	19,94,552	1.34,005	2,05,397	1,29,666	41,34,421
1307 (1897-98) ..	1,115,353	362,922	107,885	1,586,160	16,76,029	19 95.791	1,58,667	2,14,823	1,52,076	41,98,206
1308 (1898-99) ..	1,110,507	363,093	78,401	1,552,001	16,68,882	19,96,678	1,94,038	2,38,241	1,26,138	42,24,577
1309 (1899-1900) ..	1,107,656	362,637	86,215	1,556,508	16,63,323	19,94,002	1,18,908	1,94,723	1,27,882	41,60,028
1310 (1900-01) ..	1,117,756	362,815	89,807	1,570,378	16,76,076	19,96,844	1,10,527	1,65,260	1,35,532	40,93,239
Average ..	**1,112,267**	**262,837**	**89,704**	**1,564,808**	**16,71,062**	**19,95,771**	**1,45,151**	**2,03,689**	**1,34,439**	**41,50,112**
1311 (1901-02) ..	1,141,472	363,004	114,503	1,619,579	17,03,165	20,00,190	1,33,322	2,11,740	1,72,040	42,21,457
1312 (1902-03) ..	1,159,431	364,267	152,069	1,675,767	17,23 523	20,03.512	1,37,883	2,24,947	2,07,832	42,97,696
1313 (1903-04) ..	1,204,127	365.713	127,172	1,697,012	17,69,394	20,09,933	1,60.326	2.79,110	1,87,683	44,06,646
1314 (1904-05) ..	1,208 189	366 014	86,701	1,660,904	17,75,407	20,11,226	88,019	1,97,227	1,45,381	42,17,860
1315 (1905-06) ..	1,215,840	366,430	98,752	1,681,022	17,84,216	20,13,516	1,09,379	2,83,085	1,43,837	43,94,033
Average ..	**1,185,812**	**365,206**	**115,839**	**1,666,157**	**17,51,181**	**20,07,675**	**1,37,906**	**2,39,222**	**1,71,555**	**43,07,538**
1316 (1906-07) ..	1,230,471	366,794	93,740	1,691 005	18,00,430	20,15,014	1,50.885	2.89,240	1,47,215	44,02,802
1317 (1907-08) ..	1,244,955	367.417	104,600	1,716,972	18,16,452	20,17,736	1,15,239	3,12,482	1,53,639	44,15,548
1318 (1908-09) ..	1,256,727	367,808	97,428	1,722,058	18,28,997	20,19,746	1,35 242	3.20,125	1,61,107	44,74,317
1319 (1909-10) ..	1,267,257	368,405	93,606	1,729,268	18,41,841	20,22,047	1,26,701	2,78,097	1,78,090	44,46,779
1320 (1910-11) ..	1,104,440	339,852	71,283	1,515,575	16,77,470	18,87,821	1,05,902	2,75,418	1,19,620	40,66,300
Average ..	**1,220,770**	**362,073**	**92,131**	**1,674,975**	**17,93,040**	**19,92,473**	**1,26,806**	**2,96,876**	**1,51,954**	**43,61,149**
1321 (1911-12) ..	1,113,164	340,647	65,392	1,519,203	16,87,475	18,91 697	1,17,598	2,75,625	98,395	40,70,790
1322 (1912-13) ..	1,119,804	340.832	72,775	1,533,411	16,96,739	18,92,394	86,450	2,81,088	1,00,519	40,60,190
1323 (1913-14) ..	1,126,485	341,295	65,312	1,533,092	17,05.702	18,94,424	1,02,475	2,92,772	98,935	40,04,508
1324 (1914-15) ..	1,132,157	341,943	69,929	1,544,029	17,10,527	18,97,260	1,49,097	3,35,901	1.05,945	41,98,730
1325 (1915-16) ..	1,136,843	341,938	58,823	1,537,606	17,15,765	18,97,697	1,12,576	2,64,445	1,19,455	41,00,038
Average ..	**1,125,691**	**341,331**	**66,446**	**1,533,468**	**17,03,342**	**18,94,694**	**1,13,679**	**2,90,566**	**1,04,650**	**41,06,831**
1326 (1916-17) ..	1,138,904	342,227	80,234	1,561,365	17,18,585	18,90,170	1,24,015	3,05,678	1,30,716	41,87,173
1327 (1917-18) ..	1,139,695	344,745	72,390	1,556,830	17,47.717	19,54,997	1,17,085	2,69,031	95,498	41,84,358
1328 (1918-19) ..	1,137,376	360,816	58,081	1,556,273	18,10,920	21,58,642	98,555	1,75,917	82,218	43,26,252
1329 (1919-20) ..	1,140,759	361,195	73,246	1,575,200	18,15,316	21,60,616	1,75,107	2,22,266	98,431	44,71,736
1330 (1920-21) ..	1,175,244	370,074	40,123	1,597,441	19,02,624	23,56,552	1,97,473	2,13,891	70,738	47,41,278
Average ..	**1,146,396**	**357,011**	**66,015**	**1,569,422**	**17,99,038**	**21,05,997**	**1,42,447**	**2,37,357**	**97,320**	**43,82,159**
1331 (1921-22) ..	1,172,684	386,804	14,370	1,574,358	19,07,868	26,02,589	1,16,244	1,64,863	66,099	48,57,663
1322 (1922-23) ..	1,181,442	392,335	11,409	1,585,186	19,67,375	26,61,068	1,94,985	1,76,283	65,681	50,66,292
1333 (1923-24) ..	1,186,666	394,455	11,515	1,592,636	19,74,093	26,75,672	1,18,450	1,55,299	63,601	49,87,115
1334 (1924-25) ..	1,192,704	394,752	12,032	1,599,488	19,81,440	26,77,465	99,775	1,64,044	67,056	49,89,780
1335 (1925-26) ..	1,196,177	394,876	8,178	1,599,231	19,86,034	26,82,933	1,99,405	2,01,792	61,076	51,31,240
Average ..	**1,185,935**	**392,644**	**11,601**	**1,590,180**	**19,63,363**	**26,60,125**	**1,45,772**	**1,72,456**	**64,703**	**50,06,418**
1336 (1926-27) ..	1,200,756	394,911	7,315	1,602,982	19,91,984	26,83,274	97,909	2,14,986	65,910	50,54,063
1337 (1927-28) ..	1,208,150	394,976	6,380	1,609,506	20,00,900	26,83,967	1,03,194	2,02,418	61,083	50,56,562
1338 (1928-29) ..	1,211,578	395,031	6,121	1,612,730	20,05,152	26,84,434	1,63,094	2,23,374	67,986	51,44,040
1339 (1929-30) ..	1,216,522	395,216	6,236	1,617,974	20,11,031	26,85,468	1,85,386	2,52,308	67,744	52,01,937
1340 (1930-31) ..	1,220,643	394,318	4,564	1,620,525	20,16,330	26,86,159	1,90,339	2,81,076	47,558	52,21,462
Average ..	**1,211,530**	**395,090**	**6,123**	**1,612,743**	**20,05,080**	**26,84,661**	**1,48,984**	**2,34,832**	**62,056**	**51,35,613**

DIX VI.

for a series of years.

Remission.										
Due to season.										
Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.	Fixed and other.	Total.	Net demand (current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of beriz deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand (Ryotwari)	Fasli.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
6,459	4,279	3,367	2,22,022	2,36,727	28,09,915	66,400	29,57,315	137	29,57,178	1276 (1866-67).
4,12,939	1,61,398	2,62,801	1,97,787	7,34,925	24,04,736	68,867	25,73,603	137	25,73,466	1277 (1867-68).
1,52,472	2, 19,435	2,39,150	2,03,857	8,14,014	25,29,935	64,789	24,94,724	137	24,94,587	1278 (1868-69).
51,834	23,586	9,929	2,49,887	3,35,236	29,69,764	1,04,235	30,73,999	137	30,73,862	1279 (1869-70).
7,671	1,083	5,751	2,62,968	2,77,473	31,62,932	1,16,448	32,79,380	137	32,79,243	1280 (1870-71).
66,275	**81,956**	**1,04,200**	**2,27,424**	**4,79,855**	**27,91,656**	**84,148**	**28,75,804**	**137**	**28,75,667**	Average.
4,469	1,961	3,444	2,53,579	2.63,453	31,38,060	50,311	31,88,401	137	31,88,264	1281 (1871-72).
2,500	.	4,964	2,53,995	2,61,459	31,51,330	59,934	32,11,264	137	32,11,127	1282 (1872-73).
48,037	73,064	1,31,499	2,34,414	4,87,014	28,29,796	54,733	28,84,529	137	28,84,392	1283 (1873-74).
2,887	1,180	6,788	2,63,197	2,74,052	33,17,607	1,13,799	34,31,406	137	34,31,269	1284 (1874-75).
45,370	1,18,336	1,32,277	2,47,983	5,43,966	29,23,985	90,020	30,14,005	137	30,13,868	1285 (1875-76).
20,653	**38,908**	**55,794**	**2,50,634**	**3,65,989**	**30,72,156**	**73,765**	**31,45,921**	**137**	**31,45,784**	Average.
3.07,466	2.36,395	48,512	2,22,151	8,14,524	25,28,310	83,390	26,11,700	137	26,11,563	1286 (1876-77).
50,103	1,11,228	10,808	2,50,867	4,23,006	29,87,184	95,309	30,82,493	137	30,82,356	1287 (1877-78).
23,481	9,363	4.710	2,66,824	3,04,378	32,03,775	1,36,461	33,40,236	137	33,40,099	1288 (1878-79).
77,264	32,125	10,048	2,56,415	3,75,852	30.56,750	1,74,632	32,31,382	137	32,31,245	1289 (1879-80).
1,989	369	16,700	2,68,458	2,87,516	31,90,642	1,03,037	32,93,679	137	32,93,542	1290 (1880-81)
33,798	21,562	10,149	2,58,151	3,23,660	30,52,123	67,094	31,19,217	147	31,19,070	1291 (1881-82).
44,117	44,875	58,293	2,67,101	4,14,386	31,56,307	68,548	32,24,855	67,606	31,57,249	1292 (1882-83).
20,207	17,925	18,280	2,74,062	3,30,474	32,69,311	1,32,255	33,92,566	67,354	33,25,212	1293 (1883-84).
43,603	28,849	1,66,562	2,62,461	5,01,475	30,59,721	79,428	31,39,149	66,653	30,72,496	1294 (1884-85).
18,326	1,399	12,967	2,77,405	3,10,187	33,37,650	75,339	34,12,989	68,084	33,44,905	1295 (1885-86).
32,010	**22,922**	**53,250**	**2,67,854**	**3,76,036**	**31,73,222**	**84,533**	**32,57,755**	**53,969**	**32,03,786**	Average.
22,608	8,018	7,799	2,80,709	3,19,134	34,34,214	54,317	34,88,531	67,550	34,20,981	1296 (1886-87).
733	22	9,892	2,59,618	2,70,265	35,08,842	57,039	35,65,881	67,538	34,98,343	1297 (1887-88).
143	126	3,045	1,93,113	1,96,427	36,60,871	51,333	37,12,204	68,060	36,44,144	1298 (1888-89).
66,730	26,622	4,233	3,06,264	4,03,849	34,01,786	52,970	34,54,756	68,562	33,86,194	1299 (1889-90).
32,493	19,184	5,207	2,16,198	273,082	35,83,549	54,893	36,38,442	67,960	35,70,482	1300 (1890-91).
24,512	**10,794**	**6,035**	**2,51,180**	**2,92,551**	**35,17,853**	**54,110**	**35,71,963**	**67,934**	**35,04,029**	Average.
13,456	17,531	5,040	54,061	90,088	37,87,008	49,128	38,36,136	2,25,885	36,10,251	1301 (1891-92).
56,366	1,22,926	3,448	53,700	2,36,440	37,71,941	64,289	38.36,230	2,06,884	36,29,346	1302 (1892-93).
1,905	1,679	974	38,108	42,666	40,92,122	87,315	41,79,037	73,066	41,05,971	1303 (1893-94).
5,661	5,557	150	19,360	30,728	41,28,597	1,24,864	42,53,461	70,096	41,83,365	1304 (1894-95).
..	31	512	12,509	13,052	42,04,538	1,10,956	43,15,494	66,533	42,48,961	1305 (1895-96).
15,478	**29,545**	**2,025**	**35,547**	**82,595**	**39,96,761**	**87,311**	**40,81,072**	**1,28,493**	**39,55,579**	Average.
7,987	3,815	589	8,256	20,647	41,13,774	1,08,414	42,22,188	72,004	41,50,184	1306 (1896-97).
24,092	62,126	1,239	5,058	92.515	41,05,781	1,12,995	42,18,776	70,551	41,48,225	1307 (1897-98).
3,243	1,727	14,762	3,577	23,309	42,01,268	1,07,773	40,09,041	68,646	32,40,395	1308 (1898-99).
83,389	1,19,272	6,093	2,938	2,12,292	38,87,736	1,31,438	40,19,174	72,365	39,46,809	1309 (1899-1900).
8,065	9,125	2,608	2,606	22,404	40,70,835	1,14,759	41,85,594	70,397	41,15,197	1310 (1900-01).
25,355	**39,213**	**5,178**	**4,487**	**74,233**	**40,75,879**	**1,15,076**	**41,90,955**	**70,793**	**41,20,162**	Average.
650	189	989	2,243	4,070	42,17,387	1,30,605	43,47,992	73,499	42,74,493	1311 (1901-02).
1,921	1,216	55	3,155	6,247	42,91.449	1,94,875	44,86,324	71,872	44,14.452	1312 (1902-03).
1,023	3,401	126	8,794	13,344	43,93,302	1,47,843	45,41,145	72,743	44,68,402	1313 (1903-04).
46,640	1,01,724	8,045	3,974	1,60,333	40,57,477	1,21,102	41,78,669	75,619	41,03,050	1314 (1904-05).
525	1,415	807	3,678	6,485	43,87,548	1,38,214	45,25,762	65,139	41,60,623	1315 (1905-06).
10,132	**21,589**	**2,016**	**4,369**	**38,106**	**42,69,433**	**1,46,546**	**44,15,978**	**71,774**	**43,44,204**	Average.
437	1,811	546	3,060	5,854	43,96,948	1,47,145	45,44,093	81,413	44,62,680	1316 (1906-07).
4,311	3,545	1,762	4,339	13,957	44,01,591	1,44,993	45.46.584	72,497	44,74,087	1317 (1907-08).
1,658	4,464	759	3,651	10,532	44,63,785	1,74,993	46,38,778	72,759	45,66,019	1318 (1908-09).
4,017	29,655	1,604	3,027	38,303	44,08,476	1,32,549	45,41,025	72,835	44,68,190	1319 (1909-10).
123	775	332	2,410	3,630	40,62,670	1,69,993	42,32,663	63,415	41,60,248	1320 (1910-11).
2,109	**8,050**	**999**	**3,297**	**14,455**	**43,36,694**	**1,53,935**	**45,00,629**	**72,584**	**44,28,045**	Average.
48	233	252	2,766	3,299	40,67,491	1,85,326	42,52,817	57,410	41,95,407	1321 (1911-12).
442	969	1,513	2,032	4,956	40,55,231	1,85,385	42.40,619	68.977	41,71,642	1322 (1912-13).
4,532	464	30,635	1,970	37,601	40,56,907	1,86,877	42,43,784	55,920	41,87,864	1323 (1913-14).
119	448	1,124	2,008	3,699	41,95,031	1,90,731	43,85,762	69,705	43,16,057	1324 (1914-15).
32,405	31,780	7,023	1,254	72,462	40,37,476	1,48,243	41,85,719	57,542	41,28,177	1325 (1915-16).
7,509	**6,779**	**8,109**	**2,006**	**24,403**	**40,82,428**	**1,79,312**	**42,61,740**	**61,911**	**41,99,829**	Average.
2,294	1,666	1,964	1,384	7,308	41,79,865	1,74,204	43,54,069	64,089	42,89,980	1326 (1916-17).
637	263	175	925	2,000	41,82,538	2,46,410	44,28,768	57,838	43,70,930	1327 (1917-18).
32,831	44,835	6,059	3,047	86,772	42,39,480	1,98,659	44,38,139	68,855	43,69,284	1328 (1918-19).
..	7	93	2,686	2,786	44,68,950	1,97,344	46,66,294	68,645	45,07,649	1329 (1919-20).
..	138	409	9,569	10,116	47,31,162	1,98,558	49,29,720	64,346	48,65,374	1330 (1920-21).
7,152	**9,382**	**1,740**	**3,522**	**21,706**	**43,60,363**	**2,03,035**	**45,63,393**	**64,755**	**44,98,643**	Average.
1,556	7,927	558	27,273	37,314	48,20,349	2,50,169	50,70,518	63,962	50,06,556	1331 (1921-22).
..	1,088	36	5,743	6,867	50,59,425	2,73,026	53,32,451	85,032	52,46,810	1332 (1922-23).
6,170	16,952	577	5,509	29,208	49,57,907	2,60,575	52,18,482	70,399	51,48,083	1333 (1923-24).
2,434	8,773	84	4,235	15,526	49,74,254	2,79,049	52,53,303	70,183	51,83,120	1334 (1924-25).
12	671	..	4,633	5,316	51,25,924	3,76,565	55,02,489	69,307	54,33,182	1335 (1925-26).
2,034	**7,082**	**251**	**9,479**	**18,846**	**49,87,572**	**2,87,877**	**52,75,449**	**71,897**	**52,03,552**	Average.
35,892	86,493	3,767	5,076	1,31,228	49,22,835	3,18,763	52,41,598	69,305	51,72,293	1336 (1926-27).
25,083	37,509	2,840	4,200	69,632	49,86,930	2,90,707	52,77,637	68,929	52,08,708	1337 (1927-28).
	..	82	2,845	2,927	51,41,113	2,74,990	54,16,103	73,524	53,42,579	1338 (1928-29).
..	..	63	2,859	2,922	51,99,015	3,07,422	55,06,437	74,926	54,31,511	1339 (1929-30).
9,838	56,100	1,703	3,316	70,987	51,50,475	2,57,471	54,07,946	71,584	53,36,362	1340 (1930-31).
14,168	**36,020**	**1,691**	**3,665**	**55,539**	**50,80,074**	**2,89,870**	**53,69,94**	**71,654**	**52,98,290**	Average.

APPEN

Holdings and revenue

Fasli.		Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
		Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous Cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second crop.	Charge for water.	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1341 (1931–32)	..	1,219,773	395,442	16,149	1,631,364	20,14,340	26,86,853	1,54,498	2,51,908	90,745	51,98,344
1342 (1932–33)	..	1,121,807	395,611	16,132	1,633,550	20,16,230	26,88,402	1,64,562	2,66,077	96,210	52,31,481
1343 (1933–34)	..	1,221,589	395,666	25,432	1,642,687	20,15,507	26,88,248	98,736	3,26,955	1,04,272	52,33,718
1344 (1934–35)	..	1,217,807	395,579	22,533	1,635,919	20,10,280	26,88,355	63,414	3,03,024	1,15,832	51,80,905
1345 (1935–36)	..	1,212,995	396,255	25,161	1,634,411	20,03,283	26,92,044	78,177	2,87,224	1,15,619	51,76,287
Average	..	**1,218,794**	**395,711**	**21,081**	**1,635,586**	**20,11,928**	**26,88,780**	**1,11,865**	**2,87,038**	**1,04,536**	**52,04,147**
1346 (1936–37)	..	1,210,506	395,862	25,607	1,631,975	20.00,530	26,89,784	59,069	2,73,152	1,19,979	51,42,520
1347 (1937–38)	..	1,211,063	395,889	28,667	1,636,219	20,01,979	26,90,208	2,31,235	2,17,265	1,20,406	52,60,913
1348 (1938—39)	..	1,212,108	395,991	30,801	1,638,990	20,02,374	26,93,171	93,248	1,83,671	89,837	50,62,301
1349 (1939–40)	..	1,211,789	396,040	29,529	1,637,358	20,02,064	26,93,253	1,61,050	2,23,155	1,15,741	51,95,263
350 (1940–41)	..	1,211,658	396,114	28,713	1,638,465	20,01,886	26,94,024	2,00,770	2,53,675	1,11,169	52,61,524
Average	..	**1,211,563**	**395,979**	**28,663**	**1,636,205**	**20,01,732**	**26,92,088**	**1,49,074**	**2,30,184**	**1,11,426**	**51,84,504**
1351 (1941–42).	..	1,211,678	396.148	27,528	1,635.354	20,01,837	26.94,243	1,23.678	2,44,505	72,750	51,37,013
1352 (1942–43)	..	1,212.085	396.213	31,560	1,639,858	20,02,119	26.94,955	1,41,053	2,72,889	71,859	51,82,875
1353 (1943–44)	..	1.212,230	396,263	33,669	1,642,162	20,02,420	26,95,244	2,31,050	2,99,847	75,164	53,03,725
1354 (1944–45)	..	1,212,221	396.307	36,533	1,645,061	20,02,393	26,95,560	1,75,178	2,89,156	84,548	52,46,835
1355 (1945–46)	..	1,212,195	396,158	38,139	1,646,492	20,02,493	26,95,989	1,09,768	2,83,042	89,403	51,80,695
Average	..	**1,212,082**	**396,218**	**33,486**	**1,641,786**	**20,02,252**	**26,95,198**	**1,56,145**	**2,77,888**	**78,745**	**52,10,229**
1356 (1946–47)	..	1,212,301	396,177	40,102	1,648,580	20,02,687	26,96,129	1,82,956	2,77,010	92,001	52,50,783
1357 (1947–48)	..	1,212,440	395,952	39,157	1,647,549	20,02,652	27,15.927	1,50.044	2,87.410	99,510	52,55,543
1358 (1948–49)	..	1,212,416	396,197	31,694	1,640.307	20,02,967	27.16 231	1,13,913	2,60,400	1 12,204	52,05,715
1359 (1949–50)	..	1,212,712	396,313	46,943	1,655,968	20.03,689	27,57,851	1,23,744	2.41,416	1,61,159	52,86,859
1360 (1950–51)	..	1.216,714	397,211	44,413	1,658.338	20.10,128	27,62,506	1,13,234	2,31,946	2,01,107	53,18,921
Average	..	**1,213,316**	**3,96,370**	**40,462**	**1,650,148**	**20,04,425**	**27,29,729**	**1,36,578**	**2,59,636**	**1,33,196**	**52,63,564**

DIX VI—*cont.*

for a series of years—*cont.*

Remission. Due to season. Waste. (12)	Remission. Due to season. Withered crop. (13)	Remission. Due to season. Others. (14)	Remission. Flexed and others. (15)	Remission. Total. (16)	Net demand (current). (17)	Miscellaneous revenue. (18)	Total revenue demand. (19)	Amount of bariz deductions for religious institutions. (20)	Settled demand (ryot-wari). (21)	Fasli. (22)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
141	1,631	755	32,715	35,242	51,63,102	1,73,633	53,36,735	38,894	52,97,841	1341 (1931–32).
75	523	180	18,575	19,353	52,12,128	1,63,660	53,75,788	52,076	53,23,712	1342 (1932–33).
8,593	34,166	8,816	3,155	54,730	51,78,988	1,58,472	53,37,460	68,297	52,69,163	1343 (1933–34).
1,888	7,448	2,068	3,615	15,019	51,65,886	1,42,133	53,08,019	66,615	52,41,404	1344 (1934–35).
1,742	2,831	766	3,539	8,878	51,67,409	1,49,442	53,16,851	72,393	52,44,458	1345 (1935–36).
2,488	**9,320**	**2,517**	**12,320**	**26,645**	**51,77,502**	**1,56,468**	**53,34,970**	**59,655**	**52,75,315**	Average.
12,055	39,083	16,555	3,602	71,295	50,71,225	1,55,347	52,26,572	65,048	51,61,524	1346 (1936–37).
444	34,711	8,186	3,587	46,928	52,13,985	1,61,610	53,75,595	69,621	53,05,974	1347 (1937–38).
64,950	4,96,293	2,03,675	2,053	766,971	42,95,330	1,50,246	44,45,576	60,525	43,85,051	1348 (1938–39).
12,402	51,258	29,778	2,006	95,444	50,99,819	1,54,565	52,54,384	83,113	51,71,271	1349 (1939–40).
227	1,146	1,958	4,421	7,752	52,53,772	1,57,853	54,11,625	75,487	53,36,138	1350 (1940–41).
18,016	**1,24,498**	**53,030**	**3,134**	**1,97,678**	**49,86,826**	**1,55,924**	**51,42,750**	**70,759**	**50,71,991**	**Average.**
6,773	17,705	18,697	4,527	47,702	50,89,311	2,33,408	53,22,719	72,917	52,49,802	1351 (1941–42).
10,413	8,708	9,424	5,081	33,626	51,49,251	2,17,335	53,66,586	80,768	52,85,816	1352 (1942–43).
..	1,898	6,552	4,225	12,675	52,91,050	2,27,046	55,18,096	73,630	54,44,466	1353 (1943–44).
4,310	8,283	5,108	4,127	21,828	52,25,007	2,20,365	54,45,372	76,426	53,68,946	1354 (1944–45).
10,151	60,130	42,095	4,067	1,16,443	50,64,252	2,10,722	52,74,974	77,245	51,97,729	1355 (1945–46).
6,329	**19,345**	**16,375**	**4,406**	**46,455**	**51,63,774**	**2,21,775**	**53,85,549**	**76,197**	**53,09,352**	Average.
538	2,536	15,038	3,968	22,080	52,28,703	2,47,132	54,75,835	71,892	54,03,943	1356 (1946–47).
1,46,124	8,40,653	4,57,592	4,019	14,48,388	38,07,155	1,30,853	39,38,008	73,478	38,64,530	1357 (1947–48).
1,08,505	12,35,972	3,14,454	3,454	16,62,385	35,43,330	1,53,652	36,96,982	74,111	36,22,871	1358 (1948–49).
1,32,054	8,06,180	2,35,653	4,238	11,78,125	41,08,734	1,91,068	42,99,802	72,716	42,27,086	1359 (1949–50).
2,25,945	7,81,339	2,60,781	4,366	12,72,431	40,46,400	1,48,901	41,05,481	66,639	41,28,842	1360 (1950–51).
1,22,633	**7,33,336**	**2,56,704**	**4,009**	**11,16,682**	**41,46,882**	**1,74,339**	**43,21,221**	**71,767**	**42,49,454**	**Average.**

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the normal monthly temperature recorded at Cuddalore based on data up to 1951.

Month. (1)	*Mean temperature in °F.* (2)	*Mean range in °F.* (3)	*Highest temperature in °F.* (4)	*Lowest temperature in °F.* (5)
January	75·5	12·6	89	63
February	74·6	16·6	89	62
March	85·5	14·5	95	66
April	83·7	12·5	99	72
May	87·7	14·5	105	75
June	89·0	18·0	104	75
July	86·6	16·1	101	72
August	86·5	16·9	102	72
September	84·9	14·3	99	72
October	84·9	14·8	97	71
November	79·8	10·7	92	68
December	76·5	14·1	89	68
Average	82·8	14·6	..	..

APPENDIX VIII.

Average rainfall of the district in inches.

Year (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)	Total. (14)
1870	0·19	0·06	..	..	0·22	3·02	3·08	8·48	3·65	11·13	8·78	5·47	44·11
1871	1·24	0·61	0·77	0·21	2·45	1·79	2·73	3·86	3·81	6·72	15·09	2·49	46·74
1872	..	0·17	0·26	2·46	6·11	1·20	6·01	6·57	3·62	6·57	18·84	6·82	58·43
1873	0·02	7·27	..	2·57	1·65	1·40	1·62	2·98	3·96	11·85	6·49	0·87	41.65
1874	..	..	0·07	0·28	5·30	3·06	4·13	5·50	10·89	8·99	6·66	2·59	47·47
1875	0·44	..	6·12	0·86	2·30	0·95	1·96	9·95	6.60	4·12	4·63	1·79	33·72
1876	0·01	..	0·04	1·43	1·91	2·47	2·69	6·94	2·71	2·01	5·24	0·53	25·98
1877	..	..	..	0·04	6·58	1·47	1·36	1·30	8·18	10·10	8·87	8·47	46·37
1878	0·36	..	1·46	0·76	2·15	2·41	2·95	6·39	8·43	2·73	7·44	1·32	34·91
1879	0·76	..	..	0·25	1·49	3·86	6·72	4·55	4·35	6·56	3·08	2.94	36·02
1880	0·60	0·40	..	0·64	1·77	1·07	3·00	5·33	4·66	8.75	17·39	3·72	47.33
1881	0·51	..	0·02	..	0·53	1·22	1·65	4·84	6·78	0·97	5·48	4·74	26·74
1882	2·06	..	..	0·64	1·95	1·33	2·04	7·26	3·62	5·09	11·73	0·71	33·43
1883	0·13	0·40	..	0·07	0·91	2·41	2·06	4·30	3·18	12·67	8·33	4·06	38·76
1884	1·01	..	..	0·13	1·18	1·24	0·78	5·30	4·10	15·00	27·09	18·52	74.35
1885	0·03	..	1·38	..	0·51	1·21	1·84	5·86	8·11	9·18	13·04	6·30	47·46
1886	1·04	..	0·47	..	6·04	3·60	2·78	8·00	6·18	5·98	5·65	2·88	42·62
1887	..	..	1·25	0·16	1·96	2·63	2·17	8·00	4·71	19·69	13·16	10·32	63·93
1888	0·13	..	..	0·40	6·58	1·08	3·02	5·64	4·56	10·56	8·76	8·74	48·50
1889	0·32	..	..	0·93	1·04	2·85	7·03	4·64	4·15	4·47	2·68	5·16	33·26
1890	0·61	..	..	0·69	0·89	3·98	3·80	4·22	6·78	6·99	4·82	0·93	33·72
1891	1·52	2·28	0·02	0·14	1·70	1·51	0·54	1·97	3·54	13 28	4·66	11·49	42 64
1892	0·16	0·23	..	0·43	1·00	1·23	4·99	8·25	4·72	2·63	3·96	2·78	29 35
1893	0·24	0·12	2·07	0·51	0·97	3·48	4·58	3·82	4·68	6·49	22 74	1·42	50·09
1894	1·14	1·55	0·21	2·15	1·23	2·02	3·50	9·46	5·85	6·59	7·82	2·27	42·79
1895	0·03	..	..	1·13	0·81	0·67	4·52	6·64	10·84	18·54	7·31	9·07	59·56
1896	0·25	..	..	..	0·72	1·11	0·73	3·29	6·92	3·21	15·34	11·48	43·05
1897	0·10	2·61	0·04	0·46	1·19	2·48	2·38	9·44	8 69	4·60	3.70	1·19	36·88
1898	0·22	0·48	..	0·74	1·35	1·93	2·81	6·12	10·93	9·56	25 29	11·14	70·57
1899	0·30	0·39	0·02	4·97	2·51	0·95	2·12	2·96	4·71	17·76	2·55	1·98	41·22
1900	0·15	0·20	..	3·31	0·91	0·88	4·72	3·23	8·82	7·31	7·22	4·52	40·97
1901	0·89	4·20	0,21	0·21	2·26	1·78	2·96	5·18	8·32	4·77	13·23	4·06	48.07
1902	2·37	0·96	0·09	0·04	1·92	0·98	3·26	3·25	4·73	12·11	10 18	16·59	58·49
1903	1·56	0·30	..		4·76	2·15	3·46	4·51	11·18	4·10	7·45	11·58	51·05
1904	1·53	..	..	0·21	3·58	0·43	4·83	3·47	5·60	8·77	1·32	4·08	83·42
1905	0·40	0·14	0·37	2·60	2·32	1·96	2·83	6·89	3·95	17·35	7·28	0·06	46·25
1906	4·07	0·73	0·38	..	0·38	1·62	4·27	7·47	3·75	7·26	16·72	11·37	58·02
1907	0·03	0·04	0·32	1·88	1·28	1·27	3.08	3·67	7·24	8·11	16·60	2·92	46·41
1908	0·41	1·67	0·23	0·08	1·49	1·61	2·97	3·87	8·89	19·90	3·77	3·24	46·13
1909	5·08	0·33	..	1·49	4·35	1.99	2·27	10·25	3·98	3·45	2·05	0·63	40·85
1910	0·12	1·09	..	0·65	1·78	1 60	6·93	7·58	3·54	13·96	5·25	0·01	42·51
1911	0·06	0·01	..	0·54	1·21	1.61	3·65	3.26	9·53	5·59	11·50	6·94	43·80
1912	0·40	0·02	0·13		0·99	0 95	1·66	6·53	4·20	9 65	15 78	0·82	41·20
1913	0·01	0·03	..	0·31	1·04	0 78	0·90	5·86	8·72	11·56	19·93	13·14	62·28
1914	0·52	0·07	..	2·65	1·86	1.40	0 93	8·65	7·81	16·47	9·65	10·01	60·02
1915	2·91	1·86	1·44	0·42	1·14	0 53	4·86	4·40	4·54	2·41	9·64	4·24	38·38
1916	..	0·47	..	0·23	0·56	0·88	6·59	5·42	3·15	13·99	10·71	1·78	-3·78
1917	0·57	0·39	0·06	0·06	1·77	3·72	2·03	6·95	4·73	4·28	9·54	0·29	35·09
1918	2·97	0·41	0·24	..	2·07	2·85	2·38	2·26	3·15	1·17	21 07	6 02	44·69
1919	0·41	.	0·32	1·08	2·53	1.52	4·18	2·99	6·96	4·58	17·24	8·16	49·97
1920	0·61	0·14	..	1·51	1·44	1·03	2·46	4·92	7·70	6·49	27·30	0·01	62·61
1921	8·99		..	1·44	0.60	2.14	4·99	6·77	2·76	12·92	1 92	2·79	45 32
1922	2 77	0·23	..	0·42	2 02	2·05	2 91	6·56	6·27	8·69	17·59	3 58	53·09
1923	12 21	..	2 20	0·59	0·29	1·88	1·21	1·41	5·09	16·40	1·42	4·78	47·48
1924	3·31	.	0 94	0·10	1·42	0.76	2 57	5·08	10 27	5·02	7·84	2 19	39·50
1925	1·10	0·03	3·34	0·14	2·48	1.97	1·99	6·55	2·43	9 90	13·48	12·64	56·05
1926	7·06	..	0·25	0 77	0·77	1·54	1.81	3·16	4·63	7·29	8 49	1·64	37·44
1927	0 51	0 42	0 01	1·08	2·34	3.98	2 28	2·94	4·48	3·59	10·16	2·46	34·2[illegible]
1928	1 32	1·18	0·65	0·89	1·12	1.57	2·94	8 83	5·10	11·13	13·69	0·37	57·79
1929	0 62	0·76	..	2·46	0·39	2.06	2·01	6 96	4·15	7·53	13·54	4·50	44·98
1930	5·30	3·60	0·80	0·06	7·55	2·71	1 66	4·45	3·44	1 57	8·38	1·81	61·03
1931	1·10	..	..	6·81	0·80	1·93	2·57	3·43	4·52	4·95	10 03	24·94	65·08
1932	0·13	0·06	0·05	2·86	2·55	1·35	1·43	4·52	4·73	8·86	14·69	6 20	47·43
1933	0 01	..	5·93	0·59	3·35	1·07	1·99	4·93	3·20	6 82	6 75	9·95	44·59
1934	3·64	..	..	0 49	0·39	2·16	3·60	5·39	3 34	18·23	4·63	1·51	43·38
1935	3·09	0·02	0·20	0·70	0·46	1·65	1·36	7.05	4·07	9·10	8·48	8·37	44·56
1936	0·05	1·68	1·65	1·40	1·29	1·73	3·87	4·79	3·33	2 37	13·93	4·29	40·08
1937	0·89	9·03	2·15	1·49	1·11	0·70	1·87	6·50	4·63	10·63	15·01	0·97	56 01
1938	0·06	2·22	1·77	0·58	1·97	2·86	2.87	0·71	6·36	5·73	11·63	1·43	34·19
1939	2·16	..	0·61	8·74	1·44	1·42	0·67	2·90	4·70	9·70	14·67	0·78	47·72
1940	0·14	..	0·35	0·06	3·21	2·93	1·27	3·29	5·79	6·64	12·09	7·31	54·68
1941	1·77	0·30	..	0·91	1·37	1·36	2·63	4·03	5·56	7·48	10·60	8·34	47·65
1942	0·12	..	..	2·70	0·41	1·19	1·34	5·71	10 22	5·30	12·70	5·12	34·10
1943	3 80	1·23	0·06	2·79	24·41	1·28	1 76	6·25	6·41	12 41	16·16	5·75	71·31
1944	1·45	1·73	2·86	0·38	0 81	3.23	4·47	3·50	3·48	4·84	19·32	7·58	53·65
1945	0·08	0·03	0·30	1·88	0·45	0·44	2 88	6·93	3·44	5·17	13·62	0·19	35·41
1946	1·44	.	0·55	0·55	2·63	1·50	3·73	3·09	6 57	7·76	17·68	17·46	62·66
1947	5·23	0·38	0·10	0·92	0·61	1·56	4·88	3·14	7·55	7 95	2·29	0·64	36·26
1948	3·63	1·12	0·24	0·78	1·24	1·19	3.86	2·16	5·20	4·20	3·81	2·49	30·92
1949	0·02	.	..	0·26	1·59	3·83	5·03	7·63	3·21	3 09	4·13	0·03	28·80
Average 1870–1949.	1·49	0·55	0·47	1·04	2·17	1·82	2·97	5·37	5·80	8·51	10·55	5·27	46·01
		2·51		3·21				15·96			24·33		
1950	0·16	1·78	0·34	0·01	3·14	1·71	2·08	4·36	4·77	4·99	4·54	4·28	33·16

APPENDIX VIII-A.

[Average number of wet days.]

Years.	January.	February	March.	April.	May.	June	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1870	1	..	..	..	1	6	6	9	4	7	10	4	48
1871	2	1	1	1	3	8	5	5	8	9	12	3	53
1872	..	..	1	1	2	1	7	10	5	6	15	8	56
1873	..	3	..	2	2	3	4	6	6	16	10	2	54
1874	..	..	..	1	5	5	8	8	11	11	7	4	60
1875	1	..	..	2	4	2	3	11	3	6	8	3	46
1876	..	..	..	1	3	4	6	9	4	3	5	1	38
1877	..	..	..	..	5	3	3	3	12	12	10	8	56
1878	1	..	..	1	3	2	4	10	8	4	7	4	44
1879	2	..	2	..	2	6	9	6	7	10	3	3	50
1880	1	1	..	1	3	3	5	8	6	10	17	6	61
1881	1	..	..	..	1	3	2	8	8	1	9	7	40
1882	3	..	..	1	3	3	4	8	5	6	11	2	46
1883	1	..	..	..	2	4	5	5	4	11	9	5	46
1884	1	..	..	..	2	2	2	7	6	12	16	7	55
1885	..	..	1	..	1	8	4	8	7	10	7	8	49
1886	1	..	1	..	5	6	5	8	7	10	7	5	55
1887	..	..	1	1	2	6	4	9	6	13	14	8	64
1888	..	..	..	1	5	2	4	8	6	11	12	6	55
1889	1	..	..	1	2	5	7	8	6	6	4	5	45
1890	2	..	..	1	1	5	6	7	7	9	7	2	47
1891	2	4	..	..	3	3	1	5	5	14	7	11	55
1892	..	..	..	1	2	5	6	12	6	3	2	4	41
1893	1	..	3	1	2	4	8	5	6	6	17	2	55
1894	1	2	..	2	3	2	6	12	8	9	10	4	59
1895	..	..	..	2	2	1	7	8	10	17	10	4	61
1896	1	..	..	..	2	2	2	7	8	5	15	10	52
1897	1	3	..	1	2	3	5	12	11	5	5	3	51
1898	1	1	..	1	2	4	5	9	11	12	15	7	68
1899	..	..	..	6	3	2	4	6	7	12	5	2	47
1900	1	..	..	4	2	2	6	5	10	7	8	8	58
1901	2	4	1	1	3	3	6	9	9	6	13	6	63
1902	3	2	..	..	3	2	6	9	7	13	14	10	69
1903	2	1	..	..	6	3	5	7	13	6	10	8	61
1904	2	..	..	1	4	1	7	6	6	10	2	5	44
1905	1	..	1	3	3	4	4	9	5	13	12	..	55
1906	2	1	1	..	..	3	6	11	6	9	12	9	60
1907	..	..	1	3	2	3	3	6	8	8	12	4	50
1908	1	2	..	1	3	8	5	7	9	12	2	3	48
1909	5	1	..	3	5	3	7	12	10	4	3	1	54
1910	1	1	..	1	3	3	9	11	5	12	7	..	53
1911	..	..	..	1	2	3	6	4	10	7	9	7	49
1912	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	10	6	11	9	1	45
1913	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	7	9	11	11	11	56
1914	2	..	..	2	3	2	2	10	7	17	9	7	61
1915	4	2	2	1	2	1	7	6	6	3	11	4	49
1916	1	..	..	..	1	2	8	7	5	11	9	5	49
1917	1	2	..	--	3	6	5	10	7	6	12	2	54
1918	4	1	..	..	4	5	4	5	6	3	17	7	56
1919	1	..	1	1	4	4	6	6	10	7	11	8	59
1920	6	..	..	2	2	2	5	7	10	10	18	..	62
1921	7	..	..	2	1	4	7	9	4	14	3	3	54
1922	4	1	..	1	3	3	6	8	8	11	14	2	61
1923	7	..	2	1	..	4	3	4	8	14	2	8	58
1924	4	..	2	..	2	2	6	7	10	8	9	4	54
1925	2	..	3	..	4	4	3	11	4	9	15	12	67
1926	5	..	..	1	2	3	3	6	6	9	6	3	44
1927	1	1	..	2	3	5	6	5	6	4	11	4	48
1928	8	2	1	1	2	3	5	11	6	18	11	7	65
1929	1	1	..	4	1	4	4	10	6	10	10	8	59
1930	4	3	1	..	4	5	3	6	5	18	7	3	59
1931	2	..	..	4	1	3	5	6	5	7	11	15	59
1932	..	..	..	2	3	3	3	7	6	11	14	7	56
1933	..	..	3	1	2	2	3	6	5	10	7	4	44
1934	4	..	..	1	1	3	7	6	4	15	5	4	50
1935	4	..	..	1	1	2	4	9	5	9	9	6	50
1936	..	3	3	1	2	3	6	7	5	4	15	5	54
1937	1	..	2	3	2	2	4	7	6	11	14	2	54
1938	..	4	3	1	3	5	4	8	7	5	2	3	45
1939	3	..	1	4	1	3	2	4	7	12	12	2	51
1940	1	..	1	2	5	5	3	7	8	8	20	5	65
1941	1	1	..	2	2	8	5	7	9	11	14	4	59
1942	..	..	..	3	1	2	3	8	11	6	4	10	48
1943	4	2	..	2	7	3	4	9	8	12	5	7	63
1944	3	2	4	1	1	4	5	5	5	7	17	9	63
1945	..	..	1	2	1	1	4	8	6	7	10	1	41
1946	2	..	1	..	5	4	5	8	8	11	16	13	73
1947	6	1	2	2	1	3	6	5	8	10	4	1	49
1948	3	1	..	2	2	2	7	5	6	6	10	4	48
1949	..	..	..	1	3	6	9	8	6	5	7	..	45
Average 1870—1942.	2	1	..	1	3	3	5	8	7	9	10	5	54
	3			4		23				24			
1950	2	2	1		6	4	6	10	8	8	6	2	56

APPENDIX IX.

[Variation of rainfall in inches, 1870–1949].

Recording Station.	Year or period.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Gingee	Maximum 1943	2·62	1·00	33·77	1·47	2·61	4·86	4·11	11·17	5·68	1·24	68·58
	Minimum 1883	0·55	..	1·30	3·45	1·25	2·85	3·15	6·85	1·95	4·20	25·55
	Average 1880–1949.	2.15	0.92	2.35	1.97	3.11	6.02	6.61	7.37	8.07	3.56	42.13
Tindivanam ..	Maximum 1884	1·20	..	0·70	0·55	0·20	6·25	5·75	14·96	25·36	23·93	78·90
	Minimum 1892	0·23	0·13	0·20	2·04	5·87	5·47	8·33	2·50	0·45	6·73	25·95
	Average 1870–1949 ..	2.85	0.81	2.26	1.92	3.21	5.78	6.03	8.40	9.67	4.26	44.69
Merkanam ..	Maximum 1884	0·90	0·45	0·15	0·63	0·95	7·90	3·75	12·05	36·05	19·20	82·03
	Minimum 1942	..	0·69	0·16	0·82	1·01	1·86	5·13	5·56	3·57	6·98	25·78
	Average 1881–1949 ..	2.45	0.81	1.32	1.38	3.01	5.51	5.55	9.80	13.64	5.77	49.28
Vanur	Maximum 1943	4·91	0·90	40·34	0·31	2·23	7·93	4·46	15·85	8·78	6·19	91·90
	Minimum 1883	0·55	..	..	0·40	3·85	2·20	1·60	4·65	5·25	7·20	25·70
	Average 1880–1949 ..	2.27	0.76	1.76	1.42	3.00	5.03	5.57	9.28	11.64	5.79	46.47
Villupuram ..	Maximum 1884	1·43	..	1·75	3·35	0·20	6·20	4·65	14·37	29·06	22·54	83·55
	Minimum 1876	..	3·75	0·65	1·75	4·83	6·05	2·55	2·05	4·05	0·25	25·93
	Average 1870–1949 ..	2.11	0.95	2.19	1.97	2.13	5.55	6.13	8.54	8.81	4.50	43.87
Panruti	Maximum 1884	2·00	..	0·95	1·50	1·05	5·75	6·05	23·05	37·35	8·25	95·95
	Minimum 1881	..	..	0·40	0·40	4·10	2·65	4·40	..	8·25	4·35	24·55
	Average 1881–1884, 1886–1949. ..	2.85	1.07	1.78	1.90	3.41	5.55	5.87	9.09	9.53	5.82	48.33
Cuddalore ..	Maximum 1884	2·25	..	0·04	0·34	1·49	8·41	3·59	14·88	44·08	27·07	102·15
	Minimum 1945	0·61	1·74	..	0·21	1·03	1·89	1·94	3·46	16·47	0·09	27·44
	Average 1870–1949 ..	3·45	0·94	1·77	1·50	2·85	4·92	5·19	10.61	15.00	7.43	53.65
Kurinjipadi ..	Maximum 1913	..	..	0·45	..	0·50	10·73	11·50	13·22	27·79	21·45	85·64
	Minimum 1949	..	..	0·77	6·57	3·82	5·23	5·27	5·76	2·56	..	29·98
	Average 1904–1949 ..	3.71	0.98	1.92	1.63	2.99	5.02	5.62	8.49	12.77	6.12	49.26
Porto Novo ..	Maximum 1902	3·65	..	0·27	..	3·93	3·21	5·97	15·13	14·61	46·66	93·43
	Minimum 1949	..	0·58	0·79	4·26	8·33	4·31	2·53	1·72	4·13	..	26·65
	Average 1898–1949 ..	3.48	1.53	1.68	1.39	2.64	4.02	5.21	11.41	16.10	8.01	55.47
Chidambaram ..	Maximum 1913	0·07	..	0·22	3·77	0·60	4·26	11·24	20·81	35·69	20·66	101·32
	Minimum 1876	..	1·70	0·40	0·60	0·63	6·35	0·45	2·55	12·65	1·50	26·85
	Average 1870–1949 ..	3.42	1.06	2.04	1.69	2.61	5.26	5.11	10.72	15.36	8.19	55.46
Mannargudi ..	Maximum 1898	0·58	1·57	1·57	1·31	2·55	7·87	13·64	11·76	25·84	17·05	83·74
	Minimum 1892	3·00	..	1·05	1·15	3·40	5·63	2·20	2·33	0·20	4·80	21·76
	Average 1870–1949 ..	3.28	1.19	1.23	1.60	2.20	5.00	5.26	8.21	12.87	7.02	48.36
Tittagudi ..	Maximum 1903	0·74	..	4·10	2·48	4·79	2·33	15·95	52·64	7·73	11·85	102·61
	Minimum 1881	0·20	..	..	1·10	0·40	2·70	7·50	..	3·70	4·40	20·00
	Average 1880–1929, 1940–49	2.51	1.55	3.04	2.05	2.88	5.56	6.10	7.39	7.82	4.42	43.38
Vridhachalam ..	Maximum 1898	0·38	0·30	2·84	1·76	3·72	8·76	16·18	5·48	23·37	10·15	72·94
	Minimum 1881	..	..	..	0·40	..	4·45	4·30	1·35	3·45	6·15	20·10
	Average 1870–1929, 1940–1949	2.21	1.06	2.28	1.92	2.83	5.50	5.70	7.59	8.46	4.42	41.95
Kallakurichi ..	Maximum 1903	2·67	..	9·36	3·67	2·58	6·49	10·50	2·72	14·63	13·68	66·30
	Minimum 1876	0·25	0·15	3·25	1·10	2·25	5·52	3·62	1·60	0·85	0·20	18·79
	Average 1870–1949 ..	2.37	1.35	3.23	1.95	2.86	5.12	5.67	7.84	6.72	2.95	40.05
Srimushanam ..	Maximum 1943	5·70	2·55	18·70	0·40	2·26	7·48	8·68	11·66	3·34	1·44	62·30
	Minimum 1949	..	..	0·93	4·54	5·09	9·29	0·74	6·40	3·24	..	30·28
	Average 1904–1949 ..	3.13	1.49	2.55	1.83	2.63	5.19	5.17	7.47	10.38	5.07	44.91
Ulundurpet ..	Maximum 1898	0·80	0·73	2·39	3·29	2·48	6·39	11·93	7·20	26·80	10·00	72·10
	Minimum 1881	..	..	1·25	1·65	0·85	2·90	8·05	..	2·70	3·40	20·80
	Average 1880–1949 ..	2.27	1.13	2.64	2.13	3.06	5.09	5.60	7.51	8.20	3.97	41.60
Tirukkoilur ..	Maximum 1884	1·70	0·65	1·65	1·75	0·45	4·51	6·53	13·11	18·64	18·18	67·17
	Minimum 1881	..	..	0·55	0·80	0·60	2·95	9·90	0·20	6·45	1·15	22·60
	Average 1870–1949 ..	1.74	0.88	2.48	2.13	3.37	5.54	6.40	7.40	6.88	3.00	39.80
District	Maximum 1884	1·01	0·13	1·18	1·14	0·78	5·30	4·10	15·00	27·09	18·52	74·85
	Minimum 1876	0·05	1·43	1·91	2·47	2·69	6·94	2·71	2·01	5·24	0·53	25·98
	Average 1870–1949 ..	2.51	1.04	2.17	1.82	2.97	5.37	5.80	8.51	10.55	5.27	46·01

APPENDIX X.

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas.

[Average monthly prices for the whole district.]

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	
Rice second sort.	2·62	2·72	2·76	2·68	2·56	2·47	2·17	1·98	1·97	1·99	2·08	2·19	2·35	1874–75
	2·31	2·37	2·31	2·35	2·21	2·40	2·65	2·60	2·60	2·60	2·60	2·58	2·47	1875–76
	2·68	2·76	2·82	3·15	4·12	5·26	4·82	4·60	4·40	4·00	4·40	4·65	3·97	1876–77
	5·88	6·45	6·90	5·88	5·26	4·94	4·40	3·70	4·00	4·21	4·12	4·60	5·03	1877–78
	5·06	2·92	4·70	4·49	4·00	3·92	3·33	3·31	3·31	3·20	3·10	3·15	3·65	1878–79
	3·25	3·10	3·12	3·05	3·03	2·84	2·82	2·68	2·68	2·65	2·63	2·68	2·88	1879–80
	2·76	2·76	2·78	2·76	2·70	2·50	2·34	2·19	2·20	2·19	2·16	2·19	2·46	1880–81
	2·40	2·55	2·45	2·45	2·47	2·40	2·38	2·00	2·00	1·99	2·06	2·22	2·28	1881–82
	2·27	2·34	2·30	2·30	2·26	2·27	2·20	2·09	1·97	2·05	2·19	2·21	2·20	1882–83
	2·26	2·29	2·29	2·37	2·27	2·14	2·06	2·00	2·27	2·35	2·38	2·41	2·26	1883–84
	2·58	2·72	2·67	2·67	2·78	2·88	3·15	3·05	3·08	2·90	3·03	2·96	2·87	1884–85
	2·92	2·96	2·88	2·84	2·74	2·70	2·58	2·47	2·41	2·37	2·44	2·44	2·65	1885–86
	2·45	2·50	2·48	2·45	2·34	2·29	2·30	2·38	2·40	2·38	2·37	2·35	2·39	1886–87
	2·37	2·50	2·37	2·38	2·41	2·40	2·34	2·35	2·29	2·34	2·40	2·44	2·38	1887–88
	2·47	2·47	2·41	2·55	2·55	2·48	2·45	2·42	2·44	2·48	2·51	2·58	2·48	1888–89
	2·68	2·68	2·65	2·67	2·88	3·31	3·05	3·12	3·31	3·31	3·28	3·31	3·02	1889–90
	3·36	3·33	3·42	3·42	3·25	3·23	3·12	3·17	3·20	3·15	3·20	3·23	3·26	1890–91
	2·58	2·63	2·59	2·61	2·60	2·61	2·56	2·53	2·54	2·53	2·59	2·62	2·48	Average.*
	3·31	3·57	3·57	3·60	3·57	3·57	3·64	3·60	3·77	3·67	3·57	3·67	3·59	1891–92
	3·64	3·67	3·64	3·57	3·70	4·26	3·88	3·85	3·67	3·64	3·60	3·64	3·78	1892–93
	3·64	3·64	3·81	3·88	3·92	3·67	3·28	3·05	2·94	2·78	2·76	2·86	3·35	1893–94
	3·15	3·15	3·12	3·12	3·08	2·96	2·80	2·86	2·82	2·76	2·76	2·84	2·95	1894–95
	2·98	2·98	3·03	2·96	2·92	2·84	2·65	2·48	2·40	2·38	2·44	2·61	2·72	1895–96
	2·72	2·76	2·82	2·88	3·42	3·20	2·90	2·78	2·78	3·01	3·25	3·42	3·00	1896–97
	3·64	3·67	3·64	3·67	4·00	4·17	4·04	3·96	3·74	3·67	3·85	4·04	3·84	1897–98
	4·17	4·17	4·08	3·92	3·77	3·57	3·01	2·68	2·67	2·74	2·65	2·63	3·34	1898–99
	2·72	2·82	2·86	2·88	2·94	3·39	3·77	3·70	3·88	4·00	3·92	2·08	3·25	1899–1900
	4·17	4·26	4·08	4·40	4·40	4·44	4·12	3·74	3·67	3·74	3·81	3·67	4·04	1900–01
	3·41	3·47	3·47	3·49	3·57	3·61	3·41	3·27	3·23	3·24	3·26	3·15	3·38	Average.
	4·21	4·17	4·08	3·96	3·85	3·81	3·36	3·33	3·28	3·39	3·45	3·42	3·79	1901–02
	3·42	3·42	3·39	3·36	3·36	3·28	3·17	3·08	3·03	3·08	3·03	3·08	3·23	1902–03
	2·94	2·92	2·90	2·92	2·96	3·12	3·31	3·15	3·01	2·96	3·01	3·03	3·02	1903–04
	3·03	3·03	3·08	3·17	3·28	4·00	3·92	3·96	3·96	3·85	3·85	3·88	3·58	1904–05
	4·04	4·21	4·12	4·26	4·35	4·70	4·30	4·70	4·08	4·08	4·26	4·54	4·30	1905–06
	4·70	4·76	4·88	4·94	5·06	5·19	4·82	4·44	4·49	4·00	4·65	4·65	4·77	1906–07
	4·82	4·94	5·06	5·13	5·19	5·26	5·26	5·19	5·26	5·00	5·06	5·00	5·10	1907–08
	5·26	5·33	5·33	5·26	5·40	5·97	5·80	5·40	5·26	5·26	5·19	5·06	5·38	1908–09
	5·13	5·13	5·13	5·13	5·06	5·13	5·00	4·82	4·82	4·82	4·70	4·88	4·98	1909–10
	4·88	4·88	4·88	4·70	4·76	4·65	4·49	4·40	4·44	4·30	4·26	4·30	4·58	1910–11
	4·24	4·28	4·29	4·28	4·33	4·51	4·38	4·22	4·16	4·13	4·16	4·17	4·27	Average.
	4·26	4·30	4·40	4·54	4·76	5·06	5·13	5·00	4·88	4·94	5·06	5·40	4·81	1911–12
	5·63	5·71	5·88	5·88	5·88	6·15	5·97	5·71	5·63	5·80	5·71	5·71	5·81	1912–13
	5·71	5·80	5·80	5·88	5·97	6·06	5·97	5·97	5·88	5·80	5·80	5·63	5·86	1913–14
	5·63	5·55	5·63	5·48	5·26	5·19	4·88	4·54	4·12	4·00	4·04	4·21	4·88	1914–15
	4·44	4·40	4·44	4·54	5·06	5·26	5·40	5·13	5·13	5·06	5·13	5·33	4·94	1915–16
	5·48	5·48	5·48	5·48	5·55	4·71	5·19	4·94	4·82	4·76	4·88	4·70	5·21	1916–17
	4·82	4·82	4·88	4·88	5·06	5·06	5·00	4·88	4·88	5·06	5·26	5·26	4·97	1917–18
	5·55	5·97	6·25	6·78	8·16	7·84	8·70	8·89	8·51	8·70	8·51	8·89	7·73	1918–19
	9·76	10·26	10·26	10·26	10·00	9·76	8·89	8·33	8·51	8·33	8·00	8·16	9·21	1919–20
	8·33	8·70	8·70	8·33	8·51	8·33	7·84	6·66	6·25	6·06	6·06	6·06	7·49	1920–21
	5·96	6·10	6·17	6·21	6·42	6·44	6·30	6·01	5·86	5·85	5·83	5·94	6·09	Average.
	6·15	6·56	6·66	7·02	7·14	7·69	7·84	7·41	7·54	7·69	7·69	7·84	7·27	1921–22
	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·16	8·16	8·00	7·27	6·78	6·56	6·56	6·15	6·06	7·31	1922–23
	6·15	6·25	6·66	6·56	6·45	6·35	6·56	6·56	6·35	6·35	6·66	7·14	6·50	1923–24
	7·27	8·33	8·51	8·51	8·70	8·89	7·02	8·16	7·84	8·00	8·16	8·00	8·24	1924–25
	8·16	8·33	8·33	8·33	8·16	7·84	8·51	6·66	6·45	6·45	6·56	6·45	7·40	1925–26
	7·02	7·27	7·41	7·27	7·27	7·41	7·69	7·69	7·84	7·54	7·54	7·69	7·47	1926–27
	7·84	7·84	7·84	7·84	8·16	8·16	8·00	8·00	7·69	7·54	7·41	7·41	7·81	1927–28
	7·54	7·54	7·69	7·69	7·54	7·27	7·27	6·25	5·55	5·48	5·55	5·55	6·77	1928–29
	5·80	5·97	5·97	5·97	5·97	5·88	5·63	5·40	5·26	5·00	4·94	4·94	5·56	1929–30
	4·88	4·88	4·88	4·88	4·88	5·13	5·06	4·60	4·30	4·12	3·88	3·74	4·60	1930–31
	6·88	7·10	7·20	7·22	7·24	7·29	7·09	6·75	6·54	6·47	6·45	6·48	6·89	Average.
	3·90	3·90	3·90	3·90	3·90	4·00	4·00	3·90	3·90	3·90	3·80	3·80	3·90	1931–32
	3·80	4·00	4·00	3·90	3·78	3·73	3·15	3·03	2·93	2·91	2·91	3·05	3·43	1932–33
	3·40	3·45	3·39	3·25	3·13	3·37	3·49	3·26	3·26	3·24	3·26	3·30	3·31	1933–34
	3·42	3·49	3·64	3·95	3·91	3·84	3·75	3·82	3·79	3·83	3·82	4·02	3·77	1934–35
	4·15	4·34	4·23	4·24	4·15	4·17	4·03	3·80	3·66	3·67	3·59	3·63	3·96	1935–36
	3·69	3·70	3·68	3·62	3·64	3·64	3·70	3·79	3·75	3·81	3·82	3·79	3·72	1936–37
	3·84	3·78	3·80	3·95	4·07	3·99	3·95	3·80	3·71	3·74	3·74	3·72	3·84	1937–38
	3·78	3·90	3·83	3·78	3·79	4·44	4·25	4·12	4·03	4·07	4·06	4·03	4·00	1938–39
	4·09	4·06	4·15	4·21	4·28	4·26	4·18	4·03	3·99	3·96	4·04	4·13	4·11	1939–40
	4·20	4·12	4·14	4·26	4·38	4·43	4·27	4·07	4·21	4·26	4·14	4·09	4·21	1940–41
	3·83	3·87	3·87	3·91	3·90	3·93	3·88	3·76	3·72	3·73	3·72	3·76	3·82	Average
	4·69	5·15	5·06	5·22	5·16	5·52	5·27	4·74	4·60	5·62	4·79	5·66	5·04	1941–42
	5·83	6·56	7·37	7·80	8·83	9·67	8·88	7·37	7·33	7·72	7·81	7·81	7·75	1942–43
	7·91	7·83	7·79	7·74	7·93	7·85	7·96	7·76	7·75	7·86	7·95	8·41	7·89	1943–44
	8·61	8·82	8·88	8·85	8·94	9·03	9·24	9·25	9·22	9·31	9·24	9·19	9·05	1944–45
	9·35	9·41	9·43	9·53	9·50	9·82	9·80	9·80	9·86	9·76	9·78	9·70	9·64	1945–46
	9·66	9·68	9·77	9·81	9·80	9·75	0·98	10·01	9·93	9·93	9·95	9·98	9·02	1946–47
	9·99	10·15	10·32	10·48	10·48	10·01	11·84	12·86	12·58	14·55	17·52	18·63	12·53	1947–48
	22·35	25·18	25·93	25·56	25·74	23·67	16·04	15·87	15·76	15·13	14·99	15·58	20·15	1948–49
	14·30	15·60	15·59	15·72	15·79	15·81	14·86	15·89	15·49	15·16	14·90	14·79	15·33	1949–50
	14·78	14·60	14·31	14·31	14·30	14·65	16·11	20·58	21·23	22·11	20·78	22·12	17·49	1950–51
	10·75	11·30	11·45	11·50	11·65	11·68	11·10	11·42	11·36	11·62	11·76	12·19	11·39	Average.

*For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*
[Average monthly prices for the whole district]

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cumbu ..	1·75	1·30	1·29	1·32	1·32	1·32	1·28	1·28	1·30	1·35	1·42	1·47	1·37	1874–75
	1·65	1·60	1·48	1·28	1·26	1·42	1·66	1·73	1·75	1·75	1·79	1·77	1·60	1875–76
	1·76	1·62	1·50	1·71	2·61	3·77	4·08	3·96	3·81	3·51	3·92	4·04	3·02	1876–77
	4·35	4·08	4·65	3·88	3·48	3·12	2·67	2·78	3·03	3·25	3·48	3·81	3·55	1877–78
	4·21	3·28	2·25	1·90	2·02	2·00	1·91	2·00	1·99	1·99	2·03	2·05	2·30	1878–79
	1·96	1·76	1·37	1·45	1·45	1·49	1·52	1·53	1·56	1·57	1·59	1·61	1·74	1879–80
	1·67	1·67	1·45	1·36	1·35	1·28	1·22	1·25	1·27	1·32	1·35	1·36	1·38	1880–81
	1·52	1·58	1·53	1·23	1·22	1·20	1·17	1·13	1·15	1·19	1·19	1·27	1·28	1881–82
	1·43	1·27	1·11	1·06	1·08	1·04	1·06	1·08	1·08	1·16	1·23	1·27	1·16	1882–83
	1·33	1·19	1·11	1·12	1·11	1·09	1·08	1·09	1·31	1·45	1·37	1·39	1·22	1883–84
	1·54	1·59	1·54	1·44	1·31	1·41	1·65	1·73	1·86	1·82	1·88	1·87	1·64	1884–85
	1·89	1·83	1·64	1·35	1·29	1·29	1·32	1·29	1·82	1·38	1·46	1·47	1·46	1885–86
	1·47	1·29	1·17	1·16	1·16	1·18	1·24	1·30	1·43	1·47	1·44	1·46	1·31	1886–87
	1·48	1·41	1·20	1·19	1·22	1·22	1·29	1·31	1·79	1·47	1·52	1·51	1·39	1887–88
	1·58	1·63	1·59	1·39	1·33	1·35	1·36	1·39	1·42	1·48	1·54	1·61	1·47	1888–89
	1·68	1·53	1·48	1·36	1·52	1·86	1·74	1·81	1·97	1·99	1·98	2·02	1·74	1889–90
	2·00	1·91	1·69	1·54	1·58	1·61	1·65	1·75	1·80	1·80	1·80	1·80	1·74	1890–91
	1·59	**1·53**	**1·42**	**1·29**	**1·28**	**1·33**	**1·36**	**1·39**	**1·51**	**1·52**	**1·54**	**1·57**	**1·44**	**Average.***
	1·96	2·22	2·48	2·40	2·04	2·11	2·22	2·33	2·56	2·47	2·44	2·48	2·31	1891–92
	2·42	2·17	1·63	1·53	1·75	2·41	2·31	2·34	2·35	2·31	2·33	2·48	2·17	1892–93
	2·41	2·19	2·03	2·20	1·19	2·14	2·06	2·04	2·07	2·06	2·07	2·11	2·13	1893–94
	2·33	2·04	1·72	1·52	1·47	1·37	1·33	1·35	1·40	1·42	1·44	1·44	1·57	1894–95
	1·56	1·50	1·39	1·25	1·21	1·21	1·19	1·19	1·18	1·19	1·26	1·75	1·32	1895–96
	1·46	1·57	1·67	1·64	1·95	1·90	1·81	1·80	1·84	1·97	2·09	2·21	1·83	1896–97
	2·45	2·41	2·05	1·80	2·11	2·35	2·42	2·55	2·50	2·48	2·50	2·63	2·35	1897–98
	2·76	2·72	2·17	1·94	1·94	1·94	1·84	1·81	1·81	1·84	1·85	1·81	2·04	1898–99
	1·84	1·84	1·83	1·75	1·73	2·09	2·47	2·51	2·70	2·84	2·70	2·80	2·26	1899–1900
	2·90	2·92	2·88	2·27	2·41	2·63	2·67	2·67	2·68	2·88	2·94	3·03	2·74	1900–01
	2·21	**2·16**	**1·99**	**1·83**	**1·88**	**2·02**	**2·03**	**2·06**	**2·11**	**2·15**	**2·16**	**2·27**	**2·07**	**Average.**
	3·10	3·01	2·58	2·11	2·15	2·14	2·15	2·17	2·25	2·30	2·29	2·27	2·38	1901–02
	2·26	2·04	1·89	1·76	1·76	1·78	1·74	1·78	1·82	1·82	1·80	1·79	1·85	1902–03
	1·82	1·72	1·62	1·53	1·51	1·59	1·70	1·76	1·79	1·78	1·80	1·79	1·70	1903–04
	1·84	1·83	1·90	1·86	1·91	1·67	2·78	2·90	3·05	2·96	2·96	3·05	2·48	1904–05
	2·98	2·94	2·63	2·40	2·50	2·80	3·01	3·08	3·10	3·10	3·17	3·36	2·92	1905–06
	3·74	3·74	3·45	2·88	3·08	3·31	3·25	2·98	3·33	3·36	3·48	3·39	3·33	1906–07
	3·54	3·48	3·39	3·36	3·42	3·54	3·51	3·48	3·51	3·57	3·57	3·64	3·50	1907–08
	3·74	3·67	3·54	3·28	3·25	3·70	3·96	3·77	3·81	3·74	3·64	3·57	3·64	1908–09
	3·48	3·33	3·12	2·80	2·72	3·05	3·33	3·39	3·45	3·48	3·51	3·51	3·26	1909–10
	3·45	3·39	2·84	2·65	2·76	2·78	2·82	2·78	2·84	2·94	2·92	2·90	2·92	1910–11
	3·00	**2·92**	**2·70**	**2·46**	**2·51**	**2·74**	**2·83**	**2·81**	**2·90**	**2·91**	**2·92**	**2·93**	**2·80**	**Average.**
	2·90	2·90	3·01	3·03	2·98	3·12	3·20	3·17	3·23	3·33	3·51	3·77	3·18	1911–12
	4·00	4·04	4·12	3·81	3·67	3·77	3·77	3·81	3·85	3·96	4·04	4·17	3·92	1912–13
	4·12	4·17	4·17	4·00	4·00	4·00	4·00	3·96	3·81	3·81	3·81	3·96	3·98	1913–14
	3·92	3·81	3·70	3·10	2·78	2·72	2·63	2·65	2·58	2·58	2·65	2·74	2·99	1914–15
	2·86	2·84	2·76	2·63	2·74	3·01	3·28	3·33	3·36	3·36	3·42	3·51	3·09	1915–16
	3·70	3·74	3·39	3·15	3·20	3·36	3·33	3·42	3·42	3·42	3·45	3·42	3·42	1916–17
	3·42	3·33	3·15	3·05	3·05	3·15	3·17	3·12	3·20	3·31	3·39	3·51	3·24	1917–18
	3·64	3·74	3·96	4·17	4·76	5·06	5·63	6·78	7·14	7·27	7·41	7·27	5·57	1918–19
	7·84	7·02	7·56	6·15	6·15	6·15	6·45	6·66	6·90	6·90	6·66	6·56	6·67	1919–20
	6·78	6·78	6·45	5·97	5·71	5·71	5·48	5·26	5·13	5·06	5·00	4·94	5·69	1920–21
	4·32	**4·24**	**4·13**	**3·91**	**3·90**	**4·01**	**4·09**	**4·22**	**4·27**	**4·30**	**4·33**	**4·39**	**4·18**	**Average.**
	4·94	5·00	4·76	4·82	4·70	4·94	5·33	5·19	5·71	5·80	5·48	5·55	5·19	1921–22
	5·63	5·97	5·88	5·33	5·26	5·00	5·19	5·06	5·00	5·00	4·94	5·06	5·28	1922–23
	5·06	5·06	5·26	5·13	5·00	5·13	5·19	5·48	5·40	5·26	5·40	5·63	5·25	1923–24
	5·97	6·15	5·80	5·55	5·48	5·80	5·88	5·71	5·80	5·88	5·97	5·97	5·83	1924–25
	5·88	5·80	5·48	5·33	5·26	5·40	5·06	5·00	4·94	4·94	4·88	5·13	5·26	1925–26
	5·19	5·33	5·26	5·13	4·88	4·94	5·13	5·13	5·19	5·19	5·33	5·40	5·18	1926–27
	5·26	5·06	4·65	4·60	5·13	5·19	5·26	5·26	4·94	5·06	5·19	5·26	5·07	1927–28
	5·33	5·33	5·06	4·76	4·65	4·54	4·35	4·40	4·44	4·60	4·49	4·26	4·68	1928–29
	4·21	4·08	3·96	3·85	3·81	3·85	3·60	3·39	3·45	3·42	3·33	3·28	3·69	1929–30
	3·39	3·33	3·25	3·17	3·17	3·15	3·12	3·05	3·15	3·08	3·03	2·96	3·15	1930–31
	5·09	**5·11**	**4·92**	**4·77**	**4·73**	**4·79**	**4·81**	**4·77**	**4·80**	**4·82**	**4·80**	**4·85**	**4·86**	**Average.**
	3·03	3·09	2·87	2·79	2·72	2·70	2·60	2·50	2·60	2·60	2·60	2·60	2·73	1931–32
	2·60	2·70	2·70	2·59	2·60	2·54	2·35	2·33	2·44	2·36	2·30	2·45	2·50	1932–33
	2·56	2·50	2·44	2·26	2·14	2·23	2·39	2·28	2·22	2·33	2·34	2·39	2·34	1933–34
	2·43	2·45	2·38	2·36	2·31	2·28	2·31	2·31	2·36	2·40	2·41	2·64	2·39	1934–35
	2·82	3·09	3·01	2·73	2·70	2·69	2·75	2·71	2·69	2·70	2·76	2·87	2·79	1935–36
	2·86	2·80	2·65	2·52	2·51	2·51	2·51	2·48	2·49	2·50	2·56	2·56	2·57	1936–37
	2·61	2·65	2·72	2·62	2·55	2·47	2·39	2·34	2·32	2·32	2·32	2·30	2·47	1937–38
	2·39	2·38	2·37	2·25	2·22	2·55	2·75	2·62	2·65	2·59	2·67	2·65	2·51	1938–39
	2·66	2·85	2·02	3·09	2·86	2·67	2·70	2·68	2·79	2·71	2·79	2·94	2·81	1939–40
	2·88	2·85	2·74	2·58	2·51	2·57	2·64	2·53	2·60	2·65	2·60	2·74	2·66	1940–41
	2·68	**2·74**	**2·59**	**2·58**	**2·51**	**2·52**	**2·54**	**2·48**	**2·52**	**2·52**	**2·53**	**2·61**	**2·58**	**Average.**
	2·99	3·23	3·17	2·80	2·71	2·90	2·86	2·80	2·06	3·03	3·14	3·44	3·00	1941–42
	3·67	4·25	4·84	4·78	5·05	6·37	6·29	5·98	5·96	6·38	7·01	7·12	5·64	1942–43
	7·27	6·93	6·41	6·01	5·99	6·02	5·96	5·81	5·75	5·68	5·85	5·79	6·12	1943–44
	6·19	6·34	6·38	6·17	6·44	6·90	7·08	7·17	7·19	7·19	7·76	7·10	6·83	1944–45
	6·46	..	6·00	7·65	6·67	7·04	7·08	7·13	6·98	7·01	6·73	6·72	6·29	1945–46
	6·84	6·68	6·69	6·83	6·82	6·80	6·80	6·84	6·67	6·82	6·76	6·81	6·79	1946–47
	6·79	6·78	6·78	6·85	7·00	7·30	7·69	7·58	8·21	10·41	10·00	10·00	7·95	1947–48
	10·00	18·20	18·20	19·29	20·92	20·92	7·94	7·94	7·94	7·91	8·41	8·29	13·00	1948–49
	8·29	7·82	7·82	7·79	8·06	7·67	7·98	8·35	7·99	8·01	8·05	8·11	7·99	1949–50
	8·17	8·86	8·78	8·78	8·78	8·80	8·87	15·92	17·76	17·84	19·99	17·33	12·49	1950–51
	6·67	**7·68**	**7·51**	**7·69**	**7·64**	**8·07**	**6·86**	**7·55**	**7·74**	**8·03**	**8·37**	**8·07**	**7·61**	**Average***

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

[Average monthly prices for the whole district.]

Grain.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual Average.	Year (July to June.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
R[illegible]	1·83	1·76	1·51	1·32	1·26	1·22	1·16	1·17	1·22	1·27	1·32	1·40	1·37	1874–75
	1·52	1·52	1·44	1·27	1·26	1·41	1·60	1·63	1·69	1·72	1·67	1·65	1·58	1875–76
	1·72	1·71	1·63	1·77	2·72	3·38	3·96	3·74	3·70	3·36	3·77	4·00	3·00	1876–77
	4·88	5·26	5·06	3·74	3·54	3·17	2·67	2·96	3·25	3·31	3·20	3·64	3·72	1877–78
	4·28	3·67	2·53	2·05	2·11	2·05	1·96	2·00	2·06	2·00	1·99	2·07	2·40	1878–79
	2·06	1·97	1·75	1·56	1·49	1·51	1·54	1·56	1·57	1·59	1·57	1·60	1·65	1879–80
	1·65	1·61	1·50	1·40	1·36	1·27	1·19	1·20	1·25	1·31	1·29	1·32	1·36	1880–81
	1·46	1·49	1·43	1·22	1·21	1·21	1·18	1·13	1·13	1·16	1·17	1·20	1·25	1881–82
	1·23	1·23	1·16	1·10	1·06	1·07	1·08	1·05	1·08	1·15	1·19	1·23	1·14	1882–83
	1·23	1·17	1·14	1·14	1·07	1·06	1·04	1·05	1·28	1·33	1·27	1·26	1·17	1883–84
	1·33	1·26	1·29	1·27	1·25	1·37	1·59	1·63	1·78	1·76	1·74	1·72	1·51	1884–85
	1·73	1·73	1·63	1·37	1·31	1·26	1·25	1·26	1·27	1·35	1·39	1·41	1·41	1885–86
	1·40	1·36	1·33	1·27	1·22	1·21	1·22	1·32	1·43	1·42	1·40	1·41	1·34	1886–87
	1·42	1·41	1·36	1·28	1·26	1·27	1·30	1·31	1·35	1·42	1·60	1·51	1·37	1887–88
	1·55	1·55	1·51	1·36	1·32	1·33	1·34	1·37	1·40	1·48	1·51	1·53	1·44	1888–89
	1·57	1·51	1·47	1·42	1·53	1·75	1·64	1·70	1·76	1·75	1·75	1·75	1·63	1889–90
	1·79	1·82	1·73	1·59	1·59	1·65	1·66	1·75	1·80	1·82	1·80	1·82	1·74	1890–91
	1·47	**1·46**	**1·41**	**1·30**	**1·28**	**1·32**	**1·33**	**1·36**	**1·43**	**1·46**	**1·47**	**1·48**	**1·40**	**Average.***
	1·94	2·15	2·35	2·31	2·19	2·38	2·48	2·55	2·67	2·61	2·42	2·50	2·38	1891–92
	2·50	2·34	1·91	1·70	1·81	2·42	2·37	2·35	2·37	2·31	2·31	2·31	2·23	1892–93
	2·33	2·26	2·22	2·22	2·22	2·17	2·04	2·02	2·01	1·94	1·92	1·98	2·11	1893–94
	2·20	2·02	1·86	1·90	1·61	1·52	1·41	1·43	1·48	1·50	1·47	1·44	1·65	1894–95
	1·57	1·53	1·48	1·37	1·33	1·31	1·28	1·28	1·28	1·28	1·32	1·39	1·37	1895–96
	1·52	1·59	1·68	1·61	1·97	1·89	1·79	1·81	1·87	1·94	2·04	2·19	1·83	1896–97
	2·44	2·45	2·30	1·99	2·21	2·48	2·50	2·61	2·58	2·47	2·48	2·68	2·43	1897–98
	2·82	2·86	2·47	2·16	2·20	2·21	2·01	1·88	1·89	1·84	1·81	1·82	2·16	1898–99
	1·89	1·92	1·90	1·79	1·84	2·21	2·55	2·58	2·72	2·74	2·63	2·72	2·29	1899–1900
	2·98	2·96	2·92	2·45	2·68	2·76	2·72	2·68	2·68	2·78	2·78	2·92	2·78	1900–01
	2·22	**2·21**	**2·11**	**1·95**	**2·01**	**2·14**	**2·12**	**2·12**	**2·16**	**2·14**	**2·12**	**2·20**	**2·12**	**Average.**
	3·20	3·03	2·72	2·41	2·40	2·37	2·30	2·26	2·26	2·25	2·25	2·20	2·47	1901–02
	2·21	2·09	1·90	1·75	1·75	1·73	1·69	1·71	1·75	1·79	1·76	1·74	1·82	1902–03
	1·72	1·62	1·54	1·46	1·46	1·50	1·62	1·65	1·67	1·65	1·67	1·67	1·60	1903–04
	1·67	1·65	1·67	1·69	1·83	2·45	2·44	2·55	2·58	2·44	2·38	2·45	2·15	1904–05
	2·70	2·76	2·56	2·37	2·48	2·70	2·88	2·92	2·88	2·86	2·98	3·12	2·77	1905–06
	3·39	3·42	3·31	2·96	3·48	3·20	3·15	3·12	3·20	3·25	3·20	3·17	3·24	1906–07
	3·31	3·31	3·15	3·15	3·15	3·25	3·25	3·20	3·20	3·15	3·08	3·17	3·20	1907–08
	3·25	3·25	3·20	3·03	3·03	3·36	3·64	3·54	3·51	3·42	3·33	3·28	3·32	1908–09
	3·25	3·23	3·05	2·90	2·80	3·10	3·17	3·15	3·17	3·17	3·15	3·12	3·11	1909–10
	3·17	3·17	3·03	2·82	2·80	2·82	2·84	2·82	2·84	2·86	2·84	2·86	2·91	1910–11
	2·79	**2·75**	**2·61**	**2·45**	**2·52**	**2·65**	**2·70**	**2·69**	**2·71**	**2·68**	**2·66**	**2·68**	**2·66**	**Average.**
	2·84	2·86	2·92	2·90	2·86	2·88	2·83	2·86	2·92	2·92	3·01	3·20	2·90	1911–12
	3·42	3·51	3·57	3·48	3·51	3·54	3·48	3·45	3·42	3·42	3·45	3·48	3·48	1912–13
	3·45	3·48	3·51	3·45	3·45	3·54	3·85	3·77	3·39	3·42	3·42	3·33	3·51	1913–14
	3·33	3·42	3·36	3·12	2·70	2·63	2·55	2·47	2·40	2·37	2·38	2·55	2·77	1914–15
	2·56	2·60	2·53	2·42	2·53	2·78	2·92	2·96	2·96	2·92	2·94	3·15	2·77	1915–16
	3·20	3·23	3·17	2·94	3·08	3·12	3·10	3·12	3·12	3·05	3·03	3·10	3·10	1916–17
	3·10	3·08	2·96	2·88	2·84	2·92	2·88	2·88	2·86	2·90	3·08	2·98	2·95	1917–18
	3·03	3·20	3·57	3·64	4·44	4·35	5·48	6·56	6·66	6·45	5·88	6·35	4·96	1918–19
	7·14	7·27	6·90	6·06	5·97	5·80	6·25	6·45	6·56	6·35	6·15	6·15	6·42	1919–20
	6·35	6·45	6·15	5·55	5·40	5·48	5·26	4·94	5·33	4·70	4·54	4·65	5·40	1920–21
	3·84	**3·91**	**3·86**	**3·64**	**3·67**	**3·70**	**3·87**	**3·95**	**3·95**	**3·85**	**3·79**	**3·89**	**3·83**	**Average.**
	4·70	4·88	4·82	4·76	4·65	4·76	5·06	5·00	5·33	5·13	5·13	5·13	4·95	1921–22
	5·26	5·63	5·63	5·06	4·94	4·82	4·82	4·70	4·65	4·76	4·54	4·60	4·95	1922–23
	4·65	4·65	4·82	4·76	4·65	4·70	4·76	4·88	4·88	5·06	4·76	4·94	4·79	1923–24
	5·19	5·48	5·40	5·13	5·06	5·40	5·40	5·26	5·26	5·19	5·19	5·19	5·26	1924–25
	5·06	5·00	4·82	4·76	4·70	4·76	4·60	4·49	4·40	4·30	4·21	4·26	4·61	1925–26
	4·40	4·49	4·49	4·49	4·35	4·49	4·60	4·65	4·65	4·65	4·65	4·70	4·55	1926–27
	4·76	4·76	4·65	4·54	4·60	4·76	4·70	4·65	4·70	4·65	4·54	4·49	4·65	1927–28
	4·60	4·65	4·65	4·49	4·44	4·21	4·30	4·30	4·26	4·17	4·00	3·85	4·33	1928–29
	3·81	3·77	3·70	3·54	3·54	3·48	3·39	3·20	3·23	3·10	2·96	2·88	3·36	1929–30
	2·92	2·90	2·98	2·96	2·88	2·82	2·86	2·74	2·68	2·48	2·27	2·26	2·73	1930–31
	4·54	**4·62**	**4·60**	**4·45**	**4·38**	**4·42**	**4·45**	**4·39**	**4·40**	**4·35**	**4·23**	**4·23**	**4·48**	**Average.**
	2·27	2·27	2·28	2·28	2·29	2·30	2·30	2·40	2·40	2·40	2·40	2·40	2·33	1931–32
	2·40	2·40	2·40	2·38	2·41	2·36	2·24	2·19	2·31	2·13	2·05	2·11	2·28	1932–33
	2·42	2·43	2·35	2·16	2·02	2·23	2·29	2·14	2·09	2·10	2·15	2·21	2·22	1933–34
	2·23	2·24	2·17	2·33	2·20	2·22	2·18	2·20	2·21	2·23	2·22	2·37	2·23	1934–35
	2·65	2·87	2·87	2·55	2·61	2·64	2·68	2·53	2·47	2·48	2·48	2·58	2·61	1935–36
	2·48	2·45	2·41	2·36	2·35	2·36	2·38	2·34	2·34	2·33	2·30	2·33	2·37	1936–37
	2·33	2·30	2·30	2·28	2·31	2·30	2·28	2·26	2·26	2·19	2·14	2·14	2·26	1937–38
	2·21	2·24	2·23	2·18	2·17	2·46	2·59	2·51	2·56	2·45	2·37	2·37	2·37	1938–39
	2·49	2·72	2·83	2·92	2·89	2·09	3·08	3·10	2·96	2·76	2·77	2·77	2·86	1939–40
	2·72	2·72	2·65	2·55	2·49	2·51	2·46	2·33	2·35	2·37	2·34	2·38	2·49	1940–41
	2·43	**2·46**	**2·45**	**2·39**	**2·37**	**2·44**	**2·45**	**2·40**	**2·40**	**2·34**	**2·32**	**2·36**	**2·40**	**Average.**
	2·59	2·80	2·76	2·65	2·69	2·83	2·87	2·79	2·94	2·84	2·89	3·36	2·83	1941–42
	3·58	4·07	4·47	4·60	5·24	5·91	6·19	6·09	6·03	6·14	6·06	6·22	5·38	1942–43
	6·32	6·39	6·44	6·18	6·13	6·08	5·96	5·72	5·61	5·44	5·48	5·52	5·94	1943–44
	5·63	5·71	5·76	5·70	5·82	6·05	6·34	6·28	6·47	6·58	6·50	6·15	6·08	1944–45
	6·43	6·64	6·48	6·62	6·74	6·95	7·00	7·02	7·23	7·21	6·89	6·89	6·84	1945–46
	6·89	6·80	6·91	7·07	7·02	7·02	7·09	7·12	6·86	6·79	6·80	6·80	6·94	1946–47
	6·82	7·09	6·96	6·98	7·04	7·20	7·78	8·89	8·49	9·92	11·83	12·59	7·63	1947–48
	15·24	16·87	16·88	16·87	16·87	16·87	15·16	8·81	8·81	8·81	8·77	8·77	13·23	1948–49
	8·66	8·76	9·77	9·03	8·93	8·93	8·90	8·90	8·76	9·26	9·18	9·21	8·86	1949–50
	9·21	8·76	8·54	8·53	8·53	8·72	8·59	13·56	16·95	16·77	12·01	13·92	11·17	1950–51
	7·14	**7·40**	**7·50**	**7·42**	**7·50**	**7·66**	**7·59**	**7·52**	**7·82**	**7·98**	**7·64**	**7·94**	**7·49**	**Average**

* For the ten years ending June 1891

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

[Average annual prices at each station in the district.]

Grains.	Tindivanam.	Tirukkoilur.	Villupuram.	Panruti.	Cuddalore.	Tiruppapuliyur.	Porto Novo.	Chidambaram.	Vriddhachalam.	Kallakurichi.	Mannargudi.	Merkanam.	Gingee.	Year (July to June.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Rice, second sort.	1·96	2·44	2·16	2·11	2·40	2·56	2·51	2·41	2·51	2·25	..	..	..	1874–75
	2·17	2·07	..	2·17	2·67	2·65	2·65	2·50	2·60	2·33	..	..	..	1875–76
	4·40	3·74	4·60	3·74	3·81	3·67	3·57	3·70	3·96	3·85	..	..	..	1876–77
	4·60	5·26	4·82	4·94	4·82	4·76	4·94	4·82	4·60	4·76	..	..	..	1877–78
	3·45	3·45	3·85	4·00	4·21	4·04	4·00	3·92	3·81	3·57	..	..	..	1878–79
	2·78	2·70	2·88	2·94	2·94	3·10	2·86	2·84	2·96	2·78	..	..	..	1879–80
	2·33	2·76	2·42	2·51	2·60	2·60	2·47	2·42	2·60	2·38	..	..	..	1880–81
	2·20	2·07	2·33	2·45	2·34	2·51	2·22	2·27	2·41	2·16	..	..	..	1881–82
	2·22	..	2·42	2·35	2·35	2·25	2·13	1·96	2·25	1·99	..	..	..	1882–83
	2·23	..	2·48	2·50	2·88	2·60	2·31	2·01	2·26	1·91	..	..	..	1883–84
	2·48	2·65	2·88	3·10	3·12	3·15	3·31	3·05	3·01	2·45	..	..	..	1884–85
	2·58	2·58	2·40	2·55	2·80	2·90	2·78	2·51	2·84	2·45	..	..	..	1885–86
	2·33	2·16	2·37	2·63	2·50	2·65	2·53	2·26	2·56	2·27	..	..	..	1886–87
	2·23	2·21	2·17	2·67	2·53	2·63	2·53	2·19	2·63	2·21	..	..	..	1887–88
	2·33	2·23	2·45	2·72	2·67	2·70	2·63	2·42	2·72	2·40	..	..	..	1888–89
	2·96	2·76	..	3·23	3·03	3·23	3·17	3·01	3·08	2·72	..	..	..	1889–90
	3·33	3·15	..	3·57	3·28	3·51	3·25	3·20	3·33	2·82	..	..	..	1890–91
	2·49	**2·48**	**2·44**	**2·78**	**2·69**	**2·82**	**2·69**	**2·49**	**2·71**	**2·34**	..	..		Average.*
	3·67	3·57	3·60	3·60	3·60	3·57	3·60	3·70	3·54	3·36	..	..	..	1891–92
	3·64	3·51	3·85	3·81	3·81	3·77	4·08	3·88	3·85	3·39	..	..	..	1892–93
	3·15	3·23	3·42	3·48	3·17	3·33	3·54	3·54	3·39	3·08	..	..	..	1893–94
	2·82	2·72	2·84	2·94	2·94	3·03	3·15	3·25	3·12	2·84	..	..	..	1894–95
	2·74	2·70	2·60	2·56	2·94	2·68	2·67	2·72	2·63	2·56	..	..	..	1895–96
	3·15	3·01	2·92	2·96	3·17	3·03	3·01	2·98	2·86	2·60	..	..	..	1896–97
	3·81	3·81	4·00	3·92	4·08	3·74	3·88	3·88	3·85	3·42	..	..	..	1897–98
	3·05	3·25	3·45	3·45	3·33	..	..	3·03	3·28	3·20	..	..	..	1898–99
	3·25	3·42	3·28	3·45	3·48	..	..	3·60	3·48	2·94	..	..	..	1899–1900
	4·21	4·21	4·04	4·08	4·17	..	..	3·88	4·17	4·00	..	..	..	1900–01
	3·35	**3·34**	**3·40**	**3·43**	**3·47**	**3·31**	**3·42**	**3·45**	**3·42**	**3·14**	..	..	..	Avera
	3·85	4·00	3·81	3·64	3·60	..	..	3·33	3·67	3·85	3·42	3·85	..	1901–02
	3·20	3·51	3·25	3·31	3·23	..	..	3·01	3·45	3·12	3·15	3·20	..	1902–03
	2·88	3·25	3·03	3·15	3·15	..	..	2·98	3·28	2·80	3·08	2·94	..	1903–04
	3·36	3·81	3·70	3·54	3·60	..	..	3·25	3·74	3·48	3·48	3·48	..	1904–05
	4·04	4·44	4·35	4·21	4·44	..	..	3·36	4·49	4·21	4·40	4·40	..	1905–06
	4·54	4·88	4·70	4·76	4·76	..	..	4·21	4·88	4·76	4·88	4·82	..	1906–07
	4·82	5·13	5·00	5·26	5·33	..	..	4·82	5·63	5·06	5·19	4·88	..	1907–08
	5·00	5·40	4·94	5·55	5·26	..	..	5·06	5·80	5·13	5·55	5·55	..	1908–09
	4·30	4·88	4·70	5·40	4·94	..	..	5·71	5·71	4·94	5·40	4·40	..	1909–10
	4·26	4·70	4·54	4·70	4·44	..	..	5·55	4·88	4·76	4·70	4·82	..	1910–11
	4·03	**4·40**	**4·20**	**4·35**	**4·28**	..	..	**4·25**	**4·55**	**4·21**	**4·38**	**4·33**	..	Average.
	4·35	4·94	4·76	4·94	5·00	..	..	4·76	5·19	4·88	4·76	4·44	..	1911–12
	5·13	6·45	5·80	6·06	5·71	..	..	5·88	6·06	5·80	5·71	5·63	..	1912–13
	5·33	6·66	5·63	6·06	6·06	..	..	5·88	6·15	5·88	5·63	5·48	..	1913–14
	4·40	4·88	4·40	5·00	5·19	..	..	4·94	5·00	4·70	5·06	4·44	..	1914–15
	4·44	5·19	4·70	5·13	5·33	..	..	5·13	5·13	4·54	5·19	4·49	..	1915–16
	4·82	5·13	5·00	4·94	5·55	..	..	5·48	5·63	4·94	5·26	5·19	..	1916–17
	4·82	4·88	4·60	5·33	4·94	..	..	5·40	4·54	5·06	5·33	4·49	..	1917–18
	7·02	7·54	7·41	7·41	8·16	..	..	8·16	7·84	7·27	7·69	7·41	..	1918–19
	8·33	8·89	8·70	8·70	8·70	..	..	9·09	9·52	10·00	9·52	8·33	..	1919–20
	6·45	7·69	7·02	7·14	8·51	..	..	7·54	7·84	7·27	7·02	7·02	..	1920–21
	5·52	**6·28**	**5·80**	**6·07**	**6·32**	..	..	**6·23**	**6·29**	**6·04**	**6·12**	**5·69**	..	Average.
	6·55	7·27	7·14	7·02	7·27	..	..	8·00	8·00	6·56	7·84	..	7·14	1921–22
	6·56	7·14	7·02	6·56	7·14	..	..	7·84	8·00	7·27	8·16	..	6·90	1922–23
	6·35	6·90	6·45	6·25	6·06	..	..	6·66	7·02	6·78	5·97	..	6·56	1923–24
	7·69	8·33	7·84	7·84	8·33	..	..	8·70	8·33	8·51	9·30	..	8·33	1924–25
	6·78	7·14	6·90	6·90	7·54	..	..	7·69	7·41	8·33	8·00	..	6·78	1925–26
	7·14	7·14	7·41	7·27	7·69	..	..	8·70	7·69	7·27	7·27	..	7·27	1926–27
	7·69	7·84	7·41	7·27	8·33	..	..	8·00	8·00	7·69	8·16	..	7·84	1927–28
	6·78	6·35	6·35	6·56	7·27	..	..	6·90	6·35	7·02	6·15	..	6·78	1928–29
	5·06	5·33	5·40	5·71	6·56	..	..	5·80	5·13	5·40	5·48	..	5·63	1929–30
	4·21	4·30	4·60	4·76	5·63	..	..	4·82	4·60	4·08	4·40	..	4·44	1930–31
	6·48	**6·77**	**6·65**	**6·61**	**7·18**	..	..	**7·31**	**7·05**	**6·89**	**7·07**	..	**6·77**	Average.
	3·50	3·40	3·80	3·90	4·60	..	..	4·50	4·30	3·50	4·30	..	2·90	1931–32
	3·10	3·20	3·60	3·30	3·70	..	..	3·70	3·50	3·30	3·40	..	3·40	1932–33
	3·42	3·27	3·38	3·34	3·12	..	..	3·52	3·21	3·21	3·52	..	3·40	1933–34
	3·53	4·16	3·66	3·68	3·84	..	..	4·13	3·80	3·68	3·44	..	3·66	1934–35
	3·69	4·67	3·57	3·87	4·23	..	..	3·96	4·34	3·93	3·91	..	3·83	1935–36
	3·54	..	3·58	3·81	4·02	..	..	3·52	3·92	3·81	3·33	..	3·95	1936–37
	3·73	..	3·86	3·82	4·98	..	..	4·26	3·52	4·05	3·51	..	3·84	1937–38
	3·80	..	3·85	3·85	4·18	..	..	4·68	3·85	4·05	3·77	..	3·96	1938–39
	3·98	..	4·31	3·97	3·99	..	..	4·59	4·99	3·90	4·06	..	4·15	1939–40
	4·23	..	4·16	4·32	4·25	..	..	5·00	4·17	4·00	4·53	..	3·84	1940–41
	3·65	**3·74**	**3·78**	**3·79**	**3·99**	..	..	**4·19**	**3·87**	**3·74**	**3·78**	..	**3·69**	Average.
	4·57	4·59	4·90	5·19	5·37	..	..	5·*2	4·82	4·72	6·03	..	4·55	1941–42
	7·53	8·04	7·76	7·86	7·76	..	..	8·22	7·76	7·40	7·67	..	7·46	1942–43
	7·13	8·15	7·67	8·10	8·41	..	..	8·68	8·41	7·48	7·98	..	6·90	1943–44
	8·68	8·21	8·98	9·97	9·89	..	..	9·53	9·36	8·55	8·18	..	8·36	1944–45
	9·44	8·36	9·88	9·82	9·50	..	..	9·39	11·45	9·46	9·63	..	9·47	1945–46
	10·14	9·06	10·69	9·76	9·49	..	..	9·22	11·85	9·58	10·03	..	8·72	1946–47
	14·69	12·31	12·91	13·23	13·79	..	..	12·21	13·00	9·50	10·08	..	11·83	1947–48
	20·50	21·27	19·63	19·51	20·51	..	..	18·86	21·06	15·63	16·72	..	21·02	1948–49
	15·87	5·32	15·11	16·53	15·53	..	..	15·58	14·70	13·96	15·06	..	16·45	1949–50
	36·46	1·15	15·30	16·74	15·15	..	..	12·55	18·36	30·40	..	..	21·54	1950–51
	11·50	**11·65**	**12·28**	**11·68**	**11·54**	..	..	**10·99**	**13·08**	**11·67**	**10·15**	..	**11·72**	Average

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

[Average annual prices at each station in the district.]

Grain. (1)	Tindivanam. (2)	Tirukkoyilur. (3)	Villupuram. (4)	Panruti. (5)	Cuddalore. (6)	Tiruppapuliyur. (7)	Porto Novo. (8)	Chidambaram. (9)	Vridhachalam. (10)	Kallakurichi. (11)	Mannargudi. (12)	Merkanam. (13)	Gingee. (14)	Year (July to June). (15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cumbu ..	1·53	1·15	1·28	1·33	1·54	1·50	1·57	1·55	1·35	1·20	..	..	..	1874–75
	1·59	1·44	1·58	1·67	1·72	1·76	1·79	1·63	1·56	1·29	..	..	..	1875–76
	2·55	2·58	2·56	2·44	2·65	2·30	2·38	2·61	2·45	2·53	..	..	..	1876–77
	4·26	3·57	3·81	3·42	3·54	3·81	3·51	3·28	3·20	2·74	..	..	..	1877–78
	2·25	1·90	2·08	2·15	2·37	2·41	2·22	2·37	2·08	1·96	..	..	..	1878–79
	1·56	1·47	1·53	1·58	1·67	1·70	1·65	1·59	1·54	1·46	..	..	..	1879–80
	1·37	1·23	1·30	1·32	1·46	1·50	1·48	1·49	1·35	1·30	..	..	..	1880–81
	1·31	1·12	1·26	1·26	1·39	1·40	1·32	1·36	1·23	1·17	..	..	..	1881–82
	1·20	1·06	1·20	1·10	1·23	1·25	1·19	1·20	1·02	0·99	..	..	..	1882–83
	1·22	1·08	1·21	1·17	1·44	1·36	1·34	1·36	1·44	1·00	..	..	..	1883–84
	1·44	1·42	1·57	1·66	1·83	1·88	1·81	1·90	1·59	1·32	..	..	..	1884–85
	1·34	1·36	1·41	1·38	1·54	1·55	1·61	1·59	1·34	1·29	..	..	..	188 –86
	1·27	1·30	1·28	1·27	1·45	1·41	1·42	1·45	1·23	1·16	..	..	..	1886–87
	1·34	1·25	1·34	1·35	1·49	1·47	1·50	1·49	1·33	1·17	..	..	..	1887–88
	1·43	1·40	1·43	1·48	1·61	1·63	1·59	1·56	1·42	1·29	..	..	..	1888–89
	1·75	1·67	1·77	1·75	1·83	1·92	1·80	1·81	1·52	1·59	..	..	..	1889–90
	1·72	1·67	1·79	1·73	1.92	1·89	1·79	1·79	1·59	1·64	..	..	..	1890–91
	1·40	1·33	1·43	1·42	1·57	1·58	1·58	1·55	1·34	1·26	..	..	..	Average.*
	2·48	2·45	2·56	2·08	2·38	2·38	2·08	2·19	2·08	1·99	..	..	..	1891–92
	2·19	2·13	2·15	1·99	2·14	2·16	2·23	2·21	1·90	1·92	..	..	..	1892–93
	2·08	1·92	2·02	2·14	2·30	2·33	2·34	2·27	2·19	1·90	..	..	..	1893494
	1·54	1·44	1·48	1·45	1·51	1·53	1·63	1·65	1·52	1·55	..	..	..	1894–95
	1·38	1·26	1·32	1·27	1·33	1·32	1·32	1·32	1·13	1·22	..	..	..	1895–96
	1·94	1·79	1·89	1·69	1·89	1·95	1·90	1·88	1·57	1·59	..	..	..	1896–97
	2·41	2·22	2·38	2·27	2·45	2·50	2·48	2·47	2·12	2·09	..	..	..	1897–98
	2·01	2·02	2·08	1·94	2·06	..	..	2·01	1·81	1·97	..	..	..	1898 99
	2·23	2·12	2·26	2·17	2·25	..	..	2·27	2·12	2·03	..	..	..	1899–00
	2·86	2·63	2·92	2·68	2·86	..	..	2·82	2·55	2·51	..	..	..	1000–01
	2·11	2·00	2·11	1·97	2·12	2·02	2·00	2·11	1·90	1·88	..	..	..	Average.
	2·34	2·34	2·38	2·26	2·37	..	..	2·42	2·29	2·30	2·34	..	..	1901–02
	1·81	1·75	1·83	1·85	2·05	..	..	2·05	1·85	1·72	1·96	..	..	1902–03
	1·61	1·63	1·68	1·79	1·83	..	..	1·82	1·61	1·54	2·00	..	..	1903–04
	·03	2·45	2·44	2·33	2·55	..	..	2·47	2·22	2·22	2·23	..	..	1904–05
	·94	2·78	2·96	2·94	3·01	..	..	3·12	2·82	2·65	2·86	..	..	1905–06
	3·54	3·42	3·17	3·28	3·54	..	..	3·60	3·48	3·25	..	..	..	1906–07
	·51	3·48	3·23	3·42	3·48	..	..	3·67	3·67	3·45	..	..	..	1907–08
	·67	3·64	3·39	3·45	3·74	..	..	3·92	3·57	3·33	..	..	..	1908–09
	·98	3·12	2·76	3·45	3·25	..	..	3·85	3·57	3·15	..	..	..	1909–10
	2·74	2.92	2·82	2·92	3·03	..	..	3·25	3·08	2·72	..	..	..	1910–11
	2·72	2·75	2·67	2·77	2·89	..	..	3·02	2·82	2·63	2·28	..	..	Average.
	3·15	3·12	3·15	3·17	3·31	..	..	3·36	2·98	2·98	..	3·12	..	1911–12
	4·00	4·17	4·08	3·96	4·26	..	..	3·85	3·60	3·42	..	3·88	..	1912–13
	4·08	4·49	4·04	3·85	4·12	..	..	4·12	3·70	3·51	..	4·70	..	1913–14
	3·08	2·68	2·76	2·86	3·28	..	..	3·51	2·70	2·72	..	..	..	1914–15
	3·08	2·82	3·08	3·23	3·31	..	..	3·39	2·90	2·90	..	..	..	1915–16
	3·60	3·23	3·28	3·01	3·42	..	..	3·64	3·45	3·36	..	3·51	..	1916–17
	3·31	2·96	3·31	3·31	3·12	..	..	3·39	3·12	3·05	3·74	..	..	1917–18
	3·88	5·33	5·40	5·33	5·48	..	..	5·63	5·00	4·82	..	3·64	..	1918–19
	6·56	6·90	6·35	6·35	6·56	..	..	7·02	6·35	6·90	..	..	..	1919–20
	5·71	6·35	5·33	5·13	5·63	..	..	6·56	5·06	5·97	..	6·15	..	1920–21
	4·05	4·21	4·08	4·02	4·25	..	..	4·46	3·89	3·96	3·74	4·17	..	Average.
	5·13	5·48	5·00	5·00	5·33	..	..	5·71	5·19	4·70	..	..	..	1921–22
	5·13	5·33	4·94	4·94	5·33	..	..	6·90	5·26	5·13	..	..	..	1922–23
	5·06	5·40	5·26	4·94	5·06	..	..	6·15	5·06	5·13	..	..	..	1923–24
	6·45	5·71	5·63	5·63	5·80	..	..	7·14	5·80	5·33	6·45	..	5·80	1924–25
	5·06	5·13	5·06	5·19	5·40	.	..	6·15	5·40	4·70	..	..	5·06	1925–26
	5·13	4·94	5·19	4·88	5·71	..	..	5·80	4·70	4·88	4·88	..	5·71	1926–27
	4·82	4·82	4·76	5·19	5·80	..	..	5·80	4·65	4·60	..	..	5·55	1927–28
	4·88	4·88	4·49	4·26	4·88	..	..	5·33	4·08	4·35	..	..	5·13	1928–29
	3·85	3·45	3·42	3·33	4·44	..	..	4·00	3·31	3·48	..	..	4·00	1929–30
	3·33	3·05	3·08	3·03	4·00	..	..	3·31	2·63	2·72	..	..	3·64	1930–31
	4·88	4·82	4·68	4·64	5·18	..	..	5·63	4·61	4·50	5·67	..	4·98	Average.
	2·50	2·40	2·50	2·50	2·90	..	..	3·30	2·60	2·30	..	..	2·90	1931–32
	2·30	2·30	2·40	2·30	2·70	..	..	3·00	2·20	2·30	..	..	2·80	1932–33
	2·20	2·17	2·28	2·21	2·44	..	..	2·84	2·31	2·13	..	..	2·35	1933–34
	2·51	2·12	2·42	2·35	2·46	.	..	2·79	2·30	2·18	..	..	2·35	1934–35
	3·01	2·85	2·01	2·52	2·97	..	..	3·08	2·56	2·63	..	..	2·94	1935–36
	2·60	2·55	2·34	2·41	2·58	..	..	2·89	2·43	2·64	..	..	2·73	1936–37
	2·39	2·52	2·38	2·26	2·65	..	..	1·92	2·28	2·65	..	..	2·49	1937–38
	2·43	2·45	2·35	2·47	2·68	..	..	2·81	2·54	2·31	..	..	2·55	1938–39
	2·78	2·87	2·78	2·75	2·84	..	..	3 05	2·73	2·66	..	..	2·94	1939–40
	2·46	2·47	2·53	2·46	2·94	..	..	..	2·81	2·77	..	..	2·82	1940–41
	2·52	2·47	2·46	2·42	2·72	..	..	2·57	2·48	2·46	..	..	2·69	Average
	3·06	2·01	2·92	2·98	3·06	..	..	5·74	3·09	2·68	..	..	3·10	1941–42
	5·67	5·80	4·95	5·48	5·30	..	..	4·71	5·62	5·93	..	..	5·74	1942–43
	5·26	6·19	5·18	5·88	5·69	..	..	..	6·68	7·31	..	..	6·14	1943–44
	6·62	7·18	6·42	6·74	6·53	..	..	..	6·46	6·82	..	..	6·60	1944–45
	6·91	6·35	7·14	7·02	7·67	..	..	7·16	6 81	6·81	..	..	6·82	1945–46
	6·02	7·43	6·82	7·14	6·66	..	..	..	6·97	6·82	..	..	6·62	1946–47
	9·66	7·96	7·29	6·98	7·47	..	..	..	7·87	6·82	..	..	7·12	1947–48
	..	8·23	..	..	..	..	..	8·64	..	8·64	..	..	19·51	1948–49
	..	8·07	8·73	..	..	..	..	5·20	9·11	8·64	..	..	9·79	1949–50
	..	12·01	8·79	..	..	..	..	11·02	9·10	8·61	..	..	21·14	1950–51
	6·17	7·13	6·47	6·03	5·92	..	..	7·34	6·86	6·91	..	..	9·25	Average.

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of food grains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

[Average annual prices at each station in the district.]

Grain. (1)	Tindivanam. (2)	Tirukkoilur. (3)	Villupuram (4)	Panruti. (5)	Cuddalore. (6)	Tiruppapuliyur. (7)	Porto Novyo. (8)	Chidambaram (9)	Vriddachalam (10)	Kallakurichi. (11)	Mannargudi. (12)	Merkanam. (13)	Gingee. (14)	Year (July to June). (15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ragi	1·41	1·18	1·27	1·27	1·51	1·49	1·53	1·54	1·28	1·20	..	..	..	1874–75
	1·66	1·37	1·51	1·45	1·69	1·65	1·69	1·65	1·37	1·33	..	..	..	1875–76
	2·78	2·58	2·65	2·47	2·67	2·67	2·37	2·61	2·40	2·63	..	..	..	1876–77
	3·70	3·74	3·67	3·54	3·67	3·60	3·64	3·45	2·98	3·25	..	..	..	1877–78
	2·34	2·02	2·21	2·21	2·48	2·51	2·48	2·48	2·03	2·02	..	..	..	1878–79
	1·67	1·57	1·64	1·59	1·72	1·72	1·64	1·59	1·56	1·61	..	..	..	1879–80
	1·40	1·22	1·30	1·31	1·41	1·42	1·47	1·44	1·22	1·32	..	..	..	1880–81
	1·29	1·10	1·24	1·22	1·34	1·38	1·36	1·35	1·07	1·18	..	..	..	1881–82
	1·25	1·03	1·17	1·10	1·21	1·26	1·20	1·18	0·96	1·02	..	..	..	1882–83
	1·21	1·03	1·18	1·13	1·34	1·31	1·29	1·35	1·03	0·99	..	..	..	1883–84
	1·43	1·27	1·40	1·47	1·60	1·67	1·60	1·77	1·50	1·34	..	..	..	1884–85
	1·37	1·33	1·32	1·32	1·59	1·49	1·59	1·59	1·31	1·25	..	..	..	1885–86
	1·35	1·27	1·28	1·31	1·52	1·46	1·53	1·49	1·20	1·15	..	..	..	1886–87
	1·41	1·22	1·32	1·34	1·53	1·53	1·56	1·51	1·28	1·20	..	..	..	1887–88
	1·41	1·34	1·35	1·43	1·58	1·58	1·63	1·63	1·39	1·26	..	..	..	1888–89
	1·54	1·59	1·65	1·61	1·73	1·77	1·80	1·75	1·50	1·57	..	..	..	1889–90
	1·72	1·63	1·70	1·73	1·87	1·92	1·81	1·79	1·56	1·69	..	..	..	1890–91
	1.40	**1·28**	**1·36**	**1·37**	**1·54**	**1·54**	**1·55**	**1·54**	**1·28**	**1·26**	..	..	..	Average.*
	2·55	2·44	2·48	2·31	2·41	2·45	2·27	2·34	2·03	2·26	..	..	..	1891–92
	2·27	2·09	2·17	2·04	2·25	2·25	2·40	2·31	1·98	2·19	..	..	..	1892–93
	2·08	1·94	1·98	2·08	2·19	2·23	2·25	2·26	2·08	2·15	..	..	..	1893–94
	1·68	1·47	1·54	1·49	1·64	1·65	1·77	1·66	1·51	1·63	..	..	..	1894–95
	1·48	1·31	1·38	1·34	1·38	1·42	1·39	1·35	1·17	1·40	..	..	..	1895–96
	2·01	1·79	1·90	1·67	1·86	1·90	1·86	1·83	1·52	1·64	..	..	..	1896–97
	2·53	2·30	2·41	2·40	2·56	2·53	2·58	2·50	2·17	2·29	..	..	..	1897–98
	2·20	2·13	2·09	2·06	2·25	..	..	2·17	1·83	2·16	..	..	..	1898–99
	2·26	2·26	2·19	2·25	2·34	..	..	2·29	2·12	2·14	..	..	..	1899–1900
	2·90	2·80	2·86	2·68	2·90	..	..	2·76	2·47	2·70	..	..	..	1900–01
	2·20	**2·05**	**2·10**	**2·03**	**2·18**	**2·07**	**2·07**	**2·15**	**1·89**	**2,05**	..	..	..	**Average.**
	2·45	2·50	2·40	2·41	2·42	..	..	2·31	2·26	2·42	2·34	2·72	..	1901–02
	1·83	1·70	1·76	1·82	1·97	..	..	1·90	1·72	1·70	..	2·08	..	1902–03
	1·53	1·49	1·54	1·67	1·82	..	..	1·69	1·50	1·51	..	1,77	..	1903–04
	1·90	2·08	1·98	2·06	2·22	..	..	2·04	2·05	2·06	..	2·29	..	1904–05
	2·74	2·61	2·74	2·84	2·86	..	..	2·86	2·53	2·61	..	3·65	..	1905–06
	3·10	3·01	3·10	3·23	3·17	..	..	3·33	3·25	3·28	..	3·28	..	1906–07
	3·15	3·31	2·94	3·12	3·25	..	..	3·23	3·39	3·20	..	3·39	..	1907–08
	3·28	3·36	3·12	3·10	3·45	..	..	3·39	3·36	3·20	..	3·51	..	1908–09
	2·86	2·90	2·74	2·98	3·12	..	..	3·60	3·31	3·10	..	3·70	..	1909–10
	2·72	2·78	2·70	2·82	3·03	..	..	3·01	2·94	2·78	..	3·15	..	1910–11
	2·56	**2·57**	**2·50**	**2·61**	**2·73**	..	..	**2·74**	**2·63**	**3·59**	**2·34**	**2·89**	..	Average.
	2·80	2·90	2·76	2·88	3·08	..	..	3·10	2·80	2·94	..	3·08	..	1911–12
	3·42	3·48	3·51	3·51	3·70	..	..	3·57	3·45	3·23	3·39	3·36	..	1912–13
	3·33	3·57	3·42	3·36	3·57	..	..	3·64	3·48	3·20	..	3 39	..	1913–14
	2·72	2 50	2·50	2·61	3·01	..	..	3·31	2·74	2·48	..	3·96	..	1914–15
	2·67	2·61	2 67	2·78	2·98	..	..	3·05	2·76	2·58	..	2·70	..	1915–16
	3·23	3·05	2·92	2·90	3·17	..	..	3·33	3·12	3·12	..	3·12	..	1916–17
	2·90	2·65	3·12	3 03	2·76	..	..	3·10	2·86	2·78	3·39	..	..	1917–18
	4·35	4·60	4·35	4·49	4·76	..		5·80	4·54	4·40	..	3·45	..	1918–19
	6·35	6·45	6·06	6·15	6·66	..	..	6·56	6·15	6·50	..	6·45	..	1919–20
	5·13	5 80	4·82	5·00	5·63	.	..	5·55	5·00	5·26	..	5·80	..	1920–21
	3·69	**3·76**	**3·61**	**3·67**	3·93	..	..	4·10	3·69	**3·67**	3·39	3·92	..	Average.
	4·94	5·13	4·65	4·70	4·94	..	..	5·26	5·00	4·54	..	..	5·55	1921–22
	4·76	4·94	4·54	4·70	5·48	..	..	5·55	4·88	4·44	..	..	5·33	1922–23
	4·70	5·00	4·70	4·49	4·88	..		5·19	4·76	4·54	..	..	4·94	1923–24
	5·33	5·53	4·82	4·88	5 26	..	..	0·25	5·00	5·19	5·97	..	5·33	1924–25
	4·54	4·65	4·26	4·08	5·00	..	..	5·48	4·54	4·30	.	..	4·70	1925–26
	4·70	4 54	4·35	4·35	5·13	..	..	5·00	4·12	4·12	4·40	..	5·13	1926–27
	4·79	4·49	4·40	4 60	5 13	..	..	4·88	4·65	4·35	..	..	4·94	1927–28
	4·49	4·44	4·00	4·04	4·65	..	..	4·60	3·92	4·12	..	..	4·70	1928–29
	3·67	3·20	3·08	3·10	4 17	..		3·67	3·05	3·12	..	..	3·45	1929–30
	2·86	2·55	2·51	2·50	3·12	..	..	3·28	2·53	2·33	..	..	2·96	1930–31
	4·47	**4·43**	**4·13**	**4·14**	**4·78**	..	..	**4·92**	**4·25**	**4·11**	**5·23**	..	**4·70**	Average.
	2·40	2·10	2·20	2·20	2·60	..	..	2·90	2·40	2·00	..	..	2·50	1931–32
	2·20	2·10	2·30	2·10	2·10	..	..	2·40	2·20	2·10	..	..	2·60	1932–33
	2·14	2·12	2·10	2·10	2·09	..	..	3·02	2·13	1·98	..	..	2·24	1933–34
	2·23	2·15	2·20	2·17	2·23	..	.	2·61	2·17	2·04	..	..	2·27	1934–35
	2·72	2 80	2·49	2·48	2·57	..	..	2·75	2·46	2·56	..	..	2·68	1935–36
	2·33	2 39	2 27	2 27	2 25	..	.	2·63	2·35	2·46	..	..	2·37	1936–37
	2·16	2·27	2·06	2·07	2·25	..	..	2·61	2·19	2·49	..	..	2·21	1937–38
	2·27	2·42	2·17	2·25	2·40	..	..	2·62	2·48	2·20	..	..	2·41	1938–39
	3·01	2·86	2·79	2·75	2·97	..	..	2·82	2·82	2·59	..	..	3·12	1939–40
	2·55	2 40	2·42	2·32	2·60	..	..	..	2·62	2·43	..	..	2·58	1940–41
	2·40	**2·36**	**2·30**	**2·27**	**2·41**	..	..	**2·71**	**2·38**	**2·28**	..	..	**2·50**	Average.
	2·99	2·73	2·79	2·81	3·03	..	..	..	2·88	2·51	..	..	2·99	1941–42
	5·47	5·52	4·94	5·12	5·16	..	..	6·66	5·24	5·49	..	..	5·74	1942–43
	5·79	6·39	5·33	5·53	5·52	..	..	..	6·49	6·55	..	..	5·95	1943–44
	6·05	6·50	5·44	5 09	5 40	..	..	..	6·00	6·16	..	..	6·08	1944–45
	7·05	..	6·55	7·11	6·71	..	..	..	6·61	6·94	..	..	7·06	1945–46
	6·45	..	6·89	7·41	6·61	..	..	..	7·45	6·94	..	..	6·68	1946–47
	10·78	10 56	8·00	9·44	7·04	..	..	.	7·71	6·94	..	..	8·30	1947–48
	13·94	8 81	16·34	17·00	..	..	..	..	..	8·73	..	..	20·05	1948–49
	13·94	8·50	9·60	..	..	..	..	9·63	9·41	8·73	..	..	8·94	1949–50
	8·15	11·77	9·01	..	..	..	..	11·62	9·43	8·73	..	..	19·28	1950–51
	9·16	**7·61**	**7·49**	**7·55**	**5·64**	..	..	9·10	**6·81**	·77	..	..	**·11**	**Average.**

** For the ten years ending June 1891.*

APPENDIX XI.

Relief granted during the periods of famine.

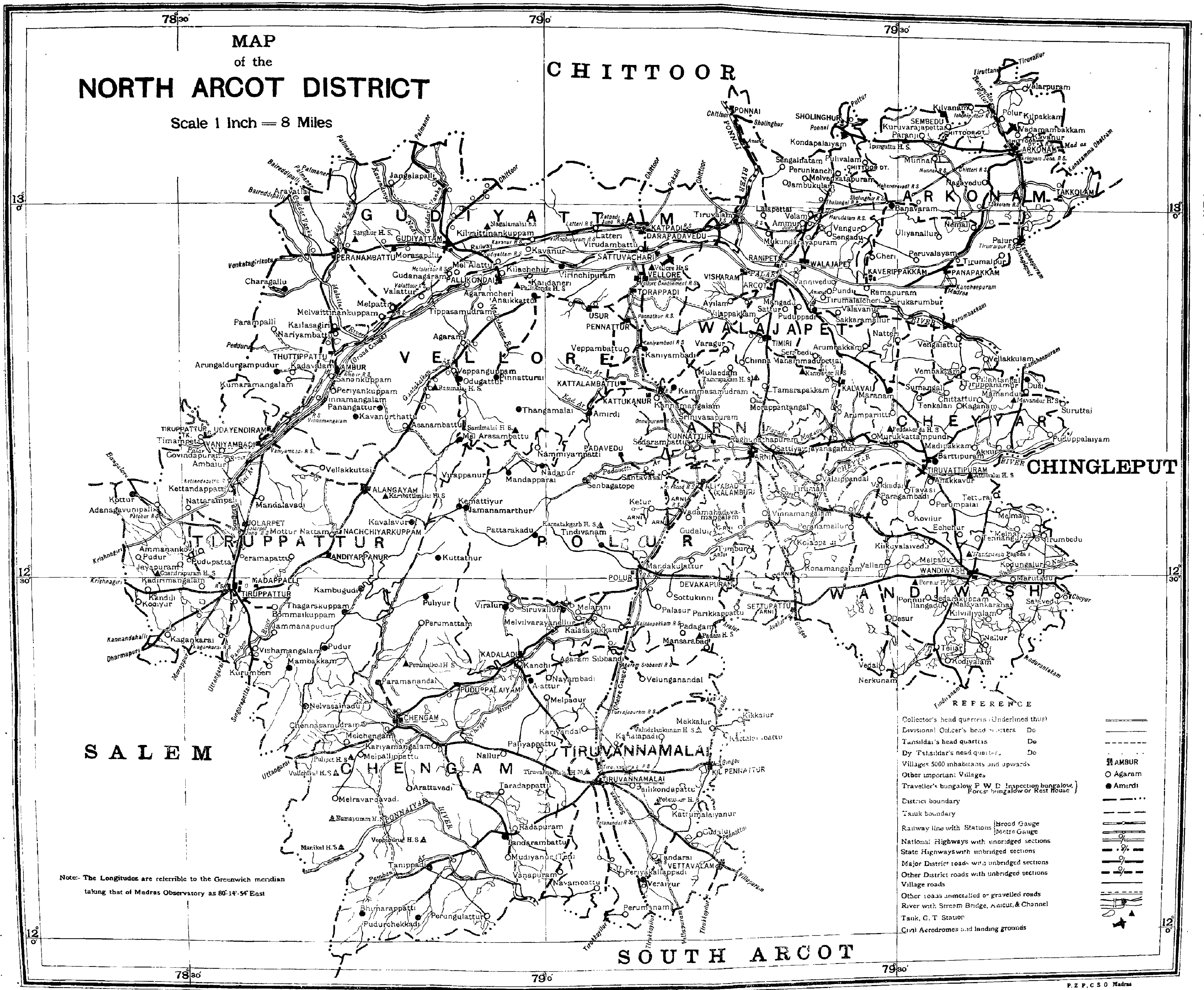
Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1876-78. On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.	Total per cent of population in 1871.	Average price in rupees per standard maund. Rice (second sort).	Cholam.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1877—						
February	282	..	282	0·02	4·60	3·90
March	794	89	883	0·05	4·40	3·81
April	602	2,123	2,725	0·15	4·00	3·51
May	1,537	3,181	4,718	0·25	4·40	3·92
June	302	7,798	8,100	0·46	4·65	4·04
July	40	19,439	19,479	1·11	5·88	4·35
August	853	75,455	76,308	4·35	6·45	4·08
September	2,385	101,464	1,03,849	5·92	6·90	4·65
October	2,999	41,015	54,084	3·08	5·88	3·88
November	1,582	44,087	45,669	2·60	5·26	3·48
December	1,589	46,155	46,744	2·72	4·94	3·12
1878—						
January	2,075	28,962	31,037	1·77	4·40	3·67
February	1,667	10,945	12,612	0·72	3·70	2·78
March	557	7.962	8,519	0·49	4·00	3·03
April	419	4,012	4,431	0·25	4·21	3·25
May	652	4,294	4,946	0·28	4·52	3·48
June	487	4,738	5,325	0·30	4·60	3·81
July	..	5,596	5,596	0·32	5·06	4·21
August	..	5,339	5,339	0·39	5·00	3·28
September	1,378	4,394	5,772	0·20	4·70	2·25
Average over 20 months ..	**1,015**	**21,356**	**22,371**	**1·27**	**4·86**	**3·58**

STATISTICAL ATLAS

FOR THE DECENNIUM ENDING FASLI 1360

(1950-51)

NORTH ARCOT



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P.Z.P.C.S.O Madras

STATISTICAL ATLAS

NORTH ARCOT

This district is bounded on the north by the Chittoor district, on the east by the Chingleput district, on the south by the South Arcot district and on the west by the Salem and Chittoor districts. It covers an extent of 4,671 square miles and comprises the following revenue divisions :—

(1) The Tiruppattur division consisting of Tiruppattur, Gudiyatham and Vellore taluks.

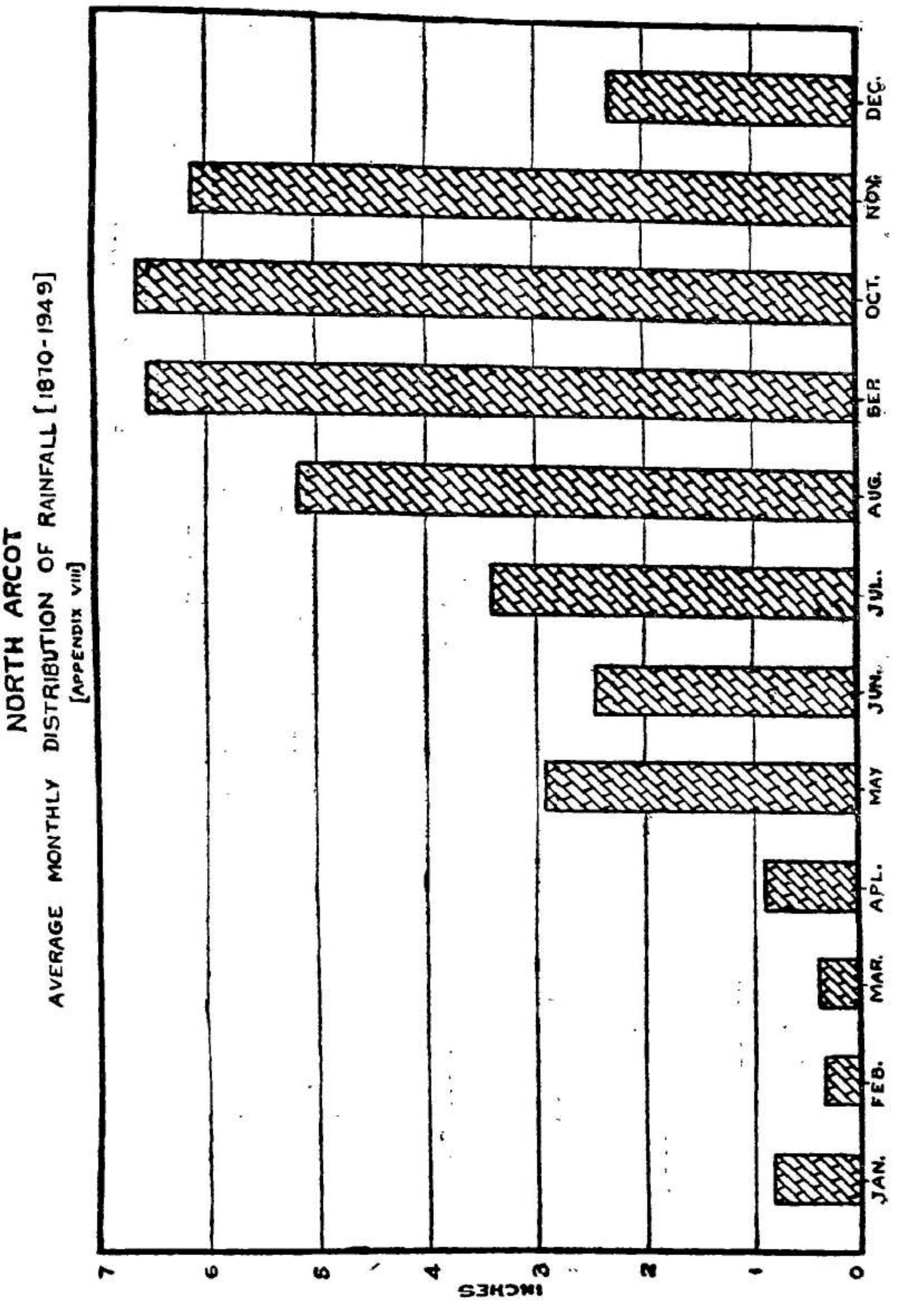
(2) The Tiruvannamalai division consisting of Tiruvannamalai, Chengam, Polur and Wandiwash taluks.

(3) The Ranipet division consisting of Wallajah, Arkonam, Cheyyar and Arni taluks.

It may be mentioned here that the territorial jurisdiction of the Revenue division underwent changes during the decennium on account of the abolition of the Revenue divisions of Cheyyar and Vellore. Cheyyar taluk which was in Cheyyar division and Arni taluk which was in Vellore division were attached to Ranipet division. Wandiwash taluk which was in Cheyyar division was attached to Tiruvannamalai division. Vellore taluk which was in Vellore division was attached to Truppattur division.

2. *General features.*—The northern boundary of the district follows the chain of hills skirting the Palar Valley. The eastern portion of the district is a stretch of unbroken plain country, running as far inwards as the Javadi Hills. In the central and southern parts of the district rise the broken mass of the Javadi Hills, ranging 28 miles from north to south and 10 to 15 miles from east to west and the spurs and offshoots of the Eastern Ghats. On the west, the Tiruppattur plains rise gradually to the Mysore Plateau (along the Kangundi zamindari). The general elevation of the Eastern Ghats in this district and the Javadis is about 2,500 feet. Among the highest peaks may be mentioned Swamimalai (4,200 feet) and Kambugudi (3,840 feet) in Tiruppattur taluk, Karmatigarh (3,124 feet) in the Polur taluk, Kailasagarh (2,743 feet) in Vellore taluk and Tiruvannamalai (2,668 feet) by which name the taluk in which it is situated is also known. The natural aspects of the district are very varied. Directly the Southern Railway emerges from the monotonous plains of the Chingleput district into North Arcot, a few miles to the east of the Arkonam station, the country presents a very picturesque appearance, and a short distance beyond that station, the south-west line enters the valley of the Palar, which rising in the Mysore Plateau, enters that portion of the Kangundi Zamindari 70 miles from its source and 10 miles further on and falls through the gorges of the Eastern Ghats into the Vaniambadi Valley. The Palar then winds its course eastwards through the whole length of the district. The Cheyyar and the Ponnai are its chief tributaries, the latter falling into it at a point about 5 miles north-west of Arcot and the former near Wallajahbad in Chingleput district. The Gudiyatham and Vellore taluks which occupy the northern and southern sections of the Palar Valley, respectively consist of an open flat strip lying along the river with more broken tract behind on either side and numerous valleys running up amongst the hills at the back. Most of these hills are covered with jungles of inferior quality. The forest on the Javadis, however, is valuable on account of its sandalwood.

Vellore town (106,024), the headquarters of the district, is situated on the southern bank of the Palar river and is a place of considerable trade. The construction of the Gudur-Villupuram line, which passes through it has affected the trade of Vellore prejudicially, as it has thereby lost its position as the centre of trade between Northern and Southern districts. But the town has risen in importance being the headquarters of the district and on account of the existence of the Police Training College and the Christian Medical College and Hospital in it. The other important towns in the district are the municipalities of Tiruvannamalai (40,718), celebrated for its Hindu temple; Vaniyambadi (38,712) the home of the enterprising Labbai community, situated on the Palar; Gudiyatham (45,667), a place of considerable trade, situated on the Koundiya river, a tributary of the Palar, Tiruppattur (27,003), Wallajapet (12,601), Ambur (39,992) and Arni (24,567). There are also several union towns, the more important being Arcot (21,124) on the Palar which was the ancient capital of the rulers of the Carnatic and now famous for its historic ruins, and Arkonam (23,032), the junction of the north-western and south-western sections and also of Arkonam and Chingleput section of the Southern Railways. The district was in the 18th century, the scene of some of the most decisive


NORTH ARCOT
AVERAGE MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL [1870-1949]
[APPENDIX VIII]
INCHES
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
JAN.
FEB.
MAR.
APL.
MAY
JUN.
JUL.
AUG.
SEP.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.

battles, which finally led to the establishment of the British Rule in South India. The names Arcot, Ambur, Wandiwash and Sholinghur which are now either peaceful centres of trade or places where agricultural pursuits are followed undisturbed, vividly recall the defeat of the Nawab Anwaruddin by his rival Chanda Saheb, the exploits of the French General Lally, the brilliant defence of the Muslim Citadel by Clive, the sanguinary adventures of Hyder Ali and the military successes of Sir Eyre Coote. Vellore is famous for its ancient and picturesque fort which has witnessed many a seige in its troublous times but holds now within its grey ramparts, the Government Offices and also the Police Training College. With the Sepoy Mutiny in 1857, the curtain was finally drawn on this battle ground.

3. *Climate.*—The climatic conditions of the district are as varied as are its physical aspects. The scorching plains share with the other districts, the full blast of the hot weather, and the radiation of heat from the rocky hill sides, coupled with the blinding glare of the dry sandy bed of the Palar, lend additional power to the fierce rays of the tropical sun. The mountainous region of the Javadis forms the exclusive abode of the Malayalis who thrive here practically undisturbed by their more civilized neighbours below. The Yelagiris which lies 5 miles south of Jalarpet station forms the abode of some retired Anglo-Indian Officials who have taken to plantation and agriculture.

Public health.—A statement showing the births and deaths and deaths due to various causes for the decennium 1941–50 for the district according to the Census of 1951 is furnished below :—

Year.	*Births.*	*Deaths.*	*Deaths due to*						
			Cholera.	*Smallpox.*	*Plague.*	*Fevers.*	*Dysentery and diarrhoea.*	*Respiratory diseases.*	*Child births (females).*
1941 ..	100,851	58,989	15	43	11	14,124	6,882	5,128	750
1942 ..	97,409	54,532	1,454	87	6	11,711	5,794	5,160	707
1943 ..	85,586	75,277	12,698	871	23	15,349	6,379	5,467	711
1944 ..	82,759	81,017	1,358	1,722	17	22,890	7,444	6,239	718
1945 ..	80,033	63,188	121	589	4	17,334	5,144	4,973	606
1946 ..	95,957	52,182	3	380	17	12,449	4,017	4,578	764
1947 ..	95,473	55,909	131	80	454	13,300	5,862	4,925	724
1948 ..	92,769	50,138	2,159	202	23	10,742	4,525	4,472	518
1949 ..	88,954	47,663	1,133	190	19	9,222	4,581	4,605	442
1950 ..	92,637	57,965	1,272	769	..	12,200	6,615	5,475	52
Average.	91,243	59,686	2,034	493	57	13,932	5,724	5,102	599
Percentage to total deaths.			3·4	0·8	0·1	23·3	9·6	8·5	1·0

The average birth rate registered during the decade in the district, viz., 33·5 per mille showed a fall of 7·7 per mille when compared with 41 2 in the previous decade. The rate was, however, higher than the rate for the State by 0.7 per mille. The average death rate was 21·9 per mille as compared with 23·0 in the previous decade showing a decrease of 1.1 per mille. The rate was the same as the rate for the State.

The average mortality rate from cholera increased by 0·25 per mille to 0·80, from small-pox by 0.01 per mille to 0.17, from fevers by 0.27 to 5.20 and from child births by 5.09 per 1,000 births to 6.30, while the rate from dysentry and diarrhoea decreased by 0·22 per mille to 2·24 and from respiratory diseases by 0·18 per mile to 1·90 during the decade as compared with the previous decade. The death rate due to plague was 0.02 per mille during the decade, while it was not significant in the previous decade.

The average death rates due to cholera, fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea were slightly higher than the rates for the State, while the rates due to small-pox, plague. respiratory diseases and child births were slightly lower.

4. *Rainfall.*—During the decennium, the average rainfall in the district was above the normal in dry weather period by 7·3 per cent, in hot weather period by 32·5 per cent and in north-east monsoon period by 0.7 per cent while it was below the normal in south-west monsoon period by 4.0 per cent. The average annual rainfall was, however, above the normal by 1·8 per cent. The average rainfall of the district based on the records of eighty years ending with 1949 was 37·91 inches and the average number of rainy days was fifty-two. The minimum and maximum falls were 21·59 and 64·07 inches in 1876 and 1903 respectively. The rainy months are ordinarily from May to December. In May which is regarded as a hot weather month, there was an average rainfall of 2·90 inches. The average rainfall during the south-west monsoon (June to September) was 17·50 inches and during the north-west monsoon (October to December) 15.01 inches.

The following statement shows approximately the distribution of the average rainfall during the eighty years ending with 1949 in different parts of the district :—

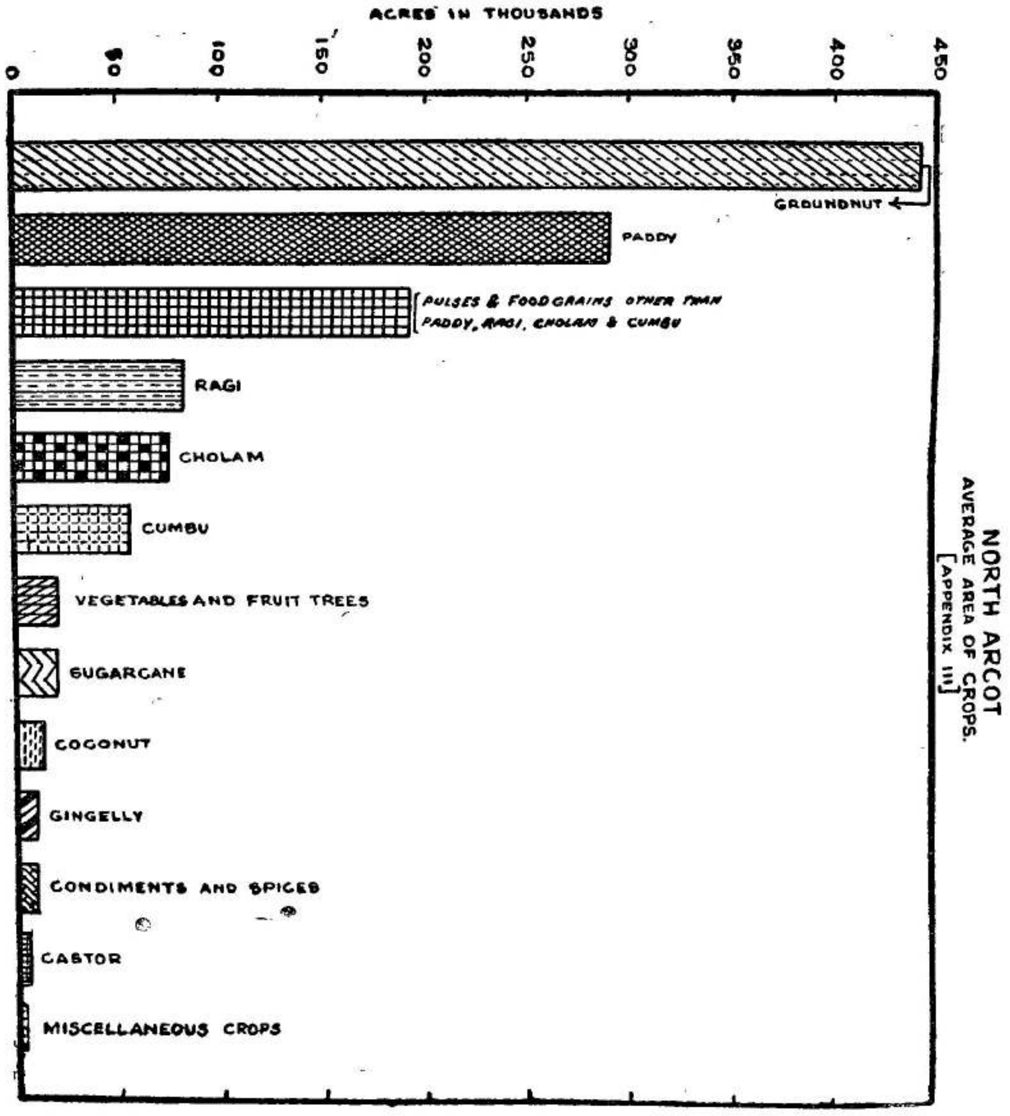
Section of the district.	Dry weather (January to March).	Hot weather (April and May).	South-west monsoon (June to September).	North-east monsoon (October to December).	Annual total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES
	Eastern portion.				
Arkonam, Sholinghur, Cheyyar and Wandiwash.	1·98	2·92	17·76	17·88	40·56
	Central portion.				
Vellore, Polur, Arni, Wallajah and Gudiyatham.	1·59	3·42	18·12	15·74	38·87
	Southern portion.				
Tiruvannamalai and Chengam	2·10	4·39	16·73	15·88	39·10
	Western portion.				
Tiruppattur, Vaniyambadi and Ambur ..	1·09	4·69	16·04	10·47	32.20
District Average ..	1.61	3.79	17.50	15.01	37·91

The south-west monsoon is stronger than the north-east in all parts of the district except the eastern portion. There have been less than 30 inches of rain only in the years 1875, 1876, 1891, 1899, 1904, 1908 and 1923, the rainfall of 1876 being but 21.59 inches. The fall during the six consecutive months from July to December in the worst years is given below :—

Year.	INCHES.	Year.	INCHES.
1875	23·78	1904	19·15
1876	14·86	1908	23·61
1891	23·01	1923	17·92
1899	19·34		

Wells.—This district stands practically first in the number of wells in the whole State. The rainfall being not assured, cultivation under canal or tank irrigation is more or less common throughout the district.

5. *Agricultural practice.*—The agricultural practice in the district does not vary greatly from that of the other parts of the State. Most of the arable land is dry depending solely on rains for their cultivation. There is no large irrigation project in the district but the Palar, Cheyyar and Poiney anicuts feed large number of system tanks. Floods in these have become rare and cultivation mainly depends on the seasonal rains. The rains received during the south-west monsoon are not much beneficial to agriculturists and good rains are rarely received in north-east monsoon season till late September. Samba paddy cultivation starts on a very small scale in July–August under wells and the majority of lands are cultivated only in October after receipt of sufficient water in tanks. Manuring is done before ploughing and sowing or transplantation. The local manure consists of farm yard manure, house sweepings, leaves and twigs, tank silt, cattle and sheep penning and tannery refuse. The improved system of preserving of cattle manure in pits is being adopted in the district. The ryots are, however, learning the advantage of preserving manure in the pits due to the propaganda done by the departments of Revenue and Agriculture. The raising of green manure crop is slowly making headway The intensive propaganda made by the Revenue and Agricultural Departments under the " Grow More Food Campaigns " has made the ryots highly manure-minded and the cultivators are freely purchasing oil cakes, fertilisers and bone-meal to manure the crops. The use of groundnut oil cake for manuring money crops like canes and plantains and food crop like paddy has become very popular with ryots.


NORTH ARCOT
AVERAGE AREA OF CROPS.
[APPENDIX III]
ACRES IN THOUSANDS
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
GROUNDNUT
PADDY
PULSES & FOOD GRAINS OTHER THAN PADDY, RAGI, CHOLAM & CUMBU
RAGI
CHOLAM
CUMBU
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT TREES
SUGARCANE
COCONUT
GINGELLY
CONDIMENTS AND SPICES
CASTOR
MISCELLANEOUS CROPS

Country ploughs are used for ploughing but the Agricultural Department is instilling into the ryots the advantages of improved ploughs. During the fasli 1360, the district ranked sixth in the yield of paddy per acre when compared with other districts.

In wet lands paddy is either sown, broadcast or transplanted. In dry lands, the seeds are dibbled or dropped by hand into the furrows opened by country ploughs. The employment of seed drill is resorted to only in parts of Tiruppattur taluk. The principle of growing different crops by rotation is practised only on wet lands.

The seeds sown are generally those stored by the ryots, but the Agricultural Department has been selling improved varieties of paddy seeds in large quantities. Seeds and manure were also distributed free of cost to poor ryots and demonstration plots were arranged by the Agricultural Department to impress on the cultivators, the advantages of growing improved strains and adopting improved methods of cultivation. The reduction of seed rate per acre is greatly attracting the attention of the ryots. Seed farms under paddy and other crops are run by the Agricultural Department in the ryots' lands and the produce purchased and redistributed to ryots. This has become an annual feature.

Groundnut is grown on large scale in the district mostly as a rainfed crop. The local varieties Natal and Spanish have almost disappeared. Mauratius is being replaced by the high yielding departmental strain, A.H. 698. This fetches higher price as well. Among other commercial crops are tobacco and sugarcane; the latter is increasing in area and the departmental variety C.O. 419 has come to stay. This has replaced the local variety almost in full. There is a Sugarcane Research Station at Gudiyatham and a Small Sugar Factory at Mailpatti.

Fruits of the mango and of citrus variety and betel are largely raised and sent to the other parts of the State in India. The brinjals of Vellore are popular in the district and sent to the Madras market as well. Korai is also cultivated and woven into mats and sent to the other parts of the State.

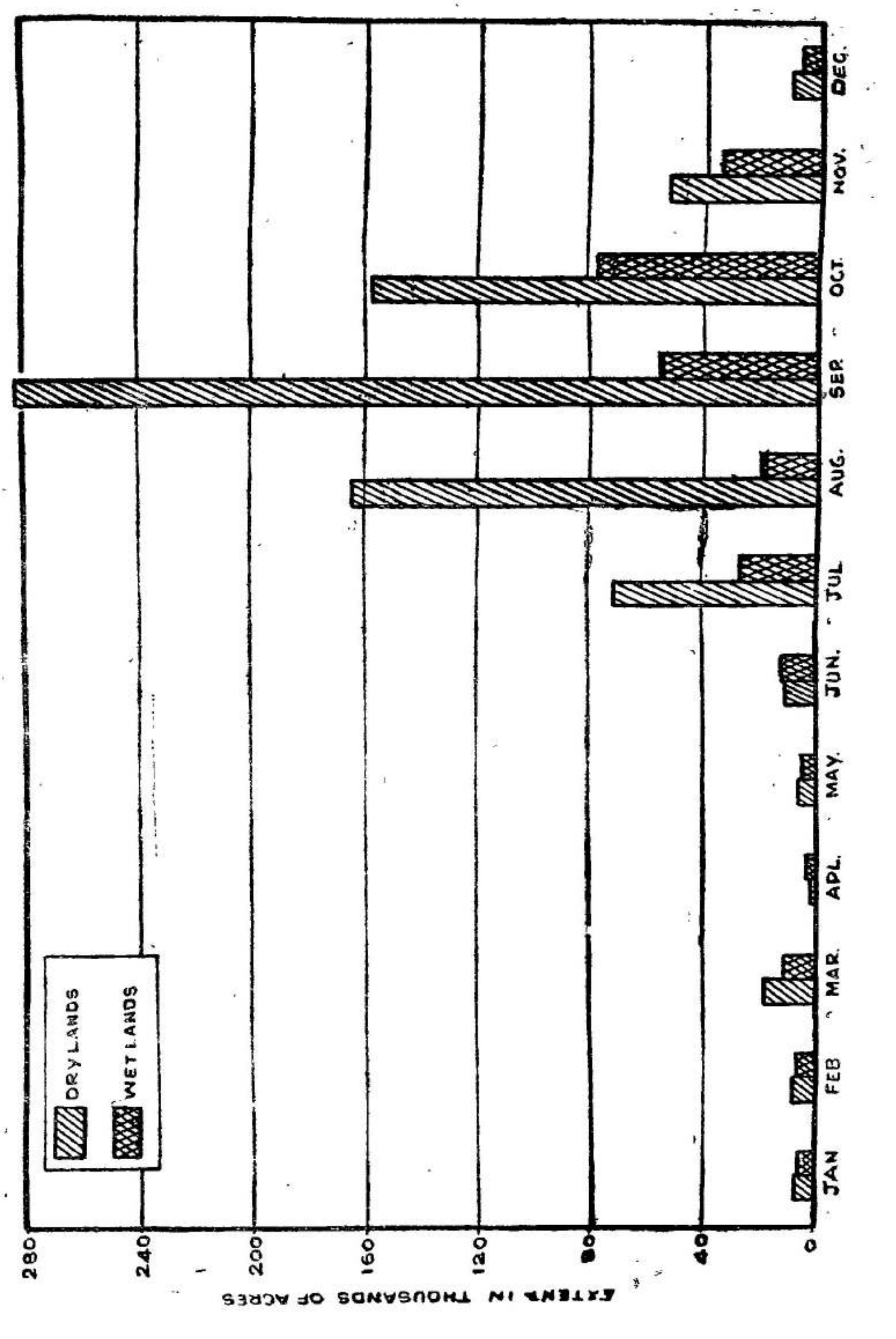
The following table shows the average monthly cultivation in each taluk in hundreds of acres :—

Month.	*Arni.*		*Arkonam.*		*Chengam.*		*Cheyyar.*		*Gudiyatham.*		*Polur.*		*Tirupattur.*	
	Dry.	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
April	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	9	24	2	1	2	1
May	1	2	2	5	8	3	1	1	25	1	11	4	7	7
June	1	1	14	22	10	6	4	10	42	39	7	10	11	5
July	7	13	29	25	18	12	28	31	164	45	20	17	153	12
August	21	7	131	28	77	8	44	24	182	19	128	19	496	11
September .	55	20	179	92	249	10	315	139	207	30	283	35	232	16
October ..	79	119	141	43	180	47	139	119	88	26	152	95	106	40
November ..	36	28	38	81	136	29	39	53	17	12	44	27	97	15
December ..	6	5	13	13	18	4	3	10	7	4	6	2	15	3
January ..	1	2	19	10	15	3	4	6	3	8	8	6	1	1
February ..	8	5	17	18	19	3	5	11	5	9	5	8	1	..
March	4	3	10	10	8	7	144	47	2	2	6	13	1	1
Total ..	**219**	**206**	**594**	**348**	**738**	**132**	**726**	**451**	**751**	**219**	**672**	**237**	**1,122**	**122**

Month.	*Tiruvanna-malai.*		*Vellore.*		*Wallajah.*		*Wandiwash.*		*District.*		*Total.*
	Dry.	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
April	1	1	3	2	1	1	..	..	19	32	51
May . .	5	4	8	10	3	3	..	..	71	40	111
June . ..	2	4	15	14	3	3	3	9	112	123	235
July .. .	168	35	74	28	33	28	28	37	722	283	1,005
August . ..	222	30	79	5	128	16	130	18	1,638	185	1,823
September ..	336	53	203	36	306	26	456	99	2,821	556	3,377
October ..	309	93	250	83	100	71	23	47	1,567	783	2,350
November .	22	18	48	8	19	52	38	25	534	348	882
December ..	17	2	10	2	15	11	4	4	114	60	174
January ..	7	3	11	7	4	8	2	2	75	56	131
February ..	4	2	7	6	8	14	4	3	83	79	162
March	5	31	3	2	5	15	..	1	188	132	320
Total ..	**1,098**	**276**	**711**	**203**	**625**	**248**	**688**	**245**	**7,944**	**2,677**	**10,621**

NORTH ARCOT

MONTHLY CULTIVATION FOR DRY AND WET LANDS IN FASLI 1360 [PARA 6]



The following is a time-table showing the agricultural operations in a normal year and the effect on this time-table of any departure from normal monsoon conditions :—

Time-table of Agricultural operations.

(NOTE.—The figures shown aganist each crop or variety of it represent the percentage of the area of the crop sown or harvested in the month to the total area of the crop sown or harvested in the year in the Taluk.)

Crop. (1)	*January.* (2)	*February.* (3)	*March.* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July.* (8)	*August.* (9)	*September.* (10)	*October.* (11)	*November.* (12)	*December.* (13)
						CHEYYAR TALUK.						
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	1·0	1·0	2·0	..	..	1·0	2·0	1·0	32·0	41·0	16·0	3·0
Cholam	..	..	1·0	..	..	..	..	5·0	62·0	27·0	5·0	..
Cumbu ..	1·0	..	..	..	..	10·0	1·0	23·0	44·0	20·0	1·0	..
Ragi ..	10·0	15·0	..	..	15·0	..	30·0	13·0	12·0	3·0	2·0	..
Varagu ..	..	..	1·0	..	..	..	..	5·0	57·0	28·0	9·0	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67·0	33·0	..
Horsegram	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	13·0	10·0	30·0	46·0	1·0
Redgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·0	65·0	20·0	5·0	..
Greengram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·0	78·0	11·0	9·0	..
Karamani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·0	76·0	12·0	10·0	..
Chillies	67·0	..	15·0	..	..	..	..	..	2·0	15·0	..	1·0
Sugarcane	..	1·0	1·0	2·0	..	40·0	47·0	4·0	4·0	1·0	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	2·0	2·0	64·0	32·0	..	..	..
Castor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·0	67·0	20·0	1·0	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	33·0	52·0	11·0	4·0	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	20·0	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	3·0	2·0	7·0	60·0
Cholam ..	35·0	..	..	..	..	1·0	..	..	..	..	44·0	20·0
Cumbu ..	..	10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·0	8·0	68·0	6·0
Ragi ..	..	6·0	..	..	..	..	..	8·0	10·0	3·0	70·0	3·0
Varagu ..	11·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	51·0	33·0
Samai ..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horsegram	14·0	13·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	9·0	63·0
Redgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0
Greengram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22·0	78·0
Karamani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·0	85·0
Chillies ..	..	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0
Sugarcane	37·0	60·0	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·0
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36·0	60·0	4·0
Castor ..	13·0	2·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·0	75·0
Gingelly	..	1·0	..	..	..	..	14·0	42·0	28·0	1·0	..	14·4
						ARKONAM TALUK.						
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	0·2	..	..	..	1·0	2·1	2·9	4·7	14·4	30·0	15·2	29·5
Cholam	.	..	.	..	9·3	..	..	5 6	37·7	.	10·2	37·2
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	.	..	5·4	14·5	35·3	2·8	11·8	30·7	..
Ragi .	12·7	25·9	10·0	..	2·6	3·1	13·5	32·2	..	..	.	..
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·3	11·1	37·9	18·3	3·7	27·7
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23·6	23·2	36·6	16·6
Horsegram	27·1	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	14·1	17·2	25·1	16·5
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	0·4	0·2	2·2	48·6	30·3	9·2	9·1	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	.	21·3	30·6	27·3	20·8	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	50·9	3·4	7·8	..	..	..	0·3	0·9	4·3	1·7	2·6	28·1
Cholam	15·9	39·4	..	..	..	..	5·6	..	8·3	..	3·1	27·7
Cumbu ..	5·7	13·0	..	..	..	..	..	2·8	..	53·9	11·4	13·2
Ragi ..	2·0	..	2·7	..	..	..	33·0	8·6	19·2	..	2·5	32·0
Varagu ..	49·4	20·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	1·5	4·9	22·3
Samai ..	21·7	19·8	18·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·4	29·2
Horsegram	39·6	25·8	19·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·6	..
Groundnut	14·1	3·1	..	..	..	..	..	0·3	0·6	1·3	33·6	47·0
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·4	5·1	50·6	10·4	23·5
						CHENGAM TALUK.						
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	0·4	1·6	2·0	5·0	5·0	12·4	40·2	22·0	1·9	7·4	2·1	..
Cholam	5·5	32·5	2·4	0·4	..	18·3	27·2	6·6	6·9	0·2		..
Cumbu ..	..	1·6	7·1	11·7	10 9	48·6	12·9	0·9	5·8	0 3	0·2	..
Ragi ..	..	0·6	5·1	19·2	5·7	20·9	12·4	5·5	7·4	11·0	9·7	2·5
Varagu ..	..	..	3·4	2·0	5·1	52·6	34·1	1·1	1·2	0 5	..	..
Samai ..	..	..	.	2·3	4·7	29·3	42·6	12·7	6·4	2 0	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	.	..	.	2·0	28·0	47·0	21·5	0 5	1·0	..
Redgram	.	..	..	..	25·0	50·0	20·0	5·0	..	.	.	..
Sugarcane	0·4	24·1	22·2	18·0	7·0	4·1	20·2	4·0	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	27·6	18·7	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	22·4	15·0	16·3
Groundnut	0·3	0·4	..	..	27·2	42·4	22·1	4·6	0·4	2·6	..	..
Gingelly	..	32·5	15·3	34·6	3·2	14·4	..	..	..	..	..	..

Time-table of Agricultural operations—*cont.*

Crop.	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)

CHENGAM TALUK.—*cont.*

Crop	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Harvests—												
Paddy	12·1	10·5	0·1	0·5	0·5	1·1	2·5	4·7	15·7	35·4	15·5	1·4
Cholam ..	..	..	2·7	2·6	8·0	7·4	1·4	0·5	44·0	29·2	4·2	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	1·4	7·9	21·6	16·4	39·2	13·2	0·3	..	..
Ragi	3·6	4·7	..	..	9·6	22·2	12·1	27·9	15·8	4·1	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·6	42·3	55·7	1·1	0·3
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37·7	48·3	4·2	9·8	..
Horsegram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·5	58·3	35·2	..	..
Redgram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44·5	52·1	3·4	..
Sugarcane ..	5·2	7·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·0	70·4	7·4	..
Tobacco ..	..	..	37·4	16·3	..	..	..	27·6	18·7	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	3·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	27·2	42·4	22·1	5·0	..
Gingelly ..	..	..	..	6·0	12·0	19·0	..	18·0	43·0	2·0	..	..

POLUR TALUK.

Crop	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Sowings—												
Paddy	..	0·3	2·4	5·0	5·0	13·7	46·6	15·7	1·5	7·7	2·1	..
Cholam ..	6·0	32·0	2·6	0·2	..	18·3	27·4	6·4	7·0	0·1	..	..
Cumbu	..	1·2	8·8	10·4	11·9	47·6	13·1	0·7	6·0	0·1	0·2	..
Ragi	..	0·2	4·7	20·0	6·8	19·8	13·4	4·5	6·4	12·0	10·7	1·5
Varagu	..	..	0·4	..	5·1	57·6	29·1	6·1	1·3	0·4	..	..
Samai	..	..	..	0·3	..	36·3	36·0	14·3	0·1	..	13·0	..
Horsegram ..	..	..	..	..	..	2·0	29·0	49·0	19·5	0·5	..	..
Redgram ..	..	..	..	..	20·0	55·0	21·0	4·0	..	..	..	..
Korra ..	..	..	..	..	19·3	..	..	..	80·7	..	..	..
Sugarcane ..	0·9	13·6	23·2	17·0	8·0	3·1	4·2	30·0	..	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	0·3	0·3	..	..	29·4	47·0	18·1	2·7	0·4	1·8	..	..
Gingelly ..	..	30·5	17·3	34·2	3·6	14·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy	14·1	12·5	0·1	0·5	0·5	8·0	4·5	6·0	16·0	34·2	3·6	..
Cholam ..	..	..	1·3	4·0	10·0	5·4	1·0	0·9	49·0	24·2	4·2	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	0·6	8·5	20·4	15·8	37·6	17·0	0·1	..	..
Ragi	2·4	5·4	..	..	7·4	20·0	12·0	34·5	15·3	3·0	..	..
Varagu	0·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·1	40·0	59·0	0·8	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·5	52·5	0·4	13·6	..
Horsegram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·0	63·0	30·0	..	5·0
Redgram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55·0	38·0	7·0	..
Korra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·0	1·6	96·4	..
Sugarcane ..	12·2	1·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83·1	3·8	..
Groundnut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36·0	64·0	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	3·0	..	34·0	..	8·0	53·0	2·0	..	..

VELLORE TALUK.

Crop	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Sowings—												
Paddy	1·9	1·8	..	..	..	4·0	5·3	17·5	29·9	24·6	9·7	4·6
Cholam ..	..	..	..	..	5·9	7·6	1·5	30·0	21·0	8·4	2·1	23·5
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	30·9	28·9	26·2	12·8	1·2	..	..
Ragi	22·7	16·6	7·6	..	8·7	11·3	6·2	1·6	9·7	3·3	5·4	6·9
Maize	20·5	0·5	..	..	..	..	20·8	8·0	37·0	0·5	0·5	12·2
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27·5	50·5	18·6	2·3	1·1
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	28·4	12·6	31·0	28·0	..	..
Korra	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·3	16·1	47·1	11·5	8·0	15·0
Horsegram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·6	66·1	15·3
Redgram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·9	44·3	45·0	8·8	..	..
Greengram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·1	72·1	18·8	..	..
Bengalgram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..
Blackgram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55·0	42·0	3·0	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	..	..	..	..	..	0·7	1·6	28·2	36·3	33·2	..	..
Chillies ..	23·9	0·8	..	..	..	..	1·2	10·2	44·9	6·2	9·3	3·5
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	28·2	23·9	26·8	21·1	..	..
Sugarcane ..	0·4	..	..	5·0	10·9	2·1	25·9	17·4	13·1	1·2	4·8	19·2
Onions	36·0	..	..	..	..	..	1·5	5·9	24·8	26·1	0·5	5·2
Gingelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	5·2	2·8	14·0	24·0	..	40·0	14·0

Time-table of Agricultural operations—*cont.*

Crop.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
VELLORE TALUK—*cont.*												
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	22·5	8·2	9·7	..	..	..	..	..	2·9	10·2	4·3	42·2
Cholam ..	22·5	..	23·3	..	..	..	1·4	4·1	0·7	8·4	2·7	36·9
Cumbu ..	8·8	14·9	..	..	..	..	..	1·1	19·1	24·2	23·3	8·6
Ragi ..	8·7	8·8	54·0	..	..	..	1·4	7·4	6·9	10·7	1·7	0·4
Maize ..	9·7	2·6	20·8	..	..	..	..	..	20·8	8·0	37·1	1·0
Varagu ..	19·5	19·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·6	49·4
Samai ..	12·4	7·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40·7	39·1
Korra ..	15·0	5·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	..	46·0	30·8
Horsegram ..	42·0	57·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·1
Redgram ..	93·9	6·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greengram ..	91·8	8·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengalgram ..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackgram ..	93·8	6·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·7	0·9	11·5	86·9
Chillies ..	21·5	27·5	44·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·9	5·9
Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23·2	28·9	21·8	26·1	..	..
Sugarcane ..	5·0	0·4	..	..	2·3	10·9	17·4	13·1	36·0	1·9	4·2	8·8
Onions ..	..	..	..	5·9	1·5	24·1	26·8	5·2	0·5	36·0	..	..
Gingelly ..	24·0	30·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32·0	..	14·0
WANDIWASH TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	1·8	2·5	1·9	..	..	1·7	5·5	3·1	34·8	29·0	16·5	3·2
Cholam ..	0·5	0·5	0·5	..	..	0·2	0·2	5·2	38·9	48·6	4·9	0·5
Cumbu ..	0·7	0·5	0·7	..	..	5·0	9·8	14·5	59·5	8·1	0·5	0·7
Ragi ..	8·4	16·4	4·0	..	..	0·5	31·3	17·0	18·1	2·0	1·6	0·7
Varagu ..	0·4	0·2	..	..	..	..	0·3	7·5	48·6	36·0	6·6	0·4
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·2	62·8	4·7	2·3
Horsegram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·4	36·6	25·5	12·5
Sugarcane ..	..	..	..	..	7·7	7·5	12·3	44·0	17·3	2·5	2·4	6.3
Groundnut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·1	24·5	59·8	11·6	4·0	..
Gingelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	26·4	54·3	5·4	9·7	1·0	1·0	2·2
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	43·2	17·4	3·9	..	..	..	..	0·6	5·9	4·7	1·0	23·3
Cholam ..	18·0	3·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78·5
Cumbu ..	1·5	1·5	..	..	..	..	..	1·8	3·0	20·0	42·2	30·0
Ragi ..	1·1	2·5	2·1	..	..	..	..	0·1	25·4	53·0	13·0	2·8
Varagu ..	36·4	5·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·9	52·5
Samai ..	20·0	15·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65·0
Horsegram ..	34·7	38·0	6·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·6
Sugarcane ..	..	15·5	71·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·3	..
Groundnut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26·0	74·0
Gingelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·4	61·3	18·2	10·1	..
TIRUPATTUR TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	3·0	3·7	3·1	3·9	2·9	2·6	10·9	10·9	21·5	17·2	14·2	6·1
Cholam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34·6	33·2	31·9	0·3	..	..
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	..	4·2	5·9	29·2	40·9	19·8	..	..	..
Ragi ..	16·9	..	..	27·2	4·2	..	3·1	5·2	..	..	4·2	39·2
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49·2	47·9	..	..	..	2·9
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21·6	41·0	..	..	..	37·4
Maize ..	..	..	..	..	..	47·2	51·2	1·6	..	..	..	..
Horsegram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47·1	52·9
Sugarcane ..	..	..	4·2	29·4	32·5	29·0	..	..	..	..	..	4·9
Groundnut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51·7	16·0	31·2	..	..	1·1
Pulses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14·2	66·2	19·6	..	..	..
Gingelly ..	2·3	..	..	..	29·5	26·2	38·4	..	..	..	..	[illegible]
Tobacco ..	4·3	47·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	27·5	13·4	11·9	7·2	7·6	5·9	2·9	2·2	..	..	11·1	10·3
Cholam ..	5·1	..	1·2	..	..	1·1	..	..	..	5·3	55·2	32·1
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·9	..	..	43·1	40·2	11·8
Ragi ..	10·2	9·7	6·1	24·9	21·9	3·8	5·1	4·3	..	..	3·1	10·9
Varagu ..	4·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54·6	41·2
Samai ..	73·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26·2
Maize ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91·7	8·3
Horsegram ..	39·2	50·9	9·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane ..	32·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0	26·2	21·6
Groundnut ..	5·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52·8	..	21·9	20·0
Pulses ..	11·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88·1
Gingelly ..	2·5	..	..	..	..	9·1	49·2	..	39·2	..	..	..
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	40·2	59·2	0·6	..	..	..	..	..

Time-table of Agricultural operations—*cont.*

Crop.	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
					GUDIYATHAM TALUK.							
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	2·1	3·6	2·7	..	1·4	7·9	13·2	4·7	23·8	36·8	..	3·8
Cholam	0·7	0·3	1·0	..	20·3	4·6	3·2	5·4	41·9	15·2	..	7·4
Cumbu ..	..	..	0·3	6·7	56·0	8·9	..	28·1	..	..	..	..
Ragi ..	37	17·6	13·9	..	2·9	7·9	11·8	3·0	2·2	0·3	..	[illegible]
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	.	0·3	16·0	62·0	19·1	..	2·6
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	0·2	0·2	13·5	52·3	23·7	..	10.1
Korra ..	..	..	..	..	..	7·4	25·9	51·9	3·7	11·1	..	..
Maize ..	..	..	..	..	..	56·0	25·0	13·0	3·6	2·4	..	..
Horsegram	0·4	0·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	39·6	52·4	..	7·3
Pulses ..	0·2	..	..	..	5·8	0·8	0·5	6·3	58·0	23·8	..	4·6
Sugarcane	0·7	2·0	2·4	..	28·8	18·2	40·3	2·4	1·1	3·2	..	0·9
Groundnut	0·4	..	0·5	..	1·0	5·0	1·1	13·9	56·4	19·1	..	2·6
Gingelly	15·1	10·5	45·9	..	10·5	17·1	0·9	..	..	..	..	..
Castor	16·7	..	0·2	..	0·1	13·4	37·3	..	10·6	..	..	21·7
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	37·1	12·3	4·3	..	..	..	0·1	2·4	22·3	7·3	..	15·2
Cholam	21·4	4·4	0·4	..	..	..	13·2	9·4	5·6	0·7	..	44·9
Cumbu ..	..	..	0·2	..	..	..	0·1	6·7	56·0	8·9	..	28·1
Ragi ..	1·0	7·2	23·2	..	..	..	5·9	17·1	36·6	3·1	..	5·9
Varagu ..	26·9	50·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22·2
Samai ..	10·5	25·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63·3
Korra ..	16·7	27·8	33·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·6	..	16·7
Maize ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·0	53·3	5·0	10·4	18·3
Horsegram	58·3	21·8	19·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·3
Pulses ..	77·6	16·4	3·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·2
Sugarcane	39·7	23·7	20·2	14·5	..	..	..	..	0·1	0·7	..	1·1
Groundnut	3·9	..	0·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·6	31·5	63·6
Gingelly	..	34·2	3·7	..	..	..	19·8	7·5	17·9	..	..	16·9
Castor ..	21·7	..	..	10·6	..	37·3	13·4	0·1	..	0·2	..	16·7
					TIRUVANNAMALAI TALUK.							
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	1·0	1·5	1·5	..	9·0	1·0	6·0	8·0		25·0	25·0	6·0
Cholam	2·0	..	..	..	..	3·0	5·0	10·0	16·0	33·0	14·0	..
Cumbu ..	2·0	..	..	..	..	3·0	16·0	25·0	33·0	20·0	9·0..	..
Ragi ..	25·0	15·0	..	..	..	7·0	1·5	14·0	25·0	1·5	..	30·0
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	..	25·0	6·0	24·0	..	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·0	50·0	50·0	17·0	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	30·0	54·0	16·0
Redgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0	0·0	30·0	..	..
Blackgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	50·0	50·0	..	..
Chillies ..	90·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59·7	..	..	..
Sugarcane	1·0	..	50·0	25·0	..	20·0	..	3·0	1·0	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·0	20·0	40·0	30·0	4·0	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	11·0	11·0	70·0	8·0	..	..	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	100·0
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	16·0	25·0	30·0	..	..	..	..	..	3·0	2·0	..	24·0
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·0	94·0	..
Ragi ..	..	20·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Horsegram	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Redgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Blackgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Chillies ..	..	..	..	..	..	33·4	..	..	..	33·3	33·3	..
Sugarcane	7·0	33·0	55·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0	..	30·0	40·0
Tobacco	..	..	16·0	..	..	..	..	..	84·0	..	..	..
					WALLAJAH TALUK.							
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	5·5	3·5	0·5	..	..	0·2	4·1	0·5	18·5	25·0	22·5	19·7
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·0	3·0	47·5	22·5	21·0	..
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	..	..	0·5	2·0	30·0	60·0	7·5	..	..
Ragi ..	..	..	10·0	..	..	10·0	50·0	1·0	15·0	12·0	2·0	..
Varagu ..	..	20·0	..	..	..	.	..	3·0	50·0	25·0	2·0	..
Korra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0	60·0	10·0	10·0	..
Horsegram	1·0	4·5	..	..	..	.	2·5	..	26·5	35·0	30·5	..
Redgram	..	1·0	..	..	..	..	1·0	30·0	60·0	3·0	5·0	..
Greengram	..	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	62·0	25·0	10·0	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	30·0	45·0	22·0	2·0	1·0	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	1·0	..	..	..	1·0	24·0	51·0	20·0	2·0	1·0
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	22·0	50·0	20·0	2·0	2·0	4·0	..

Time-table of Agricultural operations—*cont.*

Crop.		*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
WALLAJAH TALUK—*cont.*													
Harvests—													
Paddy ..	..	40·0	20·5	10·5	..	..	..	..	1·0	10·0	5·0	1·0	12·0
Cholam	..	20·0	2·0	5·0	..	..	..	2·0	5·0	5·0	6·0	5·0	50·0
Cumbu ..	..	5·0	3·0	3·0	..	..	..	4·0	5·0	30·0	25·0	20·0	5·0
Ragi ..	..	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55·0	15·0	10·0	10·0
Varagu ..	..	40·0	15·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45·0
Korra ..	..	10·0	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0	60·0
Horsegram	..	52·0	10·0	8·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0
Redgram	..	52·0	25·0	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	5·0	3·0	..
Greengram	..	75·0	3·0	2·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0
Sugarcane	..	10·0	25·0	60·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·0	3·0
Groundnu:	..	15·0	5·0	..	..	..	..	..	5'0	5·0	5·0	45·0	20·6
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	50·0	15·0	20·0	10·0
ARNI TALUK.													
Sowings—													
Paddy ..	..	12·5	6·2	..	..	..	12·5	18·6	12·5	..	18·6	12·5	0·6
Cholam	..	37·5	6·2	..	..	6·3	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi ..	..	25·0	37·5	6·3	..	..	25·0	6·2	..	..	..	..	..
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55·8	44·2	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25.0
Redgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	37·5	37·5	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37·5	50·0	12·5	..	..	..
Harvests—													
Paddy ..	..	25·0	25·0	..	6·4	..	..	..	..	12·5	18·6	12·5	..
Cholam	..	..	..	25·0	6·2	..	..	6·3	50·0	12·5	..	..	..
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..	..	..
Ragi ..	..	..	..	13·0	25·0	18·6	..	..	18·6	18·6	6·2	..	..
Varagu ..	..	55·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44·2
Horsegram	..	66·6	33·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Redgram	..	43·4	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31·5
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37·5	62·5	..	..	..
Sugarcane	..	..	25·0	50·0	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·6	43·4	18·6	19·4

Time-table of Agricultural operations—Whole district.

(NOTE.—The figures shown against each crop or variety of it represent the percentage of the area of the crop sown or harvested in the month to the total area of the crop sown or harvested in the year in the district.)

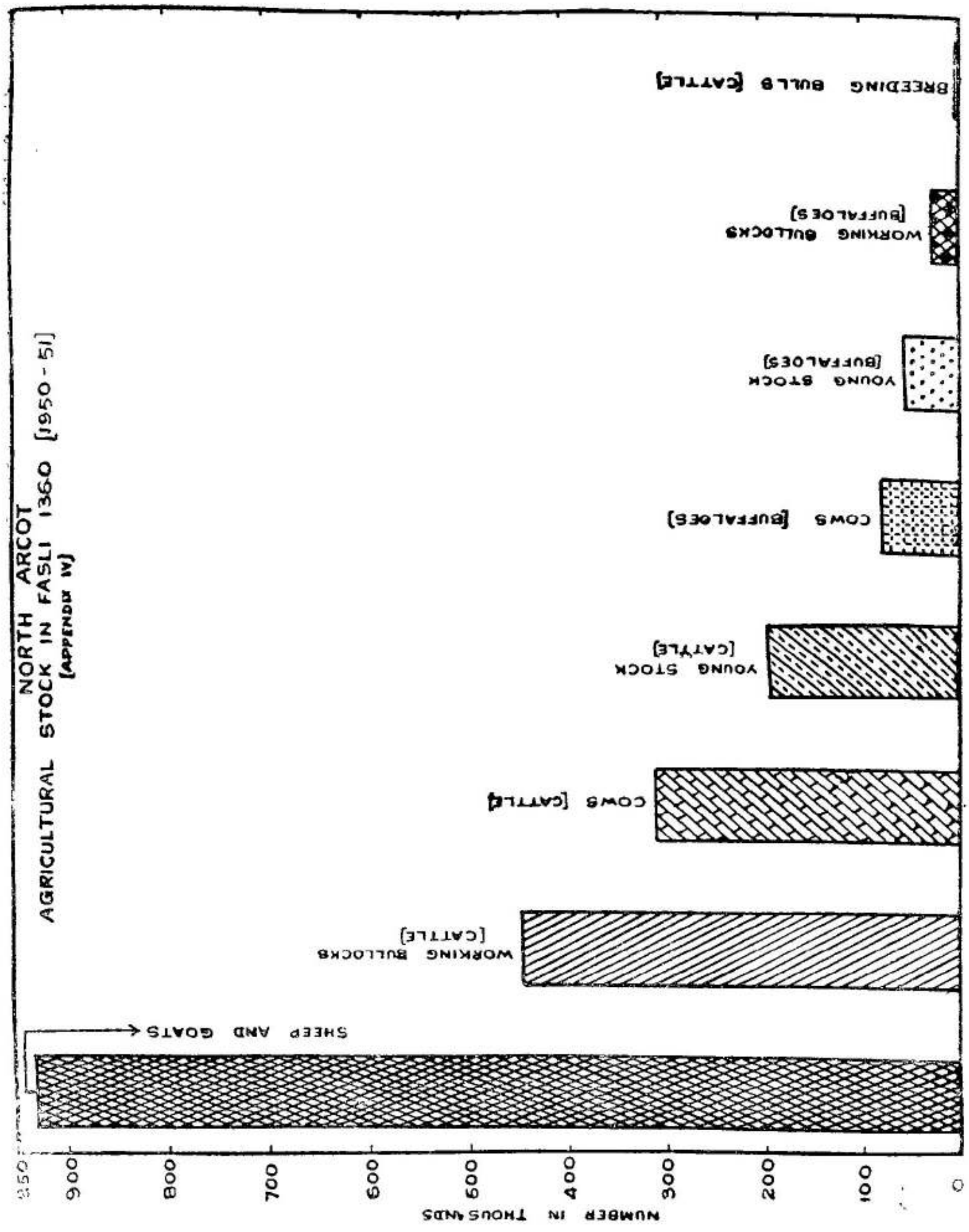
Crop.		*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*
Sowings—													
Paddy ..	..	2·7	2·3	1·5	1·3	2'2	5·5	14·1	9·1	17·7	23·8	12·3	7·5
Cholam	..	4·7	6·5	0·7	0·1	3·8	9·3	9·6	10·4	29·4	14·1	3·9	7·5
Cumbu ..	..	0·3	0·3	1·5	2·6	7·6	21·9	13·8	20·4	21·4	6·3	3·8	0·1
Ragi ..	..	13·4	13·2	4·7	6·9	4·4	9·6	16·3	8·8	7·0	4·5	3·4	7·8
Varagu ..	..	0·1	1·8	0·4	0·2	1·0	10·1	10·4	13·6	38·0	19·5	2·1	2·8
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	0·3	0·5	7·3	14·8	11·4	18·7	28·0	11·6	7·4
Korra ..	..	..	..	..	..	4·8	1·9	7·1	22·0	47·9	8·1	4·5	3·7
Maize ..	..	6·8	0·2	..	..	..	34·4	32·3	7·5	13·5	1·0	0·2	4·1
Horsegram	..	2·6	0·4	..	..	..	0·4	5·4	9·9	14·3	20·0	33·7	13·3
Greengram	..	..	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	3·7	70·7	18·3	6·3	..
Blackgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..	..
Redgram	..	..	0·2	..	..	6·4	15·0	9·9	21·5	36·8	8·8	1·4	..
Pulses and Castor.	..	4·2	0·9	0·1	..	1·5	3·5	12·1	21·1	38·8	11·0	0·2	6·6
Sugarcane	..	0·3	4·3	10·6	14·6	14·5	15·4	19·5	12·7	3·8	0·9	0·7	2·7
Groundnut	..	0·2	0·4	0·2	..	5·3	8·4	13·0	27·0	31·8	11·6	1·7	0·4
Gingelly	..	1·6	6·7	7·1	6·3	8·8	21·9	21·8	13·4	6·2	0·3	4·1	1·8
Harvests—													
Paddy ..	..	28·0	13·7	7·1	1·3	0·8	1·4	1·0	2·0	8·7	11·0	5·3	19·7
Cholam	..	12·5	4·5	5·3	1·2	1·6	1·4	2·8	6·4	11·4	6·7	10·8	35·4
Cumbu ..	..	1·9	3·8	0·3	0·2	1·5	3·8	3·8	15·4	16·5	17·2	27·2	9·3
Ragi ..	..	3·6	4·3	13·8	4·5	5·2	4·2	6·3	11·0	20·4	8·9	9·1	8·7
Varagu ..	..	22·1	10·1	..	..	..	..	..	0·2	7·6	11·0	20·8	28·2
Samai ..	..	7·2	7·6	2·2	..	..	..	..	8·0	11·2	11·4	11·2	41·2
Korra ..	..	7·9	8·4	8·3	..	..	..	..	0·5	38·7	4·3	16·5	15·4
Maize ..	..	3·2	0·9	6·9	..	..	..	..	4·3	24·7	4·4	46·4	9·2
Horsegram	..	39·9	22·8	5·8	..	..	..	..	0·8	11·2	6·3	2·4	10·8
Greengram	..	55·6	3·7	0·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·3	32·7
Blackgram	..	31·3	2·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38·3	28·3
Redgram	..	27·0	8·0	1·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·1	26·0
Pulses and	and	31·0	4·6	1·0	2·7	..	9·3	3·6	..	14·9	13·5		
Castor.									..	..	0·1	2·5	45·2
Sugarcane	..	12·4	21·2	30·7	7'4	2·4	3·6	..	..	1·1	17·1	2·9	1·2
Groundnut	..	3·8	0·8	0·1	..	..	..	..	6·2	16·7	9·9	32·1	30·4
Gingelly	..	2·4	5·9	0·3	0·8	1·1	5·7	7·6	12·6	35·5	11·0	6·4	10·7

Month.	*Rainfall.*	*Normal weather.*	*Effects of unseasonable or abnormal weather on the various crops.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	INCHES.		
January ..	0·83	The first dry month after the monsoon rains. Fine weather, hot days and cold nights with light showers; dewy season.	Slight and occasional rains with dry weather are conducive to the harvest of paddy and pulses. The rains are helpful to the raising of second crop paddy and nurseries. Excessive rainfall will hamper harvest.
February ..	0·36	Fine weather generally with occasinal showers. Dew continues; hot days and cold nights.	Dry weather conducive to the harvest of paddy and closing the harvest of pulses. Absence of rain postpones raising of the second crop paddy and the cultivation of ragi and gingelly; continuous and heavy rains will seriously affect the harvest of paddy and dry crops.
March ..	0·42	Fine weather generally. Occasional heavy showers and less of dew.	Dry weather facilitates the closing of the paddy harvest and the cultivation of kitchen crops. Heavy rainfall is injurious to the harvesting of paddy, but good for bringing in some supplies to the tanks.
April ..	0·89	Hot days and nights with occasional showers.	The dry weather is conducive to the harvest of sugarcane and jaggery making and for preparing beds for transplanting sugarcane and for the harvest of second crop paddy. Heavy and excessive rainfall will not affect cultivation or harvest but will to a certain degree, affects jaggery making.
May	2·90	Very hot days with practically no rains.	Harvest of sugarcane is pushed on and the harvest of second and third crop paddy is brought to a close. Excessive and continuous rainfall is injurious to jaggery making and harvest of paddy, but is helpful to dry ploughing.
June.. ..	2·44	Hot days continue. But the South-west monsoon sets in and there are occasional rains.	Excessive rainfall is not injurious; on the other hand it will bring in first supply to the tank for starting paddy cultivation and for dry ploughing. Absence of rainfall postpones all agricultural operations.
July	3·42	South-west monsoon in progress. Winds are high. There are occasional good showers.	As for the month of June, more good than harm is caused by heavy rains.
August ..	5·16	South-west monsoon active. Winds continue. The best season for the first crop paddy and dry sowing of paddy and pulses.	Excessive and continuous rains are required to bring freshes in the rivers and supplies to the tanks and to begin wet cultivation in right earnest. Absence of rainfall postpones paddy cultivation and cultivation of dry crop.
September ..	6·48	South-west monsoon active. Heavy rains. There is a fall in the velocity of the winds.	Heavy rains bring in freshes in the rivers and more supply to the tanks. But it is injurious to the standing crops sown in the month and to paddy and gingelly crops ripe for harvest. Absence of rain causes anxiety to ryots and there is a tendency for prices to rise high.
October ..	6·59	North-east monsoon sets in about the middle of the month.	Heavy rainfall retards the sowing of paddy and is to some extent injurious to the standing crop. Absence of rain causes greater anxiety to the ryots.
November ..	6·06	North-east monsoon very active. Cold weather begins.	Excessive rainfall is injurious to the standing crops if tender and to crops fit for gathering. Moderate rainfall is on the other-hand beneficial to the harvest of groundnut and to the standing crop. Paddy crop is refreshed.
December ..	2·36	Bright weather generally with occasional showers. North-east monsoon closes. Dew begins to fall. Nights are extremely cold.	Heavy or continuous rainfall is injurious to the standing crops and to crop fit for harvest. Groundnut if not gathered already is spoiled. Moderate rainfall is beneficial and refreshing to the standing crops and it may also bring in some supply to the tanks.

NOTE :—*The figures noted against the names of the months show the average rainfall in that month for the past 80 years.*

The Tamil month of Adi is considered very favourable by the ryots for raising wet and dry crops and ryots look to early rains. If the rains, however, hold back in August they expect them in the month of September and if the rains still withhold, the ryots begin to feel anxious. Similarly, the ryots look to good showers in January and February to bring in supplemental supply to the tanks and to start a successful second crop paddy.

Paddy, ragi, cholam, cumbu and samai are the main cereals grown in the district.


NORTH ARCOT
AGRICULTURAL STOCK IN FASLI 1360 [1950-51]
(APPENDIX IV)
BREEDING BULLS (CATTLE)
WORKING BULLOCKS (BUFFALOES)
YOUNG STOCK (BUFFALOES)
COWS (BUFFALOES)
YOUNG STOCK (CATTLE)
COWS (CATTLE)
WORKING BULLOCKS (CATTLE)
SHEEP AND GOATS
950
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
NUMBER IN THOUSANDS

The Agricultural Department is doing intensive propaganda work. The following are the chief items of propaganda done by the Department of Agriculture :—

Apart from the introduction of several improved strains in cereals, millets, cotton, sugarcane, pulses, oil-seeds, etc., the following new introductions have been made.

Green manure crop.—*Sesbania speciosa* and *Glyricidia Maculata* have been introduced during 1948 as green manure crops. The first is an annual, raised both as a pure and a marginal crop. The second is an annual, planted on bunds and other vacant areas and is periodically pruned for supply of green leaves. Both being beguminous and quick growing plants, are admirably suitable as green manure crops. The areas of these crops during fasli 1360 were as follows :

Sesbania—40,478·04 acres.

Gyricidia—3,004·06 acres.

The soils of this district are generally fit for these crops and their cultivation as green manure crops has not only resulted in increased production of crops for which they are used as green manure but also resulted in considerable saving to ryots who would have otherwise spent large sums in the purchase of their requirements of green leaves. Being beguminous crop, the part played by them in improving the permanent fertility of the soil has been very considerable.

The following are the dangerous crop pests prevalent in the district and the appropriate control measures :—

Name of pest.	*Control measures.*
The groundnut Surul poochi	Application of DDT. 5 per cent dust.
The red hairy caterpillar	Application of Toxaphene 20 per cent dust against medium sized caterpillars.

6. *Agricultural stock.*—The breeding of cattle is an art unknown or at best little understood in the district. For agricultural and domestic purposes, the ryots of the district depend very largely on cattle imported from Mysore and other outlying districts. Sheep and goats are nowhere bred on a large scale. The sheep of the plains are the common long legged " red variety ", but on the plateau as well as in the West of Polur, a small black breed called " Kurumba " sheep is met with, which carries, a fair quantity of wool, which is extensively used for making the coarse woollen blankets worn by the ryots. Cattle are brought in large numbers to the weekly markets held in various parts of the district, the more important ones being at Gudiyatham, Ranipet and Devikapuram. A big cattle fair is held at Tiruvannamalai annually during the Karthigai festival. The results of the cattle census taken in 1939–40 and 1950–51 respectively are as shown below :—

	1939–40	1950–51
Cattle	1,176,666	1,173,094
Sheep and goats	1,111,243	930,127
Horses, ponies, mules and donkeys	6,263	9,093

The number of cattle has decreased by 0·3 per cent and of sheep and goats by 16·3 per cent, while the number of horses, ponies, mules and donkeys has increased by 45.2 per cent. At the close of the decennium ending fasli 1360 the extent of reserved forests (departmental) was 1,167·47 square miles, of which 1,013·30 square miles were open to grazing. In all, 212,565 animals were allowed to graze under permits and the Forest Department realized a grazing revenue of Rs. 41,958–6–0.

The following table shows the number and description of stock of cattle kept in different parts of the district in proportion to the occupied, cultivated and grazing areas :—

Taluk.	Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.	Stock maintained for 100 acres. Occupied.		Cultivated.		Area available for grazing.	
		Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.
(1)	(2).	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.						
Tirupathur	6	79	57	103	75	2,931	2,301
Gudiyatham	4	109	70	124	79	826	528
Vellore	4	104	63	140	84	2,907	2,013
Wallajah	4	89	87	110	108	280	304
Arkonam	3	83	59	132	92	6,200	4,536
Cheyyar	5	80	62	105	81	7,501	7,845
Wandiwash..	5	75	69	92	85	527	551
Polur	4	84	56	118	78	1,652	1,114
Tiruvannamalai	6	71	58	82	67	117	130
Chengam	6	66	74	104	116	299	377
Arni -	7	93	89	112	97	851	732

7. *Area occupied and available.*—The following table shows the distribution of the whole extent of land into arable, occupied and cultivated in hundreds of acres :—

Taluk.	Total ryotwari Area.	Total ryotwari Percentage arable.	Arable Area.	Arable Percentage occupied.	Occupied Area.	Occupied Percentage cultivated.	Cultivated area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.
Tiruppattur	2,973	66	1,959	82	1,608	77	1,235
Gudiyatham	3,705	49	1,508	83	1,249	88	1,102
Vellore	2,743	40	1,098	99	1,088	74	807
Wallajah	2,433	65	1,589	87	1,383	81	1,116
Arkonam	1,946	84	1,635	70	1,144	63	723
Cheyyar	2,012	70	1,414	96	1,360	77	1,042
Wandiwash	2,148	76	1,635	86	1,398	81	1,127
Polur	3,632	44	1,592	85	1,358	72	972
Tiruvannamalai	2,266	90	2,038	63	1,285	87	1,113
Chengam	4,175	50	2,101	74	1,563	64	993
Arni	892	88	788	74	585	83	485
Total	28,295	61	17,357	81	14,021	76	10,715

The arable area at the end of the decennium (fasli 1360) was 1,735,718 acres as against 1,666,100 acres at the end of the previous decennium (fasli 1350). Compared with the figures for the decennium ending fasli 1350, there is an increase in the total arable area in Vellore, Chengam and Arni taluks and a decrease in Tirupattur, Gudiyatham, Wallajah, Cheyyar and Polur taluks. The total arable area in Arkonam, Wandiwash and Tiruvannamalai taluks remained the same.

8. *Soil classification.*—The soils belong primarily to the red ferruginous loams and sands, the proportion of red to black being 5·5 to 1. The black soil is chiefly confined to the neighbourhood of the principal rivers, the Palar, the Poiney and Cheyyar and the big tanks. In the black series, the loamy class preponderates while in the red series considerably more than one-half of the soil is classed as sand. The bulk of the best land in the district is included in the loamy class under both the series (164,400 acres of black loam and 516,883 acres of red loam), the two together being nearly 50 per cent of the classified area. A little over 14,000 acres is classed as clay in the black series, the bulk of which is found in Gudiyatham, Wallajah, Arkonam, Cheyyar and Vellore taluks. Though clay is generally supposed to be better than loam in this district the higher grades of black loam are more fertile than clay. A little over 2,000 acres is classed in the exceptional series of which Tiruvannamalai claims 1,284 acres and Arkonam 532 acres.

The subjoined statement shows the classification of soil in ryotwari tracts. No soil-war classification has been made for Zamindari area. There is much fertile loam, however, in Arni Jagir. The Vainyimbadi valley and Western valleys of Gudiyatham are exceptionally, well-placed, lying as they do at the foot of the ranges of slopes one from the Mysore plateau and the other from the Javadis; the sub-soil water is always plentiful and even in the driest years, they are green.

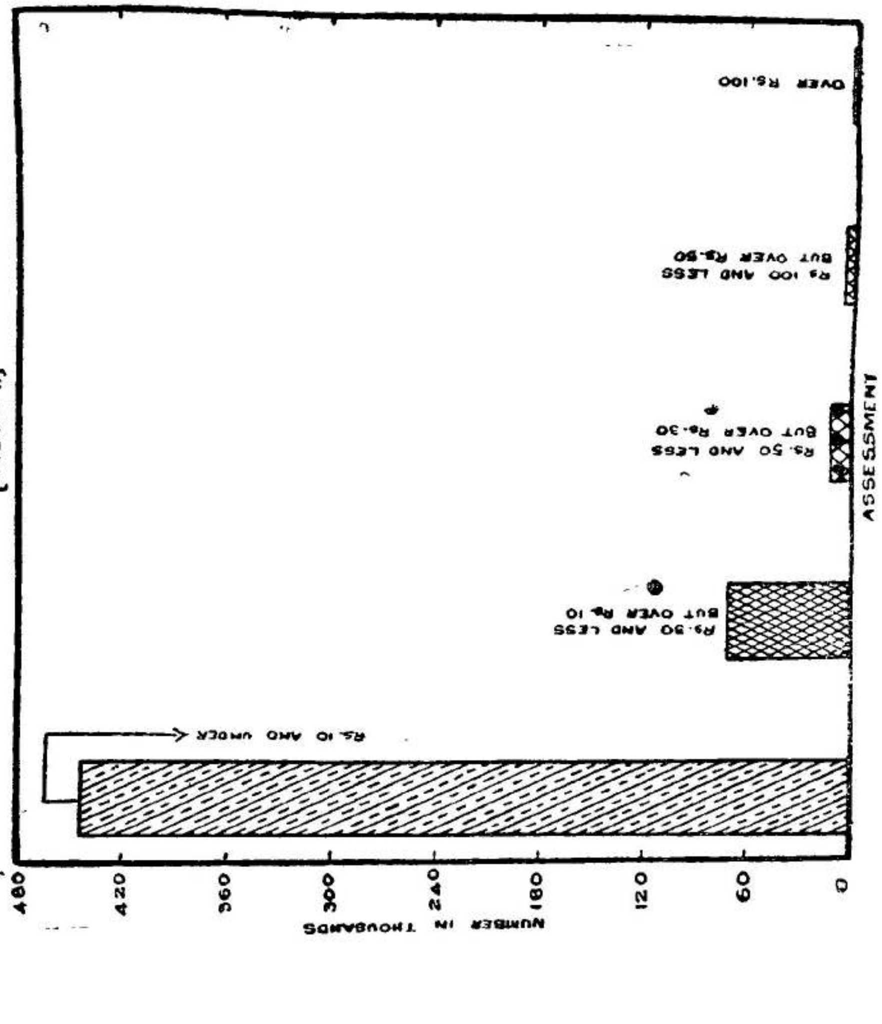
Taluk.	Exceptional series Dry.	Exceptional series Wet.	Black series Clay Dry.	Black series Clay Wet	Black series Loam Dry.	Black series Loam Wet.	Black series Sand. Dry.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Arkonam	532	116	329	2,165	3,941	18,519	11,130
Arni	..	..	.	..	89	..	..
Cheyyar	..	.	989	1,680	3,815	19,282	3,276
Gudiyatham	..	..	294	3,494	10,529	18,304	7,498
Polur	..	..	.	117	3,210	7,185	1,447
Tiruppattur	..	..	..	106	1,129	3,797	143
Tiruvannamalai and Chengam	1,284	..	.	58	1,470	1,330	532
Vellore	70	..	15	1,420	2,120	6,370	2,122
Wallajah	45	..	230	2,785	3,328	19,322	4,488
Wandiwash	..	..	12	390	7,942	82,709	4,500
Total	1,931	116	1,869	12,215	37,573	136,827	35,046

Taluk.	Black series Sand—*cont.* Wet.	Red series Loam Dry.	Red series Loam Wet.	Red series Sand. Dry.	Red series Sand. Wet.	Total.
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS
Arkonam	4,033	26,184	16,879	40,994	1,334	126,156
Arni	..	..	..	..	..	89
Cheyyar	545	36,176	16,026	45,047	526	127,362
Gudiyatham	1,611	5,771	1,613	76,784	1,355	127,163
Polur	456	76,307	27,931	19,764	128	136,545
Tiruppattur	363	25,876	3,048	59,755	1,975	96,192
Tiruvannamalai and Chengam	..	38,997	34,141	244,954	5,679	328,454
Vellore	205	65,329	13,100	13,546	35	104,332
Wallajah	1,690	47,900	17,754	60,948	974	59,464
Wandiwash	1,434	47,756	16,095	95,888	687	206,858
Total	12,227	370,395	145,527	657,175	12,643	1,412,615

NORTH ARCOT

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN FASLI 1350

[APPENDIX II]



9. *Holdings*.—The following table shows the fluctuations in the holdings, assessment and revenue demand in ryotwari land from 1892–93 taking the figures for the period immediately anterior to the famine of 1876–78 as a standard represented by 100 :—

Period.	Proportional — Holdings. Area.	Proportional — Holdings. Assessment.	Proportional — Land Revenue Demand. Net (current).	Proportional — Land Revenue Demand. Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1871–72 to 1875–76	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1876–77 to 1885–86	103·3	104·7	108·8	107·7
1887–88 to 1890–91	120·4	113·1	119·6	116·9
1891–92 to 1895–96	125·9	113·3	115·6	115·1
1896–97 to 1900–01	129·0	113·7	113·9	116·4
1901–02 to 1905–06	131·0	112·9	115·7	117·5
1906–07 to 1910–11	148·7	122·2	126·9	122·6
1911–12 to 1915–16	155·1	134·8	144·4	145·8
1916–17 to 1920–21	161·3	148·9	155·6	157·2
1921–22 to 1925–26	168·9	150·5	153·1	155·1
1926–27 to 1930–31	179.0	152.5	155·a	160·0
1931–32 to 1935–36	182·0	156·4	171·1	167·1
1936–37 to 1940–41	181·3	154·4	161·6	163·4
1941–42 to 1945–46	186·4	159·6	159·6	163·5
1946–47 to 1950–51	188·3	157·1	112·3	120·9

The effect of the famine of 1876–78 was the relinquishment of a considerable percentage of the occupied area, but this reduction has since been more than recovered and the holdings are now in extent about 88·3 per cent more than they were before the famine.

During the decennium, the extent of wet holdings has increased from 272,845 acres (in the previous decennium) to 273,004 acres while the increase in the extent of dry holdings has been 6,413 acres. The current revenue demand has expanded by 12·3 per cent as compared with the average demand during the period 1871–72 to 1875–76. There is a fall of 49·3 per cent in the current demand when compared with the land revenue at the end of the last decennium and of 42·5 per cent in the total demand.

(Please *see* the Chart at page).

10. *Sale value of land*.—The following statement shows the variations in the value of different classes of land during the decennium :—

Average value per acre of wet land.

Taluk.	River channels — Supported by wells. 1936 to 1940	River channels — Supported by wells. 1946 to 1950	River channels — Not supported by wells. 1936 to 1940	River channels — Not supported by wells. 1946 to 1950	Spring channels — Supported by wells. 1936 to 1940	Spring channels — Supported by wells. 1946 to 1950.	Spring channels — Not supported by wells. 1936 to 1940.	Spring channels — Not supported by wells. 1946 to 1950
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tiruppattur	800	900	500	600	600	800	450	650
Gudiyatham	180	750	140	500	170	600	150	400
Wallajah	750	1,500	557	1,114	905	1,810	840	1,680
Arkonam	541	722	436	581	369	492	283	377
Cheyyar	700	1,000	500	800	400	700	350	
Tiruvannamalai	725	900	525	725				600
Chengam	450	800	350	500	450	400	..	..
Polur	750	1,500	600	1,000	500	750	850	300
Arni	..	.	.				800	500
Vellore	..	1,500	..	1,200	..		..	..
Wandiwash			..		.	1,200	.	800
Average	612	870	438	638	485	614	389	482

Average value per acre of wet land—*cont.*

Taluk.	Anicut fed tanks — Supported by wells. 1936 to 1940.	Anicut fed tanks — Supported by wells. 1946 to 1950.	Anicut fed tanks — Not supported by wells. 1936 to 1940.	Anicut fed tanks — Not supported by wells. 1946 to 1950.	Rainfed tanks — Supported by wells. 1936 to 1940	Rainfed tanks — Supported by wells. 1946 to 1950	Rainfed tanks — Not supported by wells. 1936 to 1940.	Rainfed tanks — Not supported by wells. 1946 to 1950.
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	Rs.	Rs.	RS.	RS.
Tiruppattur	600	750	400	500	650	800	450	600
Gudiyatham	200	750	150	500	140	45 0	120	350
Wallajah	892	1,784	662	1,324	967	1,934	632	1,264
Arkonam	523	697	422	640	380	570	332	490
Cheyyar	1,200	1,600	900	1.200	600	1,000	400	800
Tiruvannamalai	650	1,000	..	975	875	1,050	875	1,000
Chengam	..	..		..	350	500	250	850
Polur	1,000	2,000	800	1,200	600	700	400	500
Arni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	..	1,000
Wandiwash	700	1,000	400	600	600	600	400	400
Average	721	871	533	681	574	800	429	614

Taluk.	Average value per acre of dry land—cont.							
	Black soil.				Red soil.			
	Supported by wells.		Not supported by wells.		Supported by wells.		Not supported by wells.	
	1936 to 1940.	1946 to 1950.	1936 to 1940.	1946 to 1950.	1936 to 1940.	1946 to 1950.	1936 to 1940.	1946 to 1950.
	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tiruppattur	270	300	185	275	240	250	125	200
Gudiyatham	80	150	45	100	70	200	65	120
Wallajah	1,102	804	156	312	413	826	295	590
Arkonam	147	320	62	75	171	342	104	180
Cheyyar	..	400	..	350	250	400	80	200
Tiruvannamalai	..	..	..	..	75	200	60	120
Chengam	75	500	30	300	100	400	75	250
Polur	150	400	75	150	100	800	60	150
Arni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vellore	..	750	..	500	..	600	..	400
Wandiwash	150	150	50	75	150	150	75	100
Average ..	282	343	79	194	174	333	104	210

Complete information is not available for all the taluks and such of the figures as are forthcoming can scarcely be regarded except in a few cases, as representative of typical villages or of typical land in the villages selected. The averages for the whole district, however, show a tendency towards rise in land values, in some cases. Generally, the average value per acre of wet land ranges from Rs. 482 to Rs. 871 and that of an acre of dry land from Rs. 194 to Rs. 343. The number of supplemental wells has increased from 130,148 to 151,582 during the decennium. The land value has generally risen owing to inflation during the decennium ending fasli 1360.

11. *Population and occupation.*—The population of the district according to the Census of 1951 is 2,859,157 showing an increase of 281,617 over that of 1941 and 592,168 over that of 1931. The rate of increase during the decennium has been 10.9 per cent as compared with 13·7 per cent in the preceding decennium. The distribution of the of the population among the several taluks is shown in the table below :—

Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1951			Loss or gain of population percent between					
		Per square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acres.		1901—1911.	1911—1921.	1921—1931.	1931—1941.	1941—1951.	1911—1951.
			Arable.	Cultivated.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Arkonam	319	715	1,391	3,168	+ 21·6	+ 5·2	+ 7·7	+11·6	+ 9·6	+ 38·7
Arni	176	952	2,120	3,419	+ 12·8	+ 13·3	+ 13·9	+ 8·8	+ 9·5	+ 53·8
Chengam	652	275	853	1,809	+ 16·8	+ 6·8	+ 13·8	+ 14 7	+ 0·9	+40·7
Cheyyar	827	608	1,411	1,912	+ 15·4	+ 9·2	+ 8·5	+ 7·7	+ 5·1	+ 34·1
Gudiyatham	481	725	2,311	3,172	+ 5·6	+ 0·8	+11·2	+ 21·8	+ 21·1	+ 64·9
Polur	568	417	1,491	2,443	+ 11·2	+ 6·2	+ 15·2	+ 8·6	+8·8	+ 44·5
Tiruppattur	589	606	1,822	2,880	+ 0·9	+ 3·7	+ 16·5	+20·7	+ 15·2	+ 67·9
Tiruvannamalai	375	612	1,125	2,067	+ 17·0	+ 6·9	+ 17·8	+ 13·2	− 1·3	+ 40·0
Vellore	432	887	3'482	4'728	+ 9·1	+ 1·9	+ 14·5	+ 19.5	+ 23·5	+ 72·3
Wallajah	395	807	2'005	2,847	+ 18·4	+ 4·2	+ 13·5	+ 12·3	+ 10 7	+ 47·1
Wandiwash	340	621	1,295	1,868	+ 22·6	+ 5·6	+ 12·4	+ 5·2	+ 3 9	+ 29·8
Total ..	4,654	614	1,647	2,670	+ 12·2	÷ 5·2	+ 13·2	+ 13·7	+ 10 9	+ 50·2

During this decennium, the rate of increase was the highest in Vellore taluk, viz., 23·5 per cent and the lowest in Chengam taluk, viz., 0·9 per cent. There was a loss of population in Tiruvannamalai taluk by 1·3 per cent. Thousand acres of arable land in this district support 1,647 persons and a similar extent of actually cultivated land supports 2,670 persons as compared with an average of 1,477 and 2.171 persons respectively, in the previous decennium. The population per square mile for the district has risen from 555 to 614. The pressure of population on land is the heaviest in Arni taluk. Vellore ranks next followed by Wallajah, Gudiyatham, Arkonam, Wandiwash, Tiruvannamalai, Cheyyar, Tirupathur. Polur in the order named. Chengam is the lowest in point of density of population in the district. The increase in the pressure of population on land resulted in improvements in agricultural methods and practices. The following facts afford striking proof of the abnormal growth of pressure of population. on land :—

(1) House rents have considerably risen.

(2) A considerable number of wells have come into existence in wet lands to supplement the irrigation source in seasons of short supply. Recourse is had to intensive cultivation and to growing of more remunerative crops such as groundnut in the place of traditional crops.

(3) The existing village sites are found inadequate and houses are being built on other lands. Very little of the arable land is left unoccupied. In Vellore and Cheyyar taluks as much as 99 and 96 per cent respectively of the arable land have been occupied. The percentages of arable land which have been occupied in other taluks range from 63 per cent for Tiruvannamalai to 87 per cent for Wallajah.

In this district 18 per cent of the population is urban.

The district is chiefly a Tamil speaking one. Telugu, Hindustani and Kanarese are also spoken. The bulk of the population is made up of Hindus and Muslims who number 2,607,177 and 194,984 respectively. There are 47,237 Christians, 8,813 Jains, 278 Sikhs and 668 of other communities. The Hindus consist of 521,119 Depressed Classes and others numbering 2,986,058. The following table shows the progress or decline as the case may be of each creed during the past 50 years :—

Creed.	Per 10,000 of the total population for the district.					
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Hindus	9,195	9,186	9,207	9,167	9,123	9,119
Muslims	591	601	576	600	676	682
Christians	163	168	175	190	161	165
Others	51	45	42	43	40	34

Starting from the year 1901 the Hindu population has been declining, though at the decennium ending 1921, it recovered more than its original strength while the Muslim population shows signs of expansion though there was a fall during third decade.

Education among the people of this district is still poor. There were in the district at the end of the decennium 511,832 literate persons of whom only 103,419 were females. 71·4 per cent of the males and 86·2 per cent of the females were illiterate in this district, or in other words, out of 1,000 males only 286 and out of 1,000 females only 138 were literate.

The industrial population actually working forms 7·2 per cent of the total population classes into which the economic characteristics of the people have been classified according to the Census of 1951 :—

Occupation.	Population supported by occupation in column. (1).	Percentage of population in column. (2) to the district population.	Percentage on population in col. (2) of			Percentage on the population in the district of		
			Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A. Agricultural class.								
1. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.	1,196,600	41·8	24·3	72·4	3·3	10·2	30·3	1·3
2. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.	242,540	8·5	21·0	74·5	4·5	1·8	6·3	0·4
3. Cultivating labourers and their dependants.	487,535	17·1	27·3	68·6	4·1	4·7	11·7	0·7
Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.	60,793	2·1	23·5	67·6	8·9	0·6	1·4	0·1
Total	1,987,468	69·5	24·3	71·6	3·5	17·2	49·8	2·5
B. Non-agricultural class.								
(Persons including dependants who derive their principal means of livelihood from)								
5. Production (other than cultivation) ..	322,608	11·3	24·6	71·3	4·1	2·8	8·0	0·5
6. Commerce ..	182,487	6·4	21·6	75·9	2·5	1·4	4·8	0·2
7. Transport ..	41,590	1·4	22·9	74·5	2·6	0·3	1·1	..
8. Other services and miscellaneous sources	325,054	11·4	25·1	71·5	3·4	2·9	8·1	0·4
Total ..	871,689	30·5	24·2	72·4	3·4	7·3	22·1	1·1
Total of agricultural and non-agricultural classes.	2,859,157	100·0	24·5	71·9	3·6	24·5	71·9	3·6

The industrial population actually working forms 7·2 per cent of the total population of Census 1951. The numbers engaged in the Chief industries are shown below :—

Industries.	*Population engaged.*
(1)	(2)
I. Processing and manufacturing—	
(1) Food-stuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof	49,538
(2) Metals, chemicals and products thereof	7,090
(3) Not elsewhere specified	14,757
II. Construction of utilities	7,503
III. Commerce	39,371
IV. Transport, storage and communications	10,033
V. Health, Education and Public Administration	20,801
VI. Service not elsewhere specified	49,905

Appendix II gives the rent-roll of ryotwari land for fasli 1360 and an abstract of it is embodied herein :—

Taluk.	Total number of holdings.	Average size of holdings. Area	Assessment.	Percentage of revenue paid on holdings on which the assessment is Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			RS. A. P.		
Vellore	38,987	2·46	6 1 8	39·21	34·4
Tiruvannamali	58,656	2·55	4 5 9	21·6	57·0
Polur	60,969	2·05	4 11 7	50·9	30·7
Chengam..	38,508	3·15	6 4 10	43·8	31·5
Wandiwash	72,054	1·90	4 13 1	45·2	29·8
Cheyyar	63,816	1·88	6 2 8	39·0	27·8
Wallajab	73,385	1·82	4 15 9	47·8	28·9
Arkonam	58,830	2·00	5 12 6	39·6	30·0
Gudiyatam	49,098	2·49	6 4 6	40·6	32·0
Tiruppattur	18,225	5·77	7 12 7	41·8	40·1
Arni	118	2·81	4 10 7	90·9	9·1
Total ..	5,32,646	2·31	5 7 5	41·3	32·8

Taluk.	Percentage of revenue paid on holdings on which the assessment is—*cont.* Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 30	Over Rs. 100.	Percentage of total number of holdings on which the assessment is. Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.	Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 30.	Over Rs. 100.
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Vellore	20·8	5·6	82·1	14·6	3·1	0 2
Tiruvannamalai	16·4	5·0	85·1	13·0	1·4	0·2
Polur	14·4	4·4	83·9	11·7	4·3	0·1
Chengam	19·3	5·4	83·0	13·5	2·8	0·7
Wandiwash	19·1	5·9	85·8	11·1	2·9	0·2
Cheyyar	24·6	8·6	82·2	13·6	13·9	0·3
Wallajah	17·8	5·5	85·5	11·6	2·7	0·2
Arkonam	20·1	10·4	81·3	14·6	3·8	0·3
Gudiyatham	20 1	7·3	81·0	15·1	3·5	0.3
Tiruppattur	13·9	4·2	77·4	19·3	2·1	0.2
Arni	..	..	96·6	3·4	..	..
Total ..	18·2	6·7	83·3	13·3	3·2	0.2

The total number of holdings at the end of the decennium was 532,646 of which 83·3 per cent paid an assessment of Rs. 10 and under and 13·3 per cent paid an assessment of Rs. 30 and under but over Rs. 10. Additional holdings taken out during the decennium were 41,461 (an increase of 8·4 per cent over those of the previous decennium). There has been an increase of 14·5 per cent in the number of holdings on which the assessment is Rs. 10 and under while there has been a corresponding decrease in the number of holdings on which the assessment is Rs. 30 and less but more than Rs. 10 and those on which it is over Rs. 30. The average extent and the average assessment per holding have decreased during the decennium from 2·50 acres and Rs. 5–14–11 to 2·31 acres and Rs. 5–7–5 respectively. As a holding represents merely the Government demand in respect of the ryotwari land included therein, no useful inferences can be drawn from these figures regarding the size of actual holdings. The lands of a ryot even in one village are not infrequently accounted for in several holdings as one holding often includes lands belonging to several ryots.

12. *Industries*—(i) *Cottage industries.*—Weaving with its complements of spinning and dyeing are the only noteworthy industries in this district which are independent of agriculture. The majority of the weavers produce only the common cotton fabrics, used by the lower classes of people. Dyeing is chiefly practised with silk, the colours produced being fast and brilliant. Cotton cloths are also extensively dyed by the Rangaris at Wallajahpet and Vaniyambadi. But the profits of the business are small and progress is impeded chiefly owing to lack of technical knowledge on the part of the dyers. The Muslims of Wandiwash and other adjoining villages weave mats.

The chief industries carried on in the Central Jail at Vellore are (1) boot-making (2) carpentry, (3) weaving, (4) tailoring, and (5) oil pressing. The number of convicts employed and the value of the articles manufactured under each industry during the decennium are given below :—

Name of Industry.	*Number of convicts employed.*	*Value of articles manufactured.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
Boot making	140	1,23,000
Carpentry	135	82,000
Weaving	242	46,500
Tailoring	84	35,000
Oil pressing	5	24,500

The main cottage industries in the districts are given in the following pro forma :—

Places of location of the industry. (1)	*Raw materials used for the industry.* (2)	*Name of the articles made.* (3)	*Estimated quantity and value of output per annum.* (4)	*Future prosperity of the industry and its scope for development.* (5)
		1. HANDLOOM WEAVING.		
Sathuvachary, Vellore taluk.	Yarn	Sarees, lungis and towels.	Rs. 7,12,000 ..	The prospects of this industry are bright as the Government are helping the business in all possible ways.
Gudiyatham, K.V. Kuppam, Thiruvallam, Gudiyatham taluk.	Do.	Sarees, lungi, dhoti and towels.	900,000 pieces of 20 yards each valued at Rs. 180 lakhs.	Do.
In almost all the villages in Nemili, Panapakkam, Kaveripakkam and Parajni firkas in Arkonam taluk.	Do.	Sarees, dhoti and lungi.	Roughly about 512,000 yards value Rs. 4,48,000.	Do.
Kanji, Chengam taluk ..	Cotton thread ..	Dhotis and sarees.	Rs. 2,000 ..	Weavers should be encouraged by means of advances
Palayanur, Thalayampallam, Kollottu, Aradapattu, Arudiapattu, Thandarai, Chellankuppam, Rayampettai, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	Yarn	Lungi ..	Rs. 30,000 ..	These weavers have been doing the business in the same rate and level for the last many years. They do not go in for new kinds of manufacture of cotton materials.
Wandiwash, Anumapalayam, Kilkodungalur, Kunnagampoondi, Wandiwash taluk.	Do.	Dhotis and sarees.	About 175,000 dhotis and sarees value at Rs. 9,95,000.	The prospects of this industry are bright as the Government are helping the business in all possible ways.
Wallajah, Timiri, Tirupenkadal, Ponnai, Sholinghur, Wallajah taluk.	Do.	Do.	About 10,00,000 in number value Rs. 50,00,000.	The industry is flourishing fairly well.
		2. SILK WEAVING.		
Wallajah	Yarn from mills. Machine for twisting.	Sarees ..	Value of work done about at Rs. 50,000.	The industry is flourishing fairly well.
		3. DYEING AND BLEACHING.		
Sathuvachari, Vellore taluk.	Dyes and bleaching powder.	Coloured yarn.	Rs. 3,15,000 ..	The prosperity of this industry depends upon the future of Handloom weaving and industry.
Gudiyatham town	Dyes, sulphur, etc.	Do.	Rs. 10,00,000 ..	..
		4. KORA MAT WEAVING.		
Wandiwash, Thennanghur, Manganallur, Salukkai, Vazhor, Wandiwash taluk.	Korai grass and fibres.	Mats ..	About 226,310 mats, value Rs. 3,72,000.	The industry is flourishing fairly well.
Avoor, Tiruvannamalai taluk.	Do.	Do. ..	Rs. 500 ..	This industry is in the same scale and level for many years.
Nedungavadi, Taradapattu Chengam taluk.	Korai	Korai mat ..	Rs. 1,750 ..	If a society is formed, this industry will be developed.
		5. WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING.		
Taradapattu, Sathanoor, Tandarambattu and Vanapuram, Chengam taluk.	Wool	Woollen shawls.	300 woollen shawls, value Rs. 3,000.	If more number of sheep are reared this industry will be developed.

Places of location of the industry.	*Raw materials used for the industry.*	*Name of the articles made.*	*Estimated quantity and value of output per annum.*	*Future prosperity of the industry and its scope for development.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		6. BEEDI MANUFACTURE.		
Gudiyatham town ..	Leaves and tobacco.	Beedies ..	180,000 bundles valued at Rs. 54 lakhs.	This is growing industry and it has got a bright future.
Vellore town, Ambur, and Sathuvachari, (Vellore taluk).	Do.	Do.	360,000 bundles valued at about Rs. 100 lakhs.	Do.
Vaniambadi and Tirupathur, (Tirupathur taluk).	Do.	Do.	1,762,928 bundles. valued at Rs. 57,82,403.	Do.
		7. CERAMIC OR POTTERY INDUSTRY.		
Ranipet	White clay from Cheyyar taluk.	Jars, cups, etc.	Value of articles made Rs. 1,25,000.	Finished products are exported outside the State also.
		8. MATCH MAKING.		
Gudiyatham town	Sulphur potasium chloride, light wood.	Matches ..	200,000 gross valued at Rs. 7,25,000.	There is scope for future development of this industry. Matches are being exported to other States and the industry is progressing well.

(ii) *Factories.*—Tanneries in this district rank first in importance. The tanneries in Vaniyambadi, Ambur, Pernambut, Ranipet, Vellore and other places are mostly in the hands of labbais.

In Parry & Co., Ranipet, the following quantity of acids and chemicals, etc., were produced during the decennium :—

	TONS.
Sulphuric acid ..	41,098
Hydrocloric acid ..	3,421
Nitric acid ..	2,683
Epsom Salts ..	6,314
Green Coppras ..	1,845
Glambers salt ..	856
Pottery ware ..	23,593
Mixed Fertilisers ..	146,705
Super Phosphate ..	5,178
Mill products ..	67,565

Industrial Education.—The industrial schools in the district at the end of 1950–51 and the subjects in which instruction given are given below :—

American Arcot Industrial School, Katpadi ..	Carpentry, Cabinet making and Motor Mechanics.
Anjuman Industrial School, Vellore ..	Carpentry, Cabinet making, twining works and cane weaving.
Anjuman Industrial School, Melvisharam ..	Cabinet making.
Anjuman Industrial School, Tirupattur ..	Carpentry and drawing.
Don Bosco Industrial School, Vellore ..	Carpentry and Cabinet making.

15. *Wealth.*—The latest income-tax figures show that there are 1,291 assessees in the district graded as follows :—

Grade.	*Limits of income.*	*Number in the district.*	*Number in Vellore town.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.		
I	1,000 to 1,499	Not liable to income tax.	
II	1,500 to 1,999		
III	2,000 to 2,499		
IV	2,500 to 2,999		
V	3,000 to 3,499		
VI	3,500 to 3,599		
VI (a)	3,600 to 4,999	379	98

Grade.	Limits of income.	Number in the district.	Number in Vellore town.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
VII	5,000 to 7,499	304	85
VIII	7,500 to 9,999	218	64
IX	10,000 to 12,499	115	48
X	12,500 to 14,999	68	13
XI	15,000 to 19,999	71	20
XII	20,000 to 24,999	43	14
XIII	25,000 to 29,999	30	12
XIV	30,000 to 39,999	25	13
XV	40,000 to 49,999	16	8
XVI	50,000 to 99,999	17	4
XVII	1,00,000 and over	5	1
	Total ..	1,291	380

During the period from 1941 to 1950, 6,530 persons migrated to Malaya and Ceylon. When compared with the previous decennium, the number of people who migrated to Ceylon and Malaya during the decennium is not large. Rice, ragi and cumbu which are the principal foodgrains of the district and which were sold on the average at Rs. 4·72, 2.81 and 2.77 per standard maund at the beginning of the decennium were sold at Rs. 18.14, 16·70 and 9·92 standard maund respectively at the end of the decennium ending fasli 1360.

14. *Area liable to famine.*—No part of the district can be regarded as falling within the famine zone of the State. The following description relates to the old North Arcot district, but is reproduced here as it is applicable to the major portion of the present district :—

"In the earliest year of which a record exists (1807), the season was unfavourable; in 1820, severe storms in May were followed by a failure of the rains in 1823, there was prolonged distress and relief was administered; in 1832–33, the seasons were of unprecedented scarcity; in 1860 and 1861, the seasons were unfavourable; and in June 1862, prices were almost at famine rates; in 1866, there was a partial famine but great distress was averted by copious late rains, in 1876–78 occurred the worst famine, within the memory of man which resulted in great loss of life, especially in that part of the district lying above the ghats : and in 1891 and 1892, severe distress was felt in various parts of the district, at first in the eastern portion below but later on in Punganur above the ghats".

15. *Irrigation and protection.*—The Palar in the North and the Cheyyar in the South with their tributaries drain the country from West to East and form important systems of irrigation; channels taken off from masonry anicuts constructed across these rivers, fed numerous chains of tanks, which irrigate the eastern part of the district. The supply brought down by the Poiney river is diverted by means of a masonry anicut at point where it emerges from Chittoor district and several tanks in the Wallajapet and Arkonam taluks and a few in Gudiyatham, thereby receive their supply. Various river channels often several miles long are dug with great labour in the sandy beds of the rivers to tap the underground flow, which is remarkably copious. Spring channels are also dug, especially in Gudiyatham taluk to utilise spring water. Hill streams also feed numerous tanks, spread all over the tract, and the irrigation under precarious sources is supplemented by a large number of wells, which are a feature of this district. No material extension of irrigation facilities has been made by the Pubic Works Department during the decennium. The net area irrigated to the net area sown in fasli 1360 was 25 per cent.

The number of irrigation sources is as follows :—

Anicut fed tanks	544
Other tanks	2,360
River channels	327
Spring channels	509
Supplemental wells	151,582

The following comparative figures relating to actual irrigation, show the extent of irrigated area under the various heads, in faslis 1358, 1359 and 1360 :—

Taluk.	*Anicut-fed tanks.*			*Other tanks.*		
	1358.	1359.	1360.	1358.	1359.	1360.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tirupathur	..	..	..	2,819	2,831	2,855
Gudiyatham	1,252	1,159	1,652	3,599	6,656	6,390
Wallajah	19,972	24,981	20,676	14,471	16,266	15,227
Arkonam	29,278	24,883	27,826	13,672	16,228	9,638
Cheyyar	22,841	34,280	29,059	16,752	19,660	10,818
Vellore	..	..	..	11,387	11,996	10,250
Polur	2,260	2,196	1,973	24,519	23,117	8,747
Tiruvannamalai	..	..	..	20,750	24,410	30,610
Chengam	..	..	..	13,193	15,890	13,315
Wandiwash	10,731	9,542	7,556	16,483	13,958	10,739
Total	86,334	97,041	88,742	137,645	151,021	118,589

Taluk.	*River channels*			*Other miscellaneous sources including spring channels.*			*Wells in dry lands.*		
	1358.	1359.	1360.	1358.	1359.	1360.	1358.	1359.	1360.
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tirupathur	1,569	1,597	1,603	2,198	2,240	2,298	2,712	2,761	2,772
Gudiyatham	7,045	7,705	2,657	4	57	61	27,095	22,743	30,948
Wallajah	5,971	6,775	6,470	4,081	4,476	4,284	5,462	6,965	6,776
Arkonam	1,652	1,428	1,343	5,866	5,717	4,232	3,977	3,231	2,987
Cheyyar	2,704	2,856	3,205	512	614	676	2,412	2,570	2,600
Vellore	1,804	1,794	1,705	1,696	1,153	1,411	9,667	9,579	8,998
Polur	..	..	242	6,344	5,992	1,847	11,987	11,902	17,009
Tiruvannamalai	1,130	1,270	1,340	510	960	1,073	10,538	9,596	22,026
Chengam	561	860	454	1,561	1,644	1,222	14,397	16,316	17,112
Wandiwash	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,742	970	4,512
Total	22,436	24,285	19,019	22,772	22,853	17,104	96,989	85,823	115,740

Particulars of the area protected in all and in ordinary seasons respectively are given in the statement below :—

(Area protected in all seasons in hundreds of acres.)

Name of source.	*Tirupathur.*	*Gudiyatham.*	*Vellore.*	*Tiruvannamalai.*	*Cheyyar.*	*Polur.*	*Arkonam.*	*Wallajah.*	*Wandiwash.*	*Chengam*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Poiney Anicut	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Palar Anicut	..	..	..	..	280	..	..	..	..	..	280
Cheyyar Anicut	..	..	..	..	207	21	..	..	94	..	322
Minor tanks and channels	..	66	149	8	..	68	..	60	135	..	486
Wells and doruvus	..	25	..	14	..	25	..	59	48	..	171
Total ..	..	103	149	22	487	114	..	119	277	..	1,271
Percentage to area occupied ..	..	8·2	13·7	1·7	37·9	8·4	..	8·6	19·8	..	9·1
Percentage to area cultivated ..	..	9·3	18·5	2·0	46·7	11·7	..	10·7	24·5	..	11.9

(Area protected in ordinary seasons in hundreds of acres.)

Name of source. (1)	*Tirupattur.* (2)	*Gudiyatham.* (3)	*Vellore.* (4)	*Tiruvannamalai.* (5)	*Cheyyar.* (6)	*Polur.* (7)	*Arkonam.* (8)	*Wallajah.* (9)	*Wandiwash.* (10)	*Chengam.* (11)	*Total.* (12)
Poiney Anicut	..	12	..	..	..	..	99	81	..	..	192
Palar Anicut	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	99	..	..	317
Cheyyar Anicut	..	..	..	..	361	42	..	..	94	..	497
Minor tanks and channels	68	187	163	313	..	211	134	255	135	150	1,616
Wells and doruvus	27	42	..	..	..	74	70	79	48	15	355
Total ...	95	241	163	313	361	327	521	514	277	165	2,977
Percentage to area occupied ..	5·9	19·3	15·0	24·4	26·5	24·1	45·5	37·2	19·8	10·6	21·2
Percentage to area cultivated ..	7·7	21·9	20·2	28·1	34·6	33·7	72·1	46·0	24·6	16·6	27·3

16. *Loans.*—Advances have been freely taken under the loans Acts. Particulars of amounts advanced to ryots under both the loans Acts during the decennium are furnished below :—

Fasli year.	*Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists Loans Acts.*
	RS.
1351 (1941-42)	68,460
1352 (1942-43)	72,715
1353 (1943-44)	33,195
1354 (1944-45)	37,990
1355 (1945-46)	49,095
1356 (1946-47)	1,02,400
1357 (1947-48)	1,02,060
1358 (1948-49)	2,37,300
1359 (1949-50)	12,07,725
1360 (1950-51)	12,10,925
Total ..	31,21,865

The following statement shows the amount of loans granted for each taluk under the Loans Act and the extent of improvements carried out thereby during the decennium ending 1950-51 :—

Taluk.	*Amount advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists Loans Act.*	*Extent of improvements carried out with the amount in column (2).*	
		Land improved.	*Bulls purchased.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	ACS.	
Vellore	2,87,740	1,111	548
Gudiyatham	3,12,545	..	546
Tirupathur	60,595	..	296
Cheyyar	2,51,740	250	1,846
Wandiwash	4,07,760	..	1,370
Wallajah	2,76,810	171	300
Arkonam	4,36,580	45	2,260
Arni	99,125	..	328
Chengam	1,23,000	250	808
Polur	4,30,875	..	1,773
Tiruvannamalai	4,35,095	190	2,744
District ...	31,21,865	2,017	12,819

The statement showing the particulars regarding "New Well Subsidy Scheme" for the decennium is given below :—

Fasli.	*Total number of wells for which subsidy loans paid.*	*Total amount of subsidy loans paid.*	*Additional area brought under cultivation during the fasli.*	*Additional quantity of foodgrains produced during the fasli.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	ACS.	TONS.
1357	1,076	3,17,870	775·69	369·15
1358	1,048	5,00,000	236·74	86·36
1359	2,252	11,17,650	292·64	132·12
1360	1,099	5,45,000	121·58	30·33
Total ..	5,47	24,80,520	1,426·65	617·96

Co-operative credit societies working in rural areas continued to play an important part in the village economy of the district. They have been meeting the short-term credit needs of the agriculturists, by enabling them to borrow funds necessary for agricultural operations, for the discharge of petty prior debts, etc., at reasonable rates of interest and affording facilities for repayment in easy instalments. The following table shows the transactions of these societies during the decennium :—

Year.	*Number of Societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loans disbursed during the year.*	*Loans for productive purposes.*	*Loans for non-productive purposes.*	*Loans for the discharge of prior debts.*	*Loans outstanding on the last day of the year.*	*Working Capital.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42 to 1947–48.			Particulars are not available.					
1948–49	708	38,879	10,60,925	9,71,256	3,475	86,194	21,75,882	33,01,465
1949–50	839	43,819	15,12,030	Figures not available.			26,10,577	34,35,222
1950–51	925	54,135	21,29,441	20,04,413	21,356	1,03,672	37,02,726	44,63,083

Side by side with the Agricultural Credit Societies, Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks also did great service to the ryots by giving them at cheap rates of interest twenty year loans for improvement of lands, redemption of mortgages, discharge of prior debts, etc. The following table shows the steady growth and progress of Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks during the decennium :—

Year.	*Number of banks.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loans disbursed during the year.*	*Amount outstanding at the end of the year.*	*Working capital.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	4	914	1,23,000	5,63,980	5,98,019
1942–43	4	930	51,120	5,49,669	5,92,438
1943–44	4	927	63,200	5,49,091	5,92,963
1944–45	4	954	61,835	5,45,141	5,86,925
1945–46	4	1,063	72,499	5,46,261	5,90,371
1946–47	4	1,189	1,40,946	6,32,355	6,82,592
1947–48	4	1,367	2,36,225	7,99,984	8,61,368
1948–49	4	1,582	2,80,856	10,24,786	10,99,880
1949–50	4	1,753	2,39,825	11,83,249	12.65,851
1950–51	8	5,965	2,73,676	23,39,288	24,93,481

Co-operative Sale or Marketing Societies took a firm root in the district from 1935–36. The following table shows the marked increase in the business turnover of these societies during the decennium :—

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loans issued against produce.*	*Value of the produce of members sold.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	RS.
1941–42	4	945	18,535	30,552
1942–43	4	1,002	72,543	63,291
1943–44	4	1,069	84,848	1,34,921
1944–45	4	1,291	32,865	2,04,928
1945–46	4	1,394	1,27,005	35,630
1946–47	4	1,422	1,96,690	46,528
1947–48	4	1,455	2,35,775	30,110
1948–49	4	1,462	1,46,400	29,595
1949–50	4	1,546	2,24,850	41,070
1950–51	9	3,662	2,43,706	3,81,476

The following table shows the steady growth and progress of Weavers' Co-operative Societies during the decennium :—

Year. (1)	*Number of societies.* (2)	*Number of members.* (3)	*Value of finished goods produced.* (4)	*Value of finished goods sold.* (5)
			RS.	RS.
1941–42	6	306	78,967	76,530
1942–43	6	388	97,424	2,06,500
1943–44	6	908	1,40,807	2,86,542
1944–45	7	1,070	4,01,945	4,74,708
1945–46	7	1,152	5,46,086	6,57,185
1946–47	9	1,373	9,05,236	8,75,891
1947–48	11	1,661	11,88,576	14,81,058
1948–49	12	1,819	9,24,326	5,56,735
1949–50	12	1,958	5,81,303	7,70,046
1950–51	29	4,592	24,44,919	27,30,432

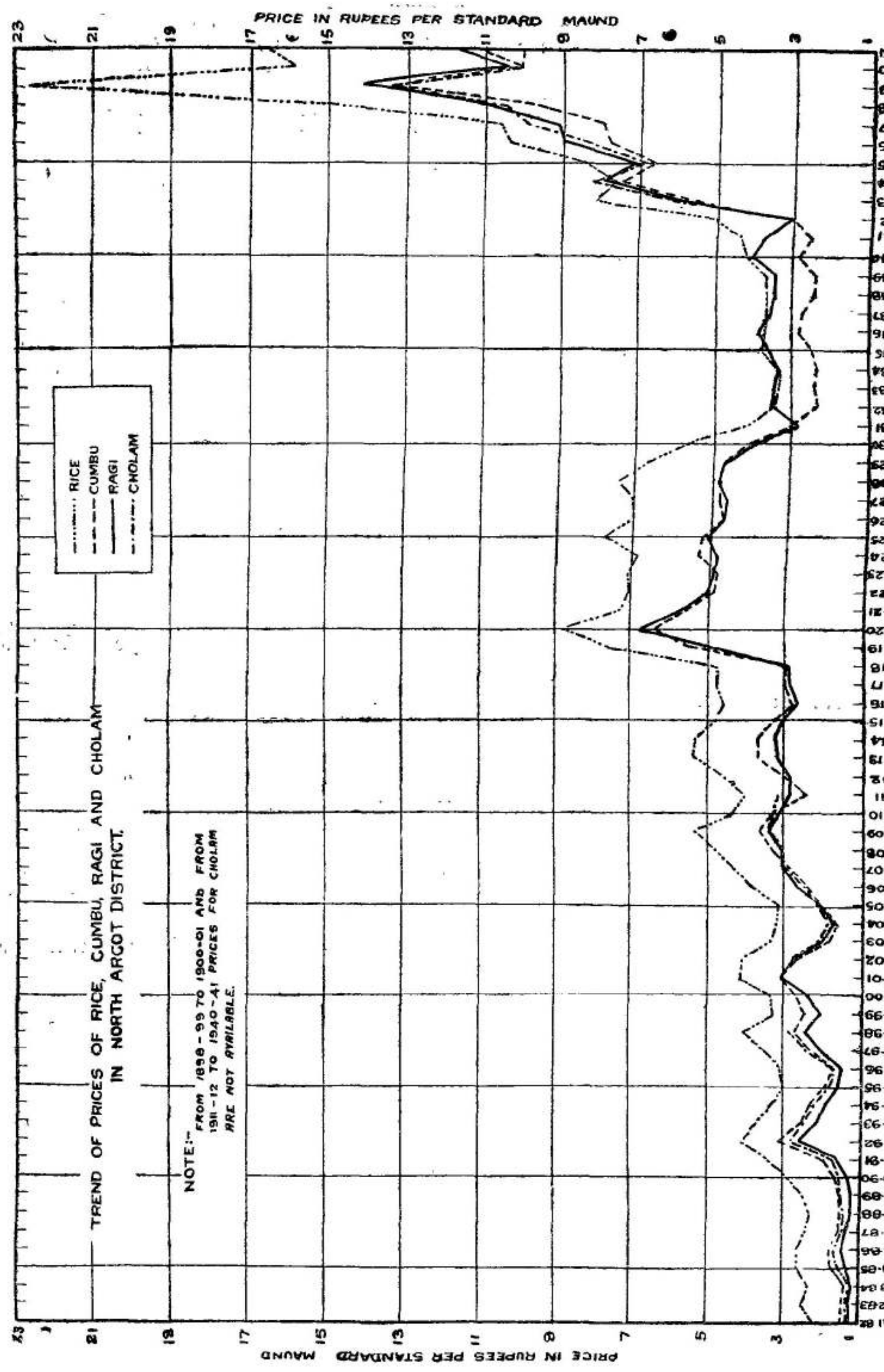
One Co-operative Milk Supply Union up to the year 1946–47 and two Co-operative Milk Supply Unions after that year were functioning during the decennium. These unions purchased milk for Rs. 18,63,376 and sold milk and milk products for Rs. 20,77,78) during the decennium.

The Co-operative Milk Supply Societies affiliated to the Co-operative Milk Supply Unions were started in 1939–40. The following table shows the marked increase in the business turnover of the societies during the decennium :—

Year. (1)	*Number of societies.* (2)	*Number of members.* (3)	*Value of milk and milk products sold.* (4)	*Amount of Government loans disbursed for purchase of milch animals.* (5)
			RS.	RS.
1941–42	9	212	35,248	..
1942–43	12	501	72,060	..
1943–44	14	647	53,540	..
1944–45	18	860	1,03,698	..
1945–46	18	1,196	1,92,182	7,700
1946–47	18	1,429	2,60,703	5,800
1947–48	24	1,648	2,38,440	28,050
1948–49	29	2,385	2,44,334	36,250
1949–50	29	2,515	3,48,105	26,300
1950–51	42	4,410	6,30,904	68,150

Four Cottage Industries Co-operative Societies started in the district in 1936–37 were increased to seven during the decennium. With the assistance of the Industries Department, these societies did good work and gained popularity among the people. Their transactions during the decennium can be seen from the following statement :—

Year. (1)	*Number of societies.* (2)	*Number of members.* (3)	*Value of finished goods produced.* (4)	*Value of finished goods sold.* (5)
			RS.	RS.
1941–42	7	187	15,367	19,757
1942–43	7	205	25,843	34,888
1943–44	7	233	30,647	35,025
1944–45	7	361	33,837	38,671
1945–46	7	260	45,571	51,754
1946–47	7	296	42,245	47,726
1947–48	7	319	35,931	40,380
1948–49	7	356	39,689	33,130
1949–50	7	398	42,114	47,545
1950–51	12	573	19,519	32,839


TREND OF PRICES OF RICE, CUMBU, RAGI AND CHOLAM
IN NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.
NOTE:- FROM 1898-99 TO 1900-01 AND FROM 1911-12 TO 1940-41 PRICES FOR CHOLAM ARE NOT AVAILABLE.
RICE
CUMBU
RAGI
CHOLAM
PRICE IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND

During the decennium, the Consumers' Co-operative Stores developed in number, membership and turnover. The volume of business turned out by them during the decennium was as follows :—

Year.	*Number of primary stores societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Value of goods purchased.*	*Value of goods sold.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	RS.
1941–42	4	257	12,940	11,262
1942–43	9	1,123	2,43,908	2,38,342
1943–44	11	1,937	3,10,932	3,85,383
1944–45	12	2,559	4,55,649	4,65,528
1945–46	12	2,772	7,76,172	8,41,795
1946–47	18	4,218	10,17,688	10,31,286
1947–48	22	4,789	11,26,049	11,92,173
1948–49	23	4,974	29,46,220	30,68,889
1949–50	24	5,067	17,35,061	24,55,597
1950–51	25	6,146	22,24,753	23,72,594

The progress of Stores Societies was all round during the decennium. They exercised an effective check on profiteering and black-marketing and earned a name for equitable distribution of foodgrains and other controlled commodities during times of scarcity.

17. *Foodgrains.*—This district is one of the deficit districts in the State in the matter of production of foodgrains. The average price of rice for the year 1941–42 was Rs. 4.99 per standard maund and it advanced to Rs. 8.09 for the year 1942–43. Rationing of foodgrains was introduced early in 1944 and the average price of rice for the year 1943–44 was Rs. 7.62 per standard maund. During the period of control, the price of rice gradually increased due to revision of prices with reference to cost of production and it reached a maximum of Rs. 10.55 for the year 1946–47. Decontrol was effected in December 1947 and the price of rice began to shoot up. The average price was Rs. 14·88 per maund for the year 1947–48 and Rs. 22.51 for the year 1948–49. Statutory rationing was re-introduced in January 1949 and the average price of rice brought down to Rs. 15.85 per maund for the year 1949–50. The price was Rs. 16·45 per maund for the year 1950–51.

(Please *see* the graph at page 29)

The following statement shows the approximate percentage of the rice-eating and millet-eating population in the district :—

Population.	PER CENT.
Rice eating	74
Millet eating	26

18. *Numbers relieved during the past famine.*—The available statistical information on this subject covering the duration of a century has been vitiated by the reconstitution of the district and is, therefore, omitted from the Atlas, except for a brief reference to the famine of 1877–78. " In 1877 came the great famine. In October of that year, the number of persons receiving relief reached 205,600 and it is reckoned that the population was diminished by one-fifth by privation and disease. Not less than 116,000 cattle are estimated to have perished. The expenditure by the State on relief works amounted to Rs. 30 lakhs and on gratuitous relief to a further Rs. 16½ lakhs. Famine or severe scarcity has since occurred in 1891–92, 1896–97 and 1900–1901. In the first of these years, the highest number of persons receiving relief was 15,000 and remission of revenue amounting to over Rs. 4 lakhs was granted". (Imperial Gazetteer of India, Volume V, page 415).

During the decennium ending fasli 1360, there was no famine in any part of the district.

The season was unfavourable in 1923–24 and in 1926–27, the average rainfall being only 25.25 inches in 1923, 32.90 inches in 1926 and 32.28 inches in 1927 as against 37.91 inches, the average during the past eighty years from 1870 to 1949. The deficiency occurred in both the monsons and the distribution was also uneven. In most of the taluks, remission was granted on a fairly large scale during these faslis.

19. *Accessibility for relief.*—The district is most favourably situated for purposes of relief in times of scarcity. The Southern Railway, soon after its entrance into the district from the east, branches at Arkonam, the North Western portion cutting across the North-Eastern corner and the South-West line following the valley of the Palar, to the Western border of the district and again branching off at Jalarpet in the direction of Bangalore through the Tirupattur taluk limits. A small branch line of 4 miles connects Ranipet with the main line at the Wallajah Road Junction. The Southern Railway connects Chingleput with Arkonam while another section of it from Villupuram enters the district through Tiruvannamalai taluk, passes through Polur taluk, Arni Jaghir

and Vellore taluk and joins the Southern Railway at Katpadi. A metre gauge line starting from Katpadi, passes through a small portion of Gudiyatham taluk and then enters the Chittoor district. The total railway mileage in the district is 228 during the decennium. The Wandiwash, Cheyyar and Chengam taluks are the only three taluks in the district without railway communication. In regard to roads the district has 1,371 miles of local fund roads of wich 1,146 miles of roads are metalled and 225 miles are unmetalled. Of these 1,160 miles (84.6 per cent) are provided with avenues. During the decennium ending fasli 1340, the Forest Department opened twelve new roads of a total length of 40 miles. The Madras-Kozhikode and Madras-Bangalore Trunk Roads run from East to West along the Palar, passing through all the important towns situated near that river. The Cuddalore-Chittoor Trunk road runs from South to North passing through the town of Tiruvannamalai, Polur and Vellore.

20. *Scheduled and Backward Classes of the district.*—According to the Census of 1951, there were 504,093 persons of Scheduled Castes and 17,026 of Scheduled Tribes. During the decennium, the Government continued the scheme for the welfare of the Harijans in this district.

A committee called District Harijan Welfare Committee was appointed to look after the welfare of the Harijans. The committee met once a quarter and suggested ways and means to improve the lot of the Harijans. House-sites were provided to the Harijans continuously. The District Welfare Officer himself was appointed by the Government, as Land Acquisition Officer instead of the Revenue Divisional Officers to save the delay in the matter of provision of house-sites to the Harijans. Besides this the post of the District Welfare Officer was also upgraded to the cadre of a Tahsildar from that of a Deputy Tahsildar. The executive staff was also increased correspondingly to cope up with the increased work. Re-grants were provided wherever the Harijans were found poor.

In the condition created by the war, there was a general awakening among the population of the Scheduled Castes with the result representations were received from a number of villages for the provision of house-sites, pathways, burial grounds and opening of schools, etc. Pathways and burial grounds were provided during the decennium. At the end of the decennium there were 126 schools opened in Harijan colonies with 341 teachers of whom seven were secondary grade trained teachers. There were 9,922 Harijan students studying in these schools. Out of this 6,473 were boys and the rest girls. In 39 villages adult literary schools were opened for giving education to the adult Harijans. The Harijan students, in all the 126 schools, were provided with midday meals and this has tended to the increase in the attendance of the pupils in these schools. They were supplied with books and slates, etc., free of cost. They were given training in cottage industries such as mat weaving, tape-making and basket making. Parents Day meetings were held for propaganda on matters regarding their general welfare such as sanitation, education, temperance, etc. The non-residential, residential and industrial scholarships were granted in deserving cases. Grants were also made for supply of clothing to the pupils, i.e., converts and non-converts studying in Elementary schools. The Harijan students in the private hostels were paid boarding grants for their maintenance at Rs. 15 per month each. A sum of Rs. 33,716–12–0 as lump-sum boarding grants was paid by Government for 242 boarders in 10 Harijan hostels in this district in 1950–51. Drinking water wells were provided in Harijan colonies by the Harijan Welfare Department besides wells sunk under the Rural Welfare Scheme. Amounts were paid from discretionary grants for a few libraries in Harijan colonies for the purchase of books, magazines, etc. Lands were continued to be reserved and assigned to the members of the Depressed classes on the usual conditions laid down. Legislative measures were undertaken and the following Acts were passed for the removal of untouchability; (i) the removal of Civil Disabilities Act of 1947 and (ii) the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act of 1947. Offenders were punished under these acts. Complaints regarding social discrimination of Harijans in villages were received and they were investigated into and action taken then and there. In 22 villages, village Vigilance Committees consisting of Harijans and non-Harijans at 50 : 50 were formed and these committees looked after the welfare of the Harijan Communities in the villages. Harijan Day was celebrated on the 30th of each month (in February on 28th) throughout the district. During these occasions meetings were held in Harijan colonies and public places and both the Harijans and Caste Hindus were advised to mingle with each other freely. Only educational concessions were provided to the Backward class people during the decennium.

21. *Prohibition.*—Prohibition was introduced in this district in 1938. It was subsequently scrapped and then reintroduced on 1—10—1946. The Police attended to the

work of enforcement while the ameliorative aspects of Prohibition were attended to by the Co-operative Department. A statement showing the number of offences detected under the Prohibition Act during the years 1946–47 to 1950–51 is as follows :—

Nature of offence.	1946–47.	1947–48.	1948–49.	1949–50.	1950–51.
1 Smuggling of liquor from other States ..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Smuggling of liquor from district to district.	..	..	..	..	..
3 Illicit distillation of arrack	709	2,899	3,388	1,469	1,046
4 Possession of illicitly distilled arrack ..	623	2,467	2,557	1,635	1,543
5 Sale of illicitly distilled arrack	8	16	7	4	..
6 Illicit tapping of fermented toddy ..	8	53	50	80	181
7 Permitting sweet toddy to ferment ..	..	..	..	1	14
8 Tapping of sweet toddy without licence.	1	2	3	55	39
9 Illicit transport of liquor	..	..	..	..	..
10 Unlicensed sale of liquor	3	2	1	2	5
11 Possession of liquor without permit ..	98	210	92	75	857
12 Illicit cultivation of hemp plant ..	2	1	3	1	..
13 Smuggling of drugs from district to district.	..	4	..	..	..
14 Smuggling of drugs from other States ..	..	3	..	..	..
15 Illicit transport of drugs	..	..	..	..	..
16 Unlicensed sale of drugs	3	..	..	..	..
17 Miscellaneous	210	1,096	2,827	2,459	5,568
18 Unlicensed possession of drugs	24	215	149	125	153
19 Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit for human consumption.	..	36	36	31	31
20 Smuggling of opium	..	..	..	..	..
21 Transport of opium	14	..	..	..	..
22 Possession of opium	1	12	19	18	13
23 Sale of opium	..	1	..	..	1
24 Offences under Dangerous Drugs Act ..	..	3	7	1	..
Total ..	1,704	7,020	9,139	5,956	9,451

During the decennium, the ameliorative staff formed about 1,700 Grama Sangams, 32 Firka Associations and 11 Taluk Associations. Most of the ex-tappers were provided with work. A fairly large number of ex-addicts have got out of their old habits. The economic condition of the people in rural parts should be said to have appreciably improved though it had been counter-balanced by the high cost of living brought about by four successive years of drought and bad season. The domestic atmosphere of the village life was definitely happier after the introduction of prohibition.

APPENDICES.

APPEN

Statistical

Number and area of villages exclusive of tributary States.

	Ryotwari.		Inam.		Zamindari.		Total.	
	Number.	*Area.*	*Number.*	*Area.*	*Number.*	*Area.*	*Number.*	*Area.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.
Tirupathur	104	297,341	19	9,477	108	70,158	231	376,976
Gudiyattam ..	184	307,534	3	320	..	..	187	307,854
Vellore	156	274,328	2	2,246	..	..	158	276,574
Wallajah	182	243,247	7	9,604	..	..	189	252,851
Arkonam	134	194,580	9	9,734	..	..	143	204,314
Cheyyar	216	201,224	6	8,230	..	..	222	209,454
Wandiwash	203	214,754	4	2,483	..	..	207	217,237
Polur	172	363,168	8	179	..	..	180	363,347
Tiruvannamalai ..	200	226,624	7	4,730	7	8,375	214	239,729
Chengam	184	417,487	..	..	..	..	184	417,487
Arni	147	89,215	33	23,203	..	..	180	112,418
Total ..	**1,882**	**2,829,502**	**98**	**70,206**	**115**	**78,533**	**2,095**	**2,978,241**

APPEN

Rent roll of Government

Total holdings.

Taluk.	*Number.*	*Extent.*	*Assessment.*	*Average extent.*		*Average assessment.*	
				Dry.	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Vellore	38,987	96,024	2,38,113	2·03	0·43	3 1 1	3 0 7
Tiruvannamalai ..	58,656	149,873	2,55,678	2·18	0·37	2 4 4	2 1 5
Polur	60,969	125,085	2,77,313	1·58	0·47	1 12 4	2 15 3
Wallajah	73,385	133,803	3,65,855	1·30	0·52	1 10 3	3 5 6
Cheyyar	63,816	119,744	3,93,638	1·24	0·64	1 9 9	4 8 11
Wandiwash	72,054	136,894	3,47,394	1·44	0·46	1 11 7	3 1 6
Arkonam	58,830	118,366	3,40,371	1·29	0·71	1 5 9	4 6 9
Gudiyattam	49,098	122,586	3,08,239	2·00	0·49	2 12 7	3 7 11
Tirupattur	18,225	96,089	1,41,945	4·81	0·46	4 15 5	2 13 2
Chengam	38,508	138,102	2,42,978	3·08	0·07	3 4 4	3 0 6
Arni	118	187	550	1·45	1·36	3 5 5	1 5 2
Total ..	**582,646**	**1,236,753**	**29,12,074**	**1·80**	**0·51**	**2 2 2**	**3 5 3**

APPEN

Rent roll of ryotwari lands according to

Size of holding.

Patta.	*Below 1 acre.*	*Between 1-2 acres.*	*Between 2-3 acres.*	*Between 3-4 acres.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				ARNI
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	**38**	10	**6**	1
Number of holdings	**38**	**10**	**6**	1
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas, and pies—				
Dry	**2–4–0**	**2–4–0**	**2–4–0**	**2–4–0**
Wet	9–12–0	9–12–0	**9–12–0**	**9–12–0**
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	**63**	**98**	**14**	**3**
Number of holdings	25	28	**5**	1
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas, and pies—				
Dry	2–5–0	2–5–0	2–5–0	**2–5–0**
Wet	9–12–0	**9–12–0**	**9–12–0**	**9–12–0**

DIX I.

table for Fasli 1360.

Deduct area of					*Area in occupation.*					
Poramboke lands reserved for public purposes or for the common use of the villagers.	*Forests.*	*Area for which returns are not available.*	*Total.*	*Remainder arable area. (Government and inam).*	*Cultivated (actually cropped).*	*Fallow.*	*Percentage of total arable area occupied.*	*Total land revenue excluding cesses.*	*Population according to the Census of 1951.*	*Incidence of land revenue per head.*
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS. A. P.
54,354	94,889	..	149,243	195,922	123,506	37,345	82·10	1,27,704	357,111	0 5 9
35,759	121,324	..	157,083	150,783	110,169	14,770	83·13	2,35,602	348,914	0 10 9
8,567	158,205	..	166,772	109,804	80,724	28,104	99·10	1,90,561	382,988	0 7 11
74,651	19,306	..	93,957	158,894	111,630	26,638	87·02	1,94,843	318,907	0 9 9
37,100	3,681	..	40,781	163,507	72,254	42,172	69·98	89,473	228,083	0 6 3
66,172	1,896	..	68,068	141,386	104,194	31,823	96·23	1,70,672	198,931	0 13 9
46,937	6,855	..	53,792	163,494	112,724	27,050	85·49	1,64,161	211,123	0 12 4
55,417	159,490	..	214,907	159,204	97,149	38,659	85·34	1,39,294	237,042	0 9 5
64,242	23,057	..	87,299	203,793	111,321	17,151	63·06	1,01,113	229,420	0 7 1
27,850	179,479	..	207,329	210,158	99,283	56,988	74·30	69,399	179,128	0 6 2
36,625	..	..	36,625	78,773	48,528	9,950	74·35	6,406	167,510	0 0 7
507,674	**768,182**	**..**	**1,275,856**	**1,735,718**	**1,071,482**	**330·650**	**80·96**	**14,89,264**	**2,859,157**	**0 8 4**

DIX II.

land for Fasli 1360.

Holdings on which the assessment is									
Rs. 10 and under.		*Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.*		*Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 30.*		*Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 50.*		*Over Rs. 100.*	
Number.	*Assessment.*	*Number.*	*Assessment.*	*Number.*	*Assessment.*	*Number.*	*Assessment.*	*Number.*	*Assessment.*
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
32,019	93,264	5,656	81,873	911	27,830	318	21,624	83	13,522
49,940	55,261	7,825	1,45,672	535	21,998	268	19,949	88	12,798
51,132	1,41,034	7,116	85,029	1,668	23,720	984	16,458	69	11,072
62,738	1,74,753	8,546	1,06,057	1,522	38,124	439	27,242	140	19,679
52,468	1,53,414	8,656	1,09,535	1,618	51,499	862	45,186	212	34,004
61,832	1,57,154	8,063	1,03,436	1,532	35,271	484	31,091	143	20,446
47,818	1,34,603	8,572	1,02,179	1,657	41,715	606	26,418	177	35,456
39,786	1,25,256	7,435	98,574	1,234	34,346	505	27,497	138	22,592
14,088	60,504	4,523	46,899	403	13,087	170	10,512	41	10,148
31,940	1,06,447	5,198	76,343	708	24,380	364	22,507	298	13,360
114	500	4	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
443,875	**12,02,190**	**70,594**	**9,55,647**	**11,788**	**3,11,970**	**5,000**	**2,48,484**	**1,389**	**1,93,733**

DIX II-A.

limits of holding for Fasli 1360.

Size of holding—cont,						
Between 4 to 5 acres.	*Between 5 to 10 acres.*	*Between 10 to 25 acres.*	*Between 25 to 50 acres.*	*Between 50-100 acres.*	*Above 100 acres.*	*Total.*
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
TALUK.						
2	1	..	..	..	..	58
2	1	..	..	..	..	58
2-4-0	2-4-0	..	..	..	..	..
9-12-0	9-12-0	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	180
1	..	..	..	..	..	60
2-5-0	..	..	..	..	..	..
9-12-0	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPEN

Rent roll of ryotwari land according

Patta.	Size of holding: Below 1 acre.	Between 1 to 2 acres.	Between 2 to 3 acres.	Between 3 to 4 acres.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				ARKONAM
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	9,483	7,880	4,758	4,786
Number of holdings	9,483	7,880	4,758	4,786
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	0–5–0	0–5–0	0–5–0	0–5–0
Wet	1–8–0	1–8–0	1–8–0	1–8–0
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	27,302	6,674	6,933	12,199
Number of holdings	9,278	2,008	1,635	1,311
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	0–4–0	0–4–0	0–4–0	0–4–0
Wet	1–11–0	1–11–0	1–11–0	1–11–0
				CHENGAM
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	5,371	16,887	2,149	700
Number of holdings	5,371	16,887	2,149	700
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	0–13–10	0–13–10	0–13–10	0–13–10
Wet	5–1–6	5–1–6	5–1–6	5–1–6
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	5,240	7,234	6,173	8,318
Number of holdings	2,557	2,693	1,661	1,523
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	0–15–0	0–15–0	0–15–0	0–15–0
Wet	5–4–0	5–4–0	5–4–0	5–4–0
				CHEYYAR
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	7,840	11,132	7,188	4,982
Number of holdings	7,840	11,132	7,188	4,982
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–1–0	1–1–0	1–1–0	1–1–0
Wet	5–5–0	5–5–0	5–5–0	5–5–0
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	22,598	39,100	16,839	4,796
Number of holdings	6,829	14,366	4,636	2,929
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–1–0	1–1–0	1–1–0	1–1–0
Wet	5–5–0	5–5–0	5–5–0	5–5–0
				GUDIYATHAM
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	5,382	3,449	1,662	1,842
Number of holdings	5,382	3,449	1,662	1,842
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	2–0–0	2–0–0	2–0–0	2–0–0
Wet	7–3–0	7–3–0	7–3–0	7–3–0
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	9,277	4,196	3,301	2,417
Number of holdings	4,576	2,467	2,153	1,273
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–1–0	1–1–0	1–1–0	1–1–0
Wet	6–12–0	6–12–0	6–12–0	6–12–0
				POLUR
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	14,825	8,756	2,360	2,249
Number of holdings	14,825	8,756	2,360	2,249
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–7–0	1–7–0	1–7–0	1–7–0
Wet	2–8–0	2–8–0	2–8–0	2–8–0
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	36,816	19,648	5,407	4,525
Number of holdings	13,360	4,979	1,483	1,807
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–7–0	1–7–0	1–7–0	1–7–0
Wet	2–8–0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2–8–0

DIX II–A—*cont.*

to limits of holding for Fasli 1360—*cont.*

holding—cont.

Between 4 to 5 acres.	*Between 5 to 10 acres.*	*Between 10 to 25 acres.*	*Between 25 to 50 acres.*	*Between 50 to 100 acres.*	*Above 100 acres.*	*Total.*
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
TALUK.						
4,959 4,959	2,899 2,899	2,849 2,849	3,460 3,460	129 129	7 7	41,210 41,210
0–5–0 1–8–0	0–5–0 1–8–0	0–5–0 1–8–0	0–5–0 1–8–0	0–5–0 1–8–0	0–5–0 1–8–0	
5,040 1,247	3,020 1,628	6,944 216	5,199 230	212 55	46 12	73,569 17,620
0–4–0 1–11–0	0–4–0 1–11–0	0–4–0 1–11–0	0–4–0 1–11–0	0–4–0 1–11–0	0–4–0 1–11–0	
TALUK.						
452 452	327 327	415 415	322 322	287 287	.. ..	26,910 26,910
0–13–10 5–1–6	0–13–10 5–1–6	0–13–10 5–1–6	0–13–10 5–1–6	0–13–10 5–1–6	.. ..	
6,416 1,192	4,524 800	4,209 389	1,674 416	392 367	.. ..	44,180 11,598
0–15–0 5–4–0	0–15–0 5–4–0	0–15–0 5–4–0	0–15–0 5–4–0	0–15–0 5–4–0	.. ..	
TALUK.						
1,153 1,153	1,041 1,041	812 812	151 151	12 12	.. ..	34,311 34,311
1–1–0 5–5–0	1–1–0 5–5–0	1–1–0 5–5–0	1–1–0 5–5–0	1–1–0 5–5–0	.. ..	
974 345	796 226	562 147	47 23	14 4	.. ..	85,726 29,505
1–1–0 5–5–0	1–1–0 5–5–0	1–1–0 5–5–0	1–1–0 5–5–0	1–1–0 5–5–0	.. ..	
TALUK.						
3,480 3,480	8,120 8,120	3,702 3,702	1,478 1,478	366 366	101 101	29,582 29,582
2–0–0 7–3–0	2–0–0 7–3–0	2–0–0 7–3–0	2–0–0 7–3–0	2–0–0 7–3–0	2–0–0 7–3–0	
2,524 1,425	6,439 5,690	2,510 1,515	828 343	128 59	34 15	31,654 19,516
1–1–0 6–12–0	1–1–0 6–12–0	1–1–0 6–12–0	1–1–0 6–12–0	1–1–0 6–12–0	1–1–0 6–12–0	
TALUK.						
2,572 2,572	2,166 2,166	776 776	90 90	12 12	.. ..	33,806 33,806
1–7–0 2–8–0	1–7–0 2–8–0	1–7–0 2–8–0	1–7–0 2–8–0	1–7–0 2–8–0	.. ..	
6,150 2,688	4,136 2,092	1,448 665	213 80	24 9	.. ..	78,367 27,163
1–7–0 2–8–0	1–7–0 2–8–0	1–7–0 2–8–0	1–7–0 2–8–0	1–7–0 2–8–0	..	

APPEN

Rent roll of ryotwari land according

Size of

Pattas. (1)	Below 1 acre. (2)	Between 1 to 2 acres. (3)	Between 2 to 3 acres. (4)	Between 3 to 4 acres. (5)
				TIRUPATHUR
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	2,585	1,353	1,229	967
Number of holdings	2,585	1,353	1,229	967
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–0–6	1–0–6	1–0–6	1–0–6
Wet	6–3–0	6–3–0	6–3–0	6–3–0
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	4,673	6,656	6,405	2,219
Number of holdings	1,675	1,556	1,305	1,169
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–0–6	1–0–6	1–0–6	1–0–6
Wet	6–3–2	6–3–2	6–3–2	6–3–2
				TIRUVANNAMALAI
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	8,298	7,284	5,295	2,950
Number of holdings	8,298	7,284	5,295	2,950
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	0–9–0	0–9–0	0–9–0	0–9–0
Wet	4–4–0	4–4–0	4–4–0	4–4–0
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	13,575	6,435	3,428	2,422
Number of holdings	7,702	4,655	3,270	1,912
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	0–6–0	0–6–0	0–6–0	0–6–0
Wet	3–8–0	3–8–0	3–8–0	3–8–0
				VELLORE
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	6,765	5,035	3,092	2,229
Number of holdings	6,765	5,035	3,092	2,229
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	0–6–0	0–6–0	0–6–0	0–6–0
Wet	1–12–0	1–12–0	1–12–0	1–12–0
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	9,042	10,438	15,894	14,618
Number of holdings	2,775	3,039	3,509	2,670
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	0–4–0	0–4–0	0–4–0	0–4–0
Wet	1–13–0	1–13–0	1–13–0	1–13–0
				WALLAJAH
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	10,878	8,157	7,748	2,925
Number of holdings	10,878	8,157	7,748	2,925
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–4–0	1–4–0	1–4–0	1–4–0
Wet	6–6–6	6–6–6	6–6–6	6–6–6
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	20,740	18,602	16,106	15,500
Number of holdings	9,033	9,280	13,030	7,390
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–4–0	1–4–0	1–4–0	1–4–0
Wet	6–6–6	6–6–6	6–6–6	6–6–6
				WANDIWASH
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	18,323	8,568	4,824	2,569
Number of holdings	18,323	8,568	4,824	2,569
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–5–0	1–5–0	1–5–0	1–5–0
Wet	6–8–0	6–8–0	6–8–0	6–8–0
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	34,238	25,077	25,829	16,935
Number of holdings	13,168	6,798	8,634	2,462
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–7–0	1 7–0	1–7–0	1–7–0
Wet	6–5–0	6–5–0	6–5–0	6–5–0

DIX II-A—*cont.*

to limits of holding for Fasli 1360—*cont.*

holding—cont.

Between 4 to 5 acres. (6)	Between 5 to 10 acres. (7)	Between 10 to 25 acres. (8)	Between 25 to 50 acres. (9)	Between 50 to 100 acres. (10)	Above 100 acres. (11)	Total. (12)
TALUK.						
649 649	1,360 1,360	650 650	111 111	36 36	2 2	8,942 8,942
1–0–6 6–3–0	1–0–6 6–3–0	1–0–6 6–3–0	1–0–6 6–3–0	1–0–6 6–3–0	1–0–6 6–3–0	
3,908 708	4,041 1,949	1,978 778	229 129	23 13	3 1	30,135 9,283
1–0–6 6–3–2	1–0–6 6–3–2	1–0–6 6–3–2	1–0–6 6–3–2	1–0–6 6–3–2	1–0–6 6–3–2	
TALUK.						
3,180 3,180	4,298 4,298	3,786 3,786	345 345	187 187	66 66	35,689 35,689
0–9–0 4–4–0	0–9–0 4–4–0	0–9–0 4–4–0	0–9–0 4–4–0	0–9–0 4–4–0	0–9–0 4–4–0	
1,028 957	1,025 953	3,710 3,433	160 51	65 31	16 3	21,864 22,967
0–6–0 3–8–0	0–6–0 3–8–0	0–6–0 3–8–0	0–6–0 3–8–0	0–6–0 3–8–0	0–6–0 3–8–0	
TALUK.						
1,927 1,927	1,542 1,542	1,372 1,372	857 857	52 52	.. ..	22,871 22,871
0–6–0 1–12–0	0–6–0 1–12–0	0–6–0 1–12–0	0–6–0 1–12–0	0–6–0 1–12–0	.. ..	
2,964 2,383	3,242 1,081	696 310	829 318	82 24	39 7	57,844 16,116
0–4–0 1–13–0	0–4–0 1–13–0	0–4–0 1–13–0	0–4–0 1–13–0	0–4–0 1–13–0	0–4–0 1–13–0	
TALUK.						
1,318 1,318	827 827	363 363	82 82	16 16	4 4	32,318 32,318
1–4–0 6–6–6	1–4–0 6–6–6	1–4–0 6–6–6	1–4–0 6–6–6	1–4–0 6–6–6	1–4–0 6–6–6	
12,737 1,542	4,666 580	162 67	182 111	81 34	.. ..	88,776 41,067
1–4–0 6–6–6	1–4–0 6–6–6	1–4–0 6–6–6	1–4–0 6–6–6	1–4–0 6–6–6	.. ..	
TALUK.						
1,282 1,282	1,892 1,892	388 388	11 11	5 5	.. ..	37,862 37,862
1–5–0 6–8–0	1–5–0 6–8–0	1–5–0 6–8–0	1–5–0 6–8–0	1–5–0 6–8–0	.. ..	
3,308 1,323	2,652 1,389	723 382	54 32	16 4	.. ..	108,832 34,192
1–7–0 6–5–0	1–7–0 6–5–0	1–7–0 6–5–0	1–7–0 6–5–0	1–7–0 6–5–0	.. –	

APPEN

Rent roll of ryotwari land according

Pattas.	Size of			
	Below 1 acre.	Between 1 to 2 acres.	Between 2 to 3 acres.	Between 3 to 4 acres.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				WHOLE
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	89,788	78,511	40,311	26,200
Number of holdings	89,788	78,511	40,311	26,200
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–9–7	1–9–7	1–9–7	1–9–7
Wet	5–1–4	5–1–4	5–1–4	5–1–4
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	183,564	144,158	106,329	83,952
Number of holdings	70,878	51,869	41,321	24,447
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–8–3	1–8–3	1–8–3	1–8–3
Wet	5–8–5	5–8–5	5–8–5	5–8–5

APPEN

Cropping in

Taluk.	Cereals and pulses.								
	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Maize.	Bengal gram.	Other food grains including pulses.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Arni	18,971	..	..	1,499	2,701	2,946	14	..	2,451
Arkonam	39,768	..	..	1,224	3,271	10,682	..	9	7,871
Chengam	17,550	3	..	8,367	5,422	6,278	24	2	30,570
Cheyyar	42,281	..	..	4,516	394	6,991	..	..	15,029
Gudiyattam	24,843	6	..	10,688	1,473	8,600	76	3	9,953
Polur	35,422	..	..	6,038	7,659	9,093	185	1	14,964
Tiruppathur	12,289	2	..	13,850	18,081	9,355	77	42	50,767
Tiruvannamalai	22,549	..	..	7,182	7,818	5,210	..	..	19,415
Vellore	13,725	..	..	11,774	3,452	5,739	399	5	11,509
Wallajah	35,129	..	..	7,334	3,988	9,055	..	..	9,856
Wandiwash	27,419	..	..	3,910	1,829	8,160	..	..	19,272
Total	**289,946**	11	..	**76,382**	**56,088**	**82,109**	**775**	**62**	**191,657**

	Dyes.		Drugs and narcotics.						
	Indigo.	Others.	Opium.	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Chinchona.	Indian hemp.	Others.
	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Arni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Arkonam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Chengam	..	..	..	..	..	426	..	..	14
Cheyyar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Gudiyattam	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	639
Polur	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	66
Tiruppattur	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	37
Tiruvannamalai	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	41
Vellore	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
Wallajah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Wandiwash	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Total	..	**2**	..	..	..	**541**	..	..	**1,252**

DIX II-A—*cont.*

to limits of holding for Fasli 1360—*cont.*

holding—cont.

Between 4 to 5 acres.	*Between 5 to 10 acres.*	*Between 10 to 25 acres.*	*Between 25 to 50 acres.*	*Between 50 to 100 acres.*	*Above 100 acres.*	*Total.*
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
DISTRICT.						
20,974	24,473	15,113	6,907	1,102	180	303,559
20,974	24,473	15,113	6,907	1,102	180	303,559
1–9–7	1–9–7	1–9–7	1–9–7	1–9–7	1–9–7	
5–1–4	5–1–4	5–1–4	5–1–4	5–1–4	5–1–4	
45,051	34,541	22,942	9,415	1,037	138	631,127
13,811	16,488	7,902	1,733	600	38	229,087
1–8–3	1–8–3	1–8–3	1–8–3	1–8–3	1–8–3	
5–8–5	5–8–5	5–8–5	5–8–5	5–8–5	5–8–5	

DIX III.

Fasli 1360.

Oil seeds.								Sugar.		Fibres.		
Linseed.	*Gingelly.*	*Mustard.*	*Groundnut.*	*Coconut.*	*Castor and lamp oil seeds.*	*Others.*	*Condiments and spices.*	*Sugarcane.*	*Others.*	*Co*	*Jute.*	*Others.*
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
..	812	..	24,513	101	91	..	129	501	160	..	..	47
..	1,346	5	25,166	154	12	49	395	277	270	1	.	41
..	286	..	34,061	392	195	12	2,557	732	19	17	..	57
..	2,263	..	41.836	79	480	55	480	477	84	38	..	150
..	213	1	46,721	6,030	684	96	1,015	6,914	552	176	..	87
..	333	..	43,916	328	331	..	216	860	44	43	..	54
..	272	55	27,464	2,219	949	7	1,621	3.236	102	24	..	32
..	847	..	55,932	108	91	..	401	1,034	19	44	..	17
..	50	..	32,781	1,801	186	2	868	3,079	112	71	.	28
..	414	..	52,435	788	259	..	185	2.592	257	..	..	21
..	2,286	..	57,094	25	484	138	864	588	64	1	..	114
..	**9,122**	**61**	**441,919**	**12,025**	**3,762**	**359**	**8,731**	**20,290**	**1,683**	**415**	..	**656**

Others.	*Fodder crops.*	*Fruits and vegetables including root crops.*	*Miscellaneous crops.* *Food.*	*Miscellaneous crops.* *Non-food.*	*Grand total.*	*Area sown more than once.*	*Net area cultivated.*
(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
..	..	525	..	12	55,525	6,997	48,528
..	..	742	..	961	92,267	20,013	72,254
..	..	822	..	11	107,824	8,541	99,283
..	..	555	..	35	115,748	11,554	104,194
..	..	6,438	..	532	125,741	15,572	110,169
..	..	816	..	145	120,536	23,387	97,149
..	..	2,598	..	78	143,164	19,658	123,506
..	..	687	..	84	121,564	10,243	111,321
..	7	5,081	..	186	91,100	10,376	80,724
..	..	1,985	..	514	124,926	13,296	111,630
..	..	716	..	169	123,155	10,431	112,724
..	**7**	**20,965**	..	**2,727**	**1,221,550**	**150,068**	**1,071,482**

APPEN

Agricultural

Taluk.	Cattle. Males over three years. Breeding bulls.	Cattle. Males over three years. Working bullocks.	Cattle. Males over three years. Others.	Cattle. Females over three years. Cows.	Cattle. Three years and under. Young stocks.	Buffa Males over three years. Breeding bulls.	Buffa Males over three years. Working bullocks.	Buffa Males over three years. Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Arni	109	26,721	1,434	9,293	9,599	32	1,026	163
Arkonam	409	35,977	4,643	19,199	12,101	150	6,718	965
Chengam	481	31,395	3,894	39,327	20,524	541	863	367
Cheyyar	229	40,943	3,201	24,855	17,912	89	4,879	845
Gudiyatham	449	51,446	6,131	25,504	29,111	430	2,476	667
Polur	566	45,902	2,692	34,222	19,764	157	1,501	309
Tiruppathur	221	38,760	3,305	52,880	24,065	95	108	112
Tiruvannamalai	437	38,226	5,714	27,486	11,213	146	809	563
Vellore	381	38,414	3,724	30,363	20,790	197	1,741	681
Wallajah	440	54,859	5,458	22,020	13,576	355	5,248	1,188
Wandiwash	273	42,878	3,789	26,325	16,469	160	1,729	399
Total	3,995	4,45,561	43,885	311,474	195,124	2,352	27,098	6,259

APPEN

Water-supply and

Government protective irrigation works.

Taluk.	Name of work.	Irrigable area.	Area Irrigated. First Crop.	Area Irrigated. Second Crop.	Area Irrigated. Total.	Revenue. Demand.	Revenue. Remission. Amount.	Revenue. Remission. Percentage on demand.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
Gudiyattam	Poiney anicut	1,364	671	74	745	11,006	9,782	88·9
Wallajah	Do.	5,071	4,117	2,690	6,807	1,59,494	68,136	42,7
	Palar anicut	17,307	10,745	5,913	16,658	2,78,508	1,16,274	41·7
Arkonam	Do.	19,644	10,247	7,011	17,438	1,56,772	1,02,509	65·4 }
	Poiney anicut	13,041	6,434	3,954	10,388	73,683	64,814	88·0 }
Cheyyar	Palar anicut	18,155	10,680	5,340	16,020	1,29,026	8,760	6·8 }
	Cheyyar anicut	11,836	8,691	4,845	13,036	95,614	6,175	6·5 }
Wandiwash	Do.	8,810	7,516	40	7,556	60,702	53,469	88·1
Tiruvannamalai ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polur	Allabad anicut	2,408	2,079	13	2,091	13,789	5,601	40·6
Vellore	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arni	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chengam	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruppathur	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	97,136	61,880	29,379	90,739	9,78,594	4,35,520	44.5

DIX IV.

stock in 1950–51.

loes.		*Sheep and goats.*	*Horses and ponies.*	*Mules and donkeys.*	*Ploughs.*		*Carts.*
Females over three Years. Cows.	*Three years and under. young stock.*				*Iron.*	*Wooden.*	
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
3,538	2,758	47,195	99	237	57	15,682	2,709
8,793	6,856	67,499	107	907	57	20,960	2,676
3,465	2,866	115,587	55	603	73	24,881	1,931
8,258	7,716	84,890	9	238	190	31,014	5,040
10,800	9,601	87,478	330	1,585	784	31,326	3,967
5,577	3,672	75,456	53	218	75	28,587	3,077
4,734	2,603	92,049	103	1,480	387	30,675	2,847
4,792	2,018	74,334	79	182	994	24,106	2,671
10,116	6,976	68,172	294	1,322	119	22,606	3,605
12,428	7,381	121,361	171	814	284	32,483	6,469
7,007	5,122	96,106	10	197	273	32,590	5,553
79,778	**57,569**	**930,127**	**1,310**	**7,783**	**3,293**	**294,910**	**40,545**

DIX V.

irrigation in Fasli 1360.

	Irrigation under minor works.					Irrigation under wells.							
	Area Irrigated.					Ordinary				Doruvu.			
	First Crop.		Second Crop.			Number.		Area irrigated.		Number.		Area irrigated.	
occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of Occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of Occupied area.	Percentage of remission on demand.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second Crop.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
ACS.	ACS.		ACS.					ACS.	ACS.			ACS.	ACS.
30,856	25,300	82·0	9,588	31·0	28·0	..	21,035	39,067	..	..	..	..	..
5,278	4,240	80·3	2,358	44·6	..	..	18,087	8,528	..	..	..	..	..
10,973	9,661	88·0	4,014	36·6									
18,945	10,759	56·8	3,488	18·4	58·1	..	8,533	..	..	..	..	..	..
23,042	12,850	55·8	4,700	20·7	..	.	11,065	2,465	..	..	..	..	..
24,294	20,961	86·3	150	0·6	87·0	.	16,723	4,512	..		..	..	.
1,49,952	20,101	13·4	31,770	21·2	0·28	.	17,120	4,164	..	6	..	47	15
28,515	22,313	78·3	257	0·9	..	..	17,250	17,009	..	8		.	.
17,258	15,349	88·9	4,921	28·5	..	..	15,597	19,070	..	8	..	8	1
..	..	..		..		..	2,812	7,435	..	..	..	..	..
28,800	11,047	38·3	6,559	22·8	0·02	..	15 217	16,721	.	40	9	220	225
8,303	5,859	70·6	995	11·9	21·6	..	8 072	9,041	..	..		.	..
346,216	158,440	45.8	68,860	19.9	32.5	..	151,511	129,092	..	62	9	275	[illegible]

APPENDIX V-A.

Number of Minor works, the ayacut of which is

Taluk.	Under 50 acres.				From 50 to 200 acres.				From 200 to 500 acres.				500 acres and above.			
	Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Arni	189	13	21	..	21	..	20	..	30	..	10	..	..	..	..	-
Arkonam	61	..	14	..	142	1	12	..	48	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Chengam	187	10	43	2	64	1	22	..	10	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Cheyyar	..	160	..	104		191	..	33	..	31	..	9	..	..	..	..
Gudiyatham	85	15	155	6	30	3	90	9	1	..	5	..	..	6	..	..
Polur	91	..	17	..	150	..	15	..	30	..	2	..	5	..	..	..
Tirupathur	81	..	96	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruvannamalai	169	..	16	..	145	..	5	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Vellore	43	..	90	..	56	..	38	..	6	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
Wallajah	103	18	..	..	97	..	..	..	62	7	..	..	2	..	..	..
Wandiwash	107	117	15	74	16	166	.	8	2	27	.	..	..	2	..	..
Total ..	1,116	338	467	186	812	364	202	50	196	65	29	8	20	8	-	..

APPEN

Holdings and Revenue

Fasli.		Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
		Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second crop.	Charge for Water.	Charge for Miscellaneous Cultivation.	Total.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866-67)	..	408,928	205,254	Not available.	613,282	5,78,744	11,83,740	50,872	49,627	Not available.	18,62,983
1277 (1867-68)	..	434,218	206,724		640,942	6,11,255	11,90,690	32,569	20,551		18.55,065
1278 (1868-69)	..	449,122	207,727		656,849	6,28,523	11,94,425	40,564	22,175		18,85,687
1279 (1869-70)	..	471,106	209,706		680,812	6,55,849	12,03,464	42,739	26,579		19,28,631
1280 (1870-71)	..	503,521	205,927		709,448	6,92,913	11,74,309	56,192	51,394		19,74,808
Average	..	**453,199**	**207,068**		**660,267**	**6,33,457**	**11,89,326**	**44,587**	**34,065**		**19,01,435**
1281 (1871-72)	..	490,586	205,747	11,905	708,238	6,74,999	11,73,394	51,262	70,667	24,288	19,94,610
1282 (1872-73)	..	462,097	204,029	22,350	688,476	6.38,927	11,68,308	78,509	97,580	50,292	20,28,616
1283 (1873-74)	..	438.325	203,920	14,897	657,142	6,08,154	11,61,984	53,487	77,965	40,637	19,42,227
1284 (1874-75)	..	454,175	205,298	13,404	672,877	6,29,992	11,68,513	86,248	1,37,270	41,497	20,63,520
1285 (1875-76)	..	446,776	206,149	6,700	659,625	6,19,835	11,73,131	35,410	64,541	14,883	19,07,800
Average	..	**458,392**	**205,029**	**13,851**	**677,272**	**6,34,382**	**11,68,066**	**60,983**	**89,605**	**34,319**	**19,87,355**
1286 (1876-77)	..	443,899	206,060	15,589	665,548	6,16,465	11,73,008	24,921	15,765	24,854	18,55,013
1287 (1877-78)	..	445,676	206,448	12,124	664,248	6,19,167	11,75,018	55,405	49,059	27,511	19,26,160
1288 (1878-79)	..	442,323	206,655	11,771	660,749	6,15,598	11,76,833	67,506	92,218	28,972	19,81,127
1289 (1879-80)	..	432,242	205,379	8,255	645,876	6,07,171	11,70,975	59,918	73,528	18,447	19,30,039
1290 (1880-81)	..	422,981	205,217	8,888	637,086	5,95,596	11,71,346	57,904	98,403	20,861	19,44,110
1291 (1881-82)	..	418,436	210,908	9,245	638,589	5,82,232	12,17,354	51,708	85,086	20,325	19,56,795
1292 (1882-83)	..	427,726	218,698	14,753	661,177	5,83,770	12,36,429	35,133	87,962	22,456	20,15,750
1293 (1883-84)	..	461,001	229,839	20,162	711,002	5,94,628	12,98,582	1,04,854	1,00,425	26,319	21,24,808
1294 (1884-85)	..	476,808	230,136	16,801	729,745	6,03,783	13,19,062	96,062	94,106	23,919	21,36,932
1295 (1885-86)	..	487,119	242,809	29,739	759,667	6,05,276	13,38 771	1,19,865	68,300	39,267	21,71,479
Average	..	**454,218**	**227,678**	**18,140**	**700,036**	**5,93,938**	**12,82,040**	**91,542**	**87,176**	**26,457**	**20,81,153**
1296 (1886-87)	..	507,740	243,126	54,681	805,496	6,24,323	13,40,175	1,32,573	82,449	66,765	22,46,285
1297 (1887-88)	..	536,909	244,375	27,085	808,369	6,51,075	13,45,419	1,12,740	90,495	34,668	22,34,397
1298 (1888-89)	..	539,586	245,510	24,640	809,736	6,53,900	13,49,948	1,34,862	98,217	31,345	22,68,272
1299 (1889-90)	..	547,464	246.260	34,104	827.828	6,61,568	13,53,398	1,19,540	84,829	39,572	22.58,907
1300 (1890-91)	..	547,122	247,224	33,037	827,383	6,60,475	13,56,640	1,01,812	79,580	39,939	22,38,446
Average	..	**535,754**	**245,299**	**34,709**	**815,762**	**6,50,252**	**13,49,116**	**1,20,305**	**87,114**	**42,458**	**22,49,245**
1301 (1891-92)	..	535,667	247,767	17.833	801,267	6,50,167	13,58,794	29,865	38,717	23,497	21,01,040
1302 (1892-93)	..	548,211	248,906	54,262	851.379	6,61,455	13,62,987	1,21.562	66,660	60,331	22,72,995
1303 (1893-94)	..	558,643	249,764	48,339	856,746	6,72,142	13,67,003	1,33,847	77,897	58,368	23,09,257
1304 (1894-95)	..	567,887	250,483	52,191	870.561	6,80.258	13,69,881	80,085	59,517	62,508	22,52,249
1305 (1895-96)	..	576,814	250,461	57,240	884,515	6,89,973	13,69,471	1,24,962	72,101	67,955	23,24,462
Average	..	**557,445**	**249,476**	**45,973**	**852,894**	**6,70,799**	**13,65,627**	**98,064**	**62,979**	**54,532**	**22,52,001**
1306 (1896-97)	..	580,813	250,816	40,702	872,331	6,93,873	13,71,364	1,03,539	54,254	49,496	22,72,526
1307 (1897-98)	..	583,899	250,981	54,788	889,668	6,96,785	13,72,246	82,647	59,597	59,541	22,70,816
1308 (1898-99)	..	578,769	250,966	39,855	869,590	6,92,635	13,72,392	1,48,865	1,09,669	52,206	23,75,767
1309 (1899-90)	..	578,128	251,008	42,724	871,860	6,92,572	13,73,307	54,773	34,593	41,455	21,96,700
1310 (1900-01)	..	576,214	250,795	40,952	867,961	6,92,263	13,72,586	51,297	22,665	43,935	21,28,746
Average	..	**579,565**	**250,913**	**43,804**	**874,282**	**6,93,626**	**13,72,379**	**88,224**	**56,156**	**49,326**	**22,59,711**
1311 (1901-02)	..	534,416	223,312	..	757,728	6,52,729	12.09,170	75,734	38.079	..	19,75,712*
1312 (1902-03)	..	538,508	222,823	..	761,331	6,56,189	12,06,956	1,21,128	62,142	..	20,46,415
1313 (1903-04)	..	694,625	251.708	51,283	997,616	8,17,227	13,42,469	1,74,738	1,41,289	42,724	25,18,447
1314 (1904-05)	..	694,647	251,818	..	946,465	8,16,949	13,43,241	41,727	41,722	34,617	22,78,256
1315 (1905-06)	..	691,833	252,106	30,434	974,373	8,14,155	13,45,321	1,24,810	90,225	27,632	24,02,143
Average	..	**630,806**	**240,353**	**40,858**	**887,503**	**7,51,450**	**12,89,431**	**1,07,627**	**74,691**	**20,995**	**22,44,195**
1316 (1906-07)	..	697,970	252,278	20,012	979,260	8,28,114	13,51,538	1,12,438	78,577	26,001	23,96,668
1317 (1907-08)	..	713,839	252,825	30,019	996,663	8,38,573	13,53,822	70,746	71,783	26,973	23,61,897
1318 (1908-09)	..	736,978	253,382	26,615	1,016,975	8,51,769	13,56,323	1,01,246	92,144	23,191	24,24,673
1319 (1909-10)	..	748,275	253,979	30,715	1,032,969	8,62,153	13,58,421	1,08,791	1,05,716	25,252	24,60,333
1320 (1910-11)	..	756,341	254,528	..	1,010,869	8,69,578	13,60,097	..	2,75,546	..	25,05,216
Average	..	**730,681**	**253,398**	**29,009**	**1,007,351**	**8,50,036**	**13,56,040**	**98,305**	**1,24,753**	**25,354**	**24,29,757**
1321 (1911-12)	..	765,473	255,054	..	1,020,517	8,77,775	13,62,158	1,15,517	1,09,598	..	24,65,048
1322 (1912-13)	..	785,199	255,936	..	1,041,135	8,93,010	13,65,493	1,11,123	1,29,379	..	24,99,005
1323 (1913-14)	..	798,630	256,073	..	1,054,712	9,51,679	15,27,138	84,502	1,03,006	..	26,66,325
1324 (1914-15)	..	807,353	257.650	..	1,065,003	9,66,997	15,77,096	1,62,161	1,27,974	..	28,34,228
1325 (1915-16)	..	813,689	259,785	..	1,073,474	9,86,197	16,58,938	1,69,846	1,19,359	..	29,34,340
Average	..	**794,071**	**256,897**	..	**1,050,968**	**9,35,131**	**14,98,164**	**1,28,629**	**1,17,863**	..	**26,79,789**
1326 (1916-17)	..	817,954	260,150	..	1,078,113	9,89,999	16,61,892	1,77,796	1,51,137	..	29,80,324
1327 (1917-18)	..	818,540	260,318	..	1,078,858	9,90,897	16,62,535	1,39,473	1,12,368	..	29,05,273
1328 (1918-19)	..	818,750	260,426	..	1,079,176	9,91,263	16,63,239	49,344	34,372	..	27,38,218
1329 (1919-20)	..	843,721	269,213	..	1,112,934	10,31,128	17,47,235	2,06,550	1,00,698	..	30,85,611
1330 (1920-21)	..	849,061	270,432	..	1,119,493	10,35,847	17,53,858	1,95,893	1,04,162	..	30,89,760
Average	..	**829,605**	**264,109**	..	**1,093,714**	**10,07,826**	**16,97,652**	**1,53,811**	**1,00,548**	..	**29,59,837**
1331 (1921-22)	..	855,461	270,728	..	1,126,189	10,41,930	17,55,792	95,588	73,947	..	29,67,257
1332 (1922-23)	..	860,460	270,987	..	1,131,447	10,46,519	17,57,605	1,53,283	1,14,985	..	30,72,392
1333 (1923-24)	..	872,635	271,495	..	1,144,130	10,57,937	17,60,875	46,365	31,524	..	28,96,701
1334 (1924-25)	..	883,305	271,849	..	1,155,154	10,68,020	17,63,007	60,845	55,845	..	29,47,717
1335 (1925-26)	..	897,006	271,513	..	1,168,519	10,82,279	17,61,227	1,71,473	65,818	..	30,80,797
Average	..	**873,773**	**271,315**	..	**1,145,088**	**10,59,337**	**17,59,701**	**1,05,511**	**68,424**	..	**29,92,973**

* Excludes figures for Tiruvannamalai.

DIX VI.

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Remission.										
Due to season.										
Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.	Fixed and other.	Total.	Net demand (Current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of beris deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwari).	Fasli.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
10,725	209	11,615	1,11,418	1,33,967	17,29,016	1,43,499	18,72,515	..	18,72,515	1276 (1866–67).
2,67,350	1,35,625	97,695	97,040	5,97,710	12,57,355	1,40,141	13,97,496	..	13,97,406	1277 (1867–68).
2,19,717	1,09,829	51,467	199,705	4,80,718	14,04,969	1,37,055	15,42,024	..	15,42,024	1278 (1868–69).
1,43,178	23,786	16,380	1,03,861	2,87,205	16,41,426	1,66,413	18,07,839	..	18,07,839	1279 (1869–70).
7,224	566	15,900	1,06,370	1,15,750	18,59,058	1,50,713	20,09,771	..	20,09,771	1280 (1870–71).
1,29,639	**54,003**	**38,611**	**1,03,679**	**3,25,932**	**15,75,503**	**1,47,564**	**17,23,067**	..	**17,23,067**	Average.
6,449	485	2,401	1,05,994	1,15,329	18,79,281	1,03,651	19,82,932	..	19,82,932	1281 (1871–72).
19,999	395	3,980	1,05,430	1,29,804	18,98,812	1,17,324	20,16,136	..	20,16,136	1282 (1872–73).
48,483	49,076	3,323	1,08,404	2,09,286	17,32,941	1,10,868	18,43,809	..	18,43,809	1283 (1873–74).
6,432	251	2,110	1,08,873	1,17,666	19,45,854	1,31,609	20,77,463	..	20,77,463	1284 (1874–75).
1,08,181	53,772	11,340	96,025	2,69,318	16,38,482	1,12,657	17,51,139	..	17,51,139	1285 (1875–76).
37,909	**20,796**	**4,631**	**1,04,945**	**1,68,281**	**18,19,074**	**1,15,222**	**19,34,296**	..	**19,34,296**	Average.
8,38,872	1,05,286	73,413	68,658	6,36,229	12,18,784	90,272	13,09,056	..	13,09,056	1286 (1876–77).
77,108	14,831	16,553	1,02,134	2,10,626	17,15,534	1,03,681	18,19,215	.	18,19,215	1287 (1877–78).
12,551	1,548	2,111	1,07,419	1,23,629	18,57,498	1,22,245	19,79,743	..	19,79,743	1288 (1878–79).
64,152	22,026	3,506	1,00,930	1,90,614	17,39,425	1,07,858	18,47,283	8,136	18,39,147	1289 (1879–80).
4,792	1,069	1,407	1,06,564	1,13,832	18,30,278	1,14,486	19,44,764	7,669	19,37,095	1290 (1880–81).
9,400	2,984	2,451	1,09,292	1,24,127	18,32,668	95,251	19,27,919	8,992	19,18,927	1291 (1881–82).
6,198	5,668	5,266	1,01,937	1,19,069	18,96,681	1,05,482	20,02,163	12,359	18,89,804	1292 (1882–83).
1,080	579	2,750	84,031	88,440	20,36,368	1,09,321	21,45,689	25,347	21,20,342	1293 (1883–84).
13,887	5,387	18,360	70,678	1,08,212	20,28,720	1,13,255	21,41,975	40,501	21,01,474	1294 (1884–85).
12,612	1,608	3,224	52,931	70,375	21,01,104	94,425	21,95,529	40,592	21,54,937	1295 (1885–86).
8,636	**3,245**	**8,410**	**83,754**	**1,02,045**	**19,79,108**	**1,03,547**	**20,82,655**	**25,558**	**20,57,097**	Average.
1,572	386	998	47,038	49,994	21,96,291	98,247	22,94,538	41,173	22,53,365	1296 (1886–87).
1,379	71	643	44,573	46,666	21,87,731	84,035	22 71,766	43,148	22,28,618	1297 (1887–88).
2,261	1,136	444	41,875	45,716	22,22,556	77,799	23,00,355	41,210	22,59,145	1298 (1888–89).
16,200	6,336	440	40,446	63,512	21,95,395	78,752	22,74,147	40,731	22,33,416	1299 (1889–90).
42,308	26,946	6,208	90,984	1,66,446	20,72,000	88,912	21,60,912	38,582	21,22,330	1300 (1890–91).
13,762	**6,975**	**1,747**	**52,983**	**74,467**	**21,74,778**	**85,549**	**22,60,327**	**40,969**	**22,19,358**	Average.
1,58,884	1,37,292	1,16,435	84,285	4,96,896	16,04,114	69,683	16,73,827	40,140	16,33,687	1301 (1891–92).
17,564	8,913	3,320	88,287	1,18,084	21,54,911	80,812	22 35,723	40,715	21,95,008	1302 (1892–93).
5,006	7,170	685	6,826	19,687	22,89,570	1,09,946	23,99,516	46,049	23,52,657	1303 (1893–94).
41,898	18,129	6.704	6,454	73,185	21,79,064	1,80,070	23,59,134	44,191	23,14,943	1304 (1894–95)
22,501	823	8,287	6,572	38,183	22,86,279	1,77,559	24,63,838	42,466	24,21,372	1305 (1895–96).
49,171	**34,465**	**27,086**	**38,485**	**1,49 207**	**21,02,794**	**1,23,614**	**22,26,408**	**42,892**	**21,83,516**	Average.
61,987	4,667	47,730	5,967	1,20,351	21,52,175	1,92,523	23,44,698	43.420	23,01,278	1306 (1896–97).
14,360	34,592	15,137	6,411	1,00,500	21,70,316	1.78 404	23 48.720	42,324	23.06.398	1307 (1897–98).
2,281	71	1.091	6,351	9.794	23,65,973	1 77 579	25,43,552	42,930	25,00,622	1308 (1898–99)
1,76,929	1,07,347	63,007	4,898	3,52,181	18,44,519	1,73,332	20,17,851	38,225	19,79,626	1309 (1899–00)
1,89,249	51,296	1,10,397	4,453	3,55,305	18,27,441	1,75,051	20,02,492	43,334	19,59,158	1310 (1900–01).
94,961	**39,577**	**47,472**	**5,616**	**1,87,626**	**20,72,085**	**1,79,378**	**22,51,463**	**42,047**	**22,09,416**	Average.
11,676	2,962	52,007	2,415	69,060	19,06,652	1,55,710	20,62,362	..	*20,62,362	1311 (1901–02).
195	350	50,871	2.848	54,264	19,92,151	1,71,022	21,63,173	..	*21,63,173	1312 (1902–03).
893	354	45,313	2.568	49,128	24,69,319	1,90,223	26,59,542	10,424	26,49,118	1313 (1903–04).
1,95,866	1,71,949	66,086	10,119	4,44,020	18,34,236	1,49,522	19,83,758	9,986	19,73,772	1314 (1904–05).
24,730	5,697	49,948	2,372	82,747	23,19,396	1,73,228	24,92,624	5,252	24,87,372	1315 (1905–06).
46,672	**36,262**	**52,841**	**4,064**	**1,39,844**	**21,04,350**	**1,67,941**	**22,72,292**	**5,132**	**22,67,159**	Average
82,158	2,786	65,809	2,452	1,03,205	22,93,463	1,79,091	24,72,554	14,597	24,57,957	1316 (1906–07).
86,669	7,129	1,35,399	2,381	2,31,578	21,03,319	1,78,548	23,08,867	9,909	22,98,958	1317 (1907–08).
43,961	4,050	97,963	2,723	1,48,697	22,75,976	1,84,559	24,60,535	9,943	24,50,592	1318 (1908–09).
9,960	963	57,122	2,521	70,566	23,89,767	1,85 195	25,74,962	9,924	25,65,038	1319 (1909–10).
330	..	54,423	..	54,753	24,50,463	2,10,626	26,61,089		26,61,089	1320 (1910–11).
84,616	**3,732**	**82,143**	**2,519**	**1,21,760**	**23,07,998**	**1,87,601**	**24,95,601**	**11,093**	**24,86,727**	Average.
19,201	1,409	14,584	5,590	40,784	24,24,264	2,06,945	26,31,209	45,144	25,86,065	1321 (1911–12).
806	1,985	1,643	6,226	10,660	24,88,345	2,05,842	26 94,187	44,212	26,49,975	1322 (1912–13).
51,963	35,099	24,463	7,923	1,19,448	25,46,877	2,11,378	27,58,255	47,943	27,10,312	1323 (1913–14).
20,168	1,521	24,622	7,716	54,027	27,80,201	2,31,465	30,11,666	46,784	29,64,882	1324 (1914–15).
6,874	1,726	10,563	14,265	33,428	29,00,912	2,05,971	31,06,883	57,292	30,49,591	1325 (1915–16).
19,802	**8,348**	**15,175**	**8,844**	**51,669**	**26,28,120**	**2,12,320**	**28,40,440**	**48,275**	**27,92,165**	Average.
173	292	952	10,233	11,650	29,68,674	2,65,873	32,34,547	49,417	31,85,130	1326 (1916–17).
13,907	3,332	7,045	8,290	32,574	28,72,699	2,37,282	31,09,981	50,169	30,59,812	1327 (1917–18).
2,80,503	1,09,748	1,34,974	6,155	5,31,380	22,06,338	2.04.327	24,11,165	46,847	23,64,318	1328 (1918–19).
6,385	563	11,232	9,613	27,793	30,57,818	2,26,029	32,83,847	48,454	32,35,393	1329 (1919–20).
17,446	3,053	11,614	11,092	43,205	30,46,555	2,27,953	32,74,508	49,932	32,24,576	1330 (1920–21).
68,683	**23,398**	**33,163**	**9,076**	**1,29,820**	**28,30,517**	**2,32,293**	**30,62,810**	**48,964**	**30,13,846**	Average.
48,274	35,463	39,932	11,524	1,85,193	28,32,064	2,22,348	30,54,412	48,516	30,05,896	1331 (1921–22).
9,456	2,551	15,250	10,746	38,003	30,34,389	2,44,764	32,79,153	47,841	32,31,312	1332 (1922–23).
1,51,932	1,31,147	1,58,723	13,361	5,55,163	23,41,538	2,15,507	25,57,045	46,289	25,10,756	1333 (1923–24).
58,691	42,116	94,765	11,860	2,07,432	27,40,285	2,25,482	29,65,767	51,212	29,14,555	1334 (1924–25).
81,969	3,047	59,149	10,497	1,04,662	29,76,135	2,61,994	32,38,129	52,168	31,85,961	1335 (1925–26).
80,064	**43,165**	**73,564**	**11,598**	**3,08,091**	**2,84,882**	**2,34,019**	**30,18,901**	**49,205**	**29,69,6[illegible]6**	Average.

*Excludes figures for Tiruvannamalai.

Note.—The figures for fasli 1276 to 1310 relate to the old North Arcot district

APPEN

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE

Fasli.		Extent of holdings. Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Assessment. Dry.	Wet.	Second crop.	Charge for Water.	Charge for Miscellaneous Cultivation.	Total.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1336 (1926–27)	..	912,948	271,765	..	1,184,713	10,96,755	17,62,848	53,566	42,166	..	29,55,335
1337 (1927–28)	..	929,653	271,990	..	1,201,643	11,11,531	17,64,194	71,186	46,107	..	29,93,018
1338 (1928–29)	..	944,588	272,170	..	1,216,758	11,23,808	17,65,538	1,29,740	79,721	..	30,98,807
1339 (1929–30)	..	955,139	272,374	..	1,227,513	11,32,731	17,66,690	4,17,663	67,934	..	30,85,018
1340 (1930–31)	..	963,399	272,514	..	1,235,913	11,39,928	17,67,522	1,95,470	1,18,442	..	32,21,362
Average	..	**941,145**	**272,163**	..	**1,213,308**	**11,20,951**	**17,65,858**	**1,13,525**	**70,874**	..	**30,70,708**
1341 (1931–32)	..	964,465	272,737	..	1,237,202	11,40,616	17,70,723	(a)	3,49,057	..	32,60,396
1342 (1932–33)	..	964,910	272,725	..	1,237,635	11,41,086	17,70,758	(a)	2,38,963	..	31,50,807
1343 (1933–34)	..	964,030	272,878	..	3 236,908	11,40,334	17,71,793	(a)	1,71,071	..	30,83,198
1344 (1934–35)	..	958,630	272,799		1,231,429	11,36,062	17,71,639	83,375	60,891	..	30,51,967
1345 (1935–36)	..	955,379	272,778	..	1228,157	11,22,523	17,71,745	2,06,662	86,167	..	31,98,097
Average	..	**961,488**	**272,782**	..	**1,234,266**	**11,38,324**	**17,71,331**	**53,808**	**1,81,230**	..	**31,48,893**
1346 (1936–37)	..	954,352	272,773	..	1,227,125	11,32,860	17,71,822	86,362	51,017	..	30,42,061
1347 (1937–38)	..	955,795	272,823	..	1,228,618	11,34,220	17,72,287	2,07,623	93,276	..	32,07,406
1348 (1938–39)	..	956,841	272,840	..	1,229,681	11,35,125	17,72,545	81,342	48,176	..	30,37,188
1349 (1939–40)	..	958,234	272,875	..	1,231,109	11 41,417	17,73,112	1,07,162	68,215	..	30,90,406
1350 (1940–41)	..	958,654	272,916	..	1,231,570	11,41,139	17,73,488	1,77,388	69,740	..	31,61,755
Average	..	**956,775**	**272,845**	..	**1,229,620**	**11,36,952**	**17,72,651**	**1,31,975**	**66,185**	..	**31,07,763**
1351 (1941–42)	..	960,284	272,907	23,126	1,256,317	11,42,707	17,73,391	1,23,757	63,342	31,341	31,34,538
1352 (1942–43)	..	963,001	272,942	25,614	1,261,557	11,44,388	17,73,624	75,449	35,671	44,501	30,73,633
1353 (1943–44)	..	963,564	272,913	27,411	1,263,888	11,44,797	17,73,477	2,87,429	1,01,899	40,118	33,47,720
1354 (1944–45)	..	963,646	272,947	28,499	1,264,692	11,44,900	17,73,674	1,94,472	79,490	38,481	32,31,017
1355 (1945–46)	..	963,530	272,991	28,258	1,264,779	11,45,671	17,73,640	63,954	47,646	40,340	30,71,251
Average	..	**962,805**	**2,72,940**	**26,502**	**12,62,247**	**11,44,493**	**17,73,561**	**1,49,012**	**65,610**	**38,956**	**31,71,632**
1356 (1946–47)	..	963,509	272,989	30,808	1,267,306	11,44,367	17,73,491	2,47,702	1,12,886	44,202	33,22,648
1357 (1947–48)	..	962,834	272,983	32,731	1,268,548	11,44,803	17,73,459	83,795	51,102	51,388	31,04,547
1358 (1948–49)	..	962,842	272,999	36,269	1,272,110	11,44,571	17,73,533	44,229	36,542	48,081	30,46,956
1359 (1949–50)	..	963,051	273,001	52,891	1,288,944	11,37,554	17,73,622	69,081	36,452	1,10,395	31,27,104
1360 (1950–51)	..	963,705	273,048	43,570	1,280,323	11,38,267	17,73,807	8,996	9,924	81,375	30,12,369
Average	..	**963,188**	**2,73,004**	**39,254**	**12,75,446**	**11,41,912**	**17,73,582**	**90,761**	**49,381**	**67,088**	31,22,725

DIX VI—*cont.*

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS—*cont.*

Remission. Due to season. Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.	Fixed and others.	Total.	Net demand (Current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of beris for deductions religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwari).	Fasli.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1,12,371	1,01,918	1,73,597	10,139	3,98,025	25,57,310	2,76,560	28,33,870	49,624	27,84,246	1336 (1926–27).
85,553	61,943	1,76,936	10,778	3,35,210	25,57,808	2,73,810	29,31,618	52,875	28,78,743	1337 (1927–28).
40,918	11,080	1,14,722	9,945	1,76,665	29,22,142	2,81,738	32,03,880	51,963	31,51,917	1338 (1928–29).
70,450	27,386	1,51,896	9,027	2,58,769	28,26,249	2,63,046	30,89,295	51,654	30,37,641	1339 (1929–30).
6,109	10,585	19,923	10,101	46,718	31,74,644	2,39,370	34,14,014	53,933	33,60,081	1340 (1930–31).
68,080	**42,564**	**1,27,415**	**9,998**	**2,43,077**	**28,27,631**	**2,66,905**	**30,94,536**	**52,010**	**30,42,526**	Average.
7,560	374	29,560	(a)	37,494	32,22,902	2,16,963	34,39,865	63,544	33,76,321	1341 (1931–32).
81,248	15,784	47,569	(a)	94,601	30,56,206	2,08,322	32,64,528	62,943	32,01,585	1342 (1932–33).
79,733	.	2,53,544	(a)	3,34,277	27,48,921	2,08,561	29,57,482	58,079	28,99,403	1343 (1933–34).
47,133	84,829	94,454	8,240	1,84,656	28,67,311	2,19,957	30,87,268	52,416	30,34,853	1344 (1934–35).
5,725	1,880	14,648	8,762	31,015	31,67,083	2,41,733	34,08,816	54,245	33,54,572	1345 (1935–36).
34,230	**10,578**	**88,155**	**3,400**	**1,36,408**	**30,12,485**	**2,19,107**	**32,31,592**	**58,246**	**31,73,346**	Average.
77,030	91,851	1,01,777	7,970	2,78,628	27,63,433	2,39,503	30,02,936	45,259	29,57,677	1346 (1936–37).
2,915	2,933	17,764	8,322	31,934	31,75,472	2,45,275	34,20,747	52,948	33,67,799	1347 (1937–38).
49,972	1,62,199	1,08,668	8,302	3,29,140	27,08,048	2,46,757	29,54,805	52,959	29,01,847	1348 (1938–39).
19,296	45,218	48,876	14,742	1,28,132	29,62,274	2,34,518	31,96,792	54,449	31,42,343*	1349 (1939–40).
8,985	4,523	44,387	14,462	72,357	30,89,398	2,33,828	33,23,226	54,911	32,68,315*	1350 (1940–41).
31,639	**61,345**	**64,294**	**10,760**	**1,68,038**	**29,39,725**	**2,39,976**	**31,79,701**	**52,105**	**31,27,598**	Average.
24,575	8,224	68,156	16,337	1,17,292	30,17,246	2,41,334	32,58,580	53,163	32,05,417	1351 (1941–42).
1,41,029	1,75,742	3,01,212	14,742	6,32,725	24,40,908	2,34,163	26,75,071	52,248	26,22,823	1352 (1942–43).
6,430	4,235	10,504	14,016	35,185	33,12,535	2,72,413	35,84,948	60,252	35,24,696	1353 (1943–44).
8,472	3,700	12,922	14,864	39,958	31,91,069	2,81,293	34,72,352	46,918	34,25,434	1354 (1944–45).
1,38,419	1,33,552	2,27,412	13,674	5,13,057	25,58,194	2,63,027	28,21,221	56,329	27,64,892	1355 (1945–46).
63,785	**65,091**	**1,24,041**	**14,727**	**2,67,643**	**29,03,988**	**2,58,446**	**31,62,434**	**53,782**	**31,08,652**	Average.
2,372	2,961	13,541	13,705	32,579	32,90,069	2,93,659	35,83,728	59,460	35,24,268	1356 (1946–47).
3,35,174	1,99,873	8,30,442	15,939	11,81,428	19,23,119	3,06,863	22,29,982	53,609	21,76,373	1357 (1947–48).
3,67,294	4,31,020	8,56,689	14,569	1,56,957	14,77,384	2,46,950	17,24,334	50,997	16,73,437	1358 (1948–49).
2,40,221	2,08,942	5,04,762	8,409	8,62,334	22,64,770	3,47,700	26,12,470	58,105	25,54,365	1359 (1949–50).
1,84,013	4,48,982	9,15,652	6,676	17,55,323	12,57,046	2,88,363	15,45,409	49,749	14,95,660	1360 (1950–51).
1,85,815	**2,58,356**	**6,24,217**	**11,860**	**10,80,247**	**20,42,478**	**2,95,707**	**23,39,185**	**54,364**	**22,84,821**	Average.

(a) Particulars not available for furnishing figures separately under each head.

*G.O. remission not deducted in the demand, i.e. Rs. 3,04,151 for 1939–40 and Rs. 3,14,493 for 1940–41.

APPENDIX VII.

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENT.

Statement showing the normal monthly temperature recorded at Vellore based on data up to 1950.

Month.	*Mean temperature.*	*Mean range.*	*Highest temperature recorded.*	*Lowest temperature recorded.*
	°F	°F	°F	°F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
January	74·2	19·6	93	53
February	77·7	22·6	100	55
March	82·1	24·2	104	58
April	87·6	22·3	111	64
May	90·5	22·4	112	67
June	88·1	18·2	109	69
July	85·7	16·7	108	69
August	84·9	16·7	103	70
September	83·8	16·6	101	68
October	80·9	16·2	99	60
November	76·8	15·2	94	57
December	73·7	17·5	93	54
Average ..	**82·2**	**19·0**	—	—

APPENDIX VIII.

Average rainfall of the district in inches.

Year. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)	Total. (14)
1870	0·52	..	0·35	0·08	1·59	3·42	3·00	6·16	4·30	10·90	2·46	1·05	33·83
1871	1·33	0·74	2·89	0·27	3·54	1·79	2·54	2·97	9·98	5·61	13·47	0·69	45·82
1872	..	0·03	0·06	0·41	8·76	1·19	4·67	7·04	3·13	6·01	14·37	3·51	49·78
1873	..	6·47	..	1·16	1·05	1·02	2·95	4·73	7·43	9·02	2·17	0·90	36·90
1874	..	..	0·15	0·04	11·59	4·90	5·38	2·95	17·68	10·70	2·23	1·08	56·70
1875	0·47	..	..	0·19	3·30	1·55	2·46	10·85	4·04	4·32	1·30	0·81	29·29
1876	..	..	0·16	0·24	2·87	3·46	3·52	2·50	5·54	1·35	1·95	..	21.59
1877	..	..	0·20	0·35	4·63	2·26	1·12	2·64	11·79	9·31	4·01	1·51	37·82
1878	..	..	0·07	1·01	2·00	3·50	4·85	11·28	4·91	4·77	4·68	1·47	38·54
1879	0·92	0·57	1·55	0·34	3·10	5·01	7·42	2·96	3·63	6·57	1·67	0·23	33·97
1880	0·33	0·18	..	1·17	3·90	0·85	2·55	4·83	3·90	8·57	11·77	1·71	39·76
1881	0·04	..	0·10	0·03	1·79	2·86	1·35	8·65	8·69	1·60	6·59	0·85	32·55
1882	1·36	..	..	1·15	2·97	0·93	1·81	5·92	3·32	3·44	15·67	0·21	36·78
1883	..	..	0·12	0·31	2·80	3·86	2·93	5·72	3·66	9·37	6·35	4·15	39·27
1884	0·22	..	0·01	0·20	0·98	1·90	1·17	5·30	4·11	12·91	11·61	11·99	50·40
1885	..	..	0·32	0·04	1·81	1·97	2·14	2·22	4·90	5·64	6·36	4·70	30·10
1886	0·03	..	0·94	0·03	5·22	4·98	5·76	6·78	6·33	4·89	3·33	1·29	39·58
1887	..	..	0·24	0·17	2·57	5·16	0·92	6·46	5·35	11·97	9·45	5·54	47·83
1888	0·02	0·05	..	0·18	6·06	1·82	2·22	4·93	6·90	7·39	7·42	2·29	39·28
1889	0·56	..	0·18	1·33	0·85	3·80	5·03	5·42	8·40	8·87	1·27	4·63	40·34
1890	0·08	..	0·23	0·79	2·27	4·44	3·76	4·49	5·04	7·52	2·84	0·62	32·08
1891	0·82	1·13	0·45	0·32	0·57	2·64	0·75	2·81	4·80	9·05	2·40	3·20	28·94
1892	0·01	0·30	0·05	0·70	1·86	4·67	6·72	9·40	6·23	4·35	0·67	1·16	36·12
1893	0·10	0·27	1·55	1·29	1·84	3·98	7·01	2·19	2·50	6·68	11·40	..	38·81
1894	1·16	0·89	..	1·57	2·45	1·12	2·91	6·05	6·37	7·13	2·96	0·98	33·59
1895	..	..	0·03	1·29	2·03	1·34	4·54	4·99	8·32	8·14	2·14	5·24	38·06
1896	0·25	..	..	..	1·71	1·65	1·58	3·61	9·53	1·79	8·35	3·66	32·13
1897	0·36	0·88	0·76	0·24	2·85	1·69	2·97	8·32	9·80	4·32	1·99	0·51	34·69
1898	..	0·72	..	1·11	2·39	1·51	2·20	5·10	10·63	6·53	15·05	5·14	50·38
1899	..	0·09	..	4·00	2·98	0·66	1·26	2·55	7·84	6·28	0·41	1·00	27·07
1900	0·13	..	0·05	2·57	1·34	1·58	5·85	1·56	8·20	5·45	2·54	1·91	31·18
1901	0·53	2·66	0·01	0·20	2·57	1·53	2·39	2·40	6·82	4·26	7·80	7·35	38·52
1902	0·98	0·08	0·25	0·82	2·50	1·52	2·18	7·88	7·20	8·13	4·37	3·41	38·91
1903	1·19	0·13	0·01	0·04	5·74	3·55	3·47	5·40	12·69	5·31	13·69	12·85	64·07
1904	0·67	..	..	0·39	5·20	1·24	5·07	1·79	4·89	6·36	0·30	0·74	26·65
1905	0·35	0·20	1·25	1·22	2·98	2·52	2·46	7·71	3·04	12·01	3·74	0·11	37·59
1906	3·22	0·56	0·77	0·53	0·82	2·50	5·10	9·05	3·70	3·63	3·93	4·33	38·14
1907	..	..	0·95	3·82	1·09	1·59	3·74	2·81	7·85	3·11	6·26	2·02	33·24
1908	0·17	0·56	0·15	0·33	1·81	1·67	1·57	1·80	11·30	7·22	1·30	0·42	28·30
1909	5·41	..	0·01	1·84	6·18	1·74	1·98	16·15	6·76	3·23	0·42	0·30	44·02
1910	0·06	0·27	0·03	0·58	1·65	2·26	10·01	7·91	2·91	11·42	7·16	..	44·26
1911	..	..	0·06	1·27	2·94	2·06	2·86	2·42	8·25	6·24	6·56	4·13	36·79
1912	0·14	0·03	..	0·06	1·31	1·17	1·40	5·63	6·34	9·03	14·12	0·10	39·33
1913	..	0·01	..	0·59	2·43	0·84	1·13	4·44	6·94	7·40	3·29	3·46	30·53
1914	0·22	..	0·04	1·11	2·19	0·98	1·49	5·24	9·88	6·20	5·88	2·39	35·62
1915	2·56	0·24	2·62	0·84	1·53	1·89	9·55	3·69	7·16	2·82	9·97	0·73	43·60
1916	0·01	0·09	..	0·08	0·79	0·70	7·93	6·79	7·80	9·01	8·11	2·18	43·49
1917	0·35	0·44	0·11	0·19	2·54	3·60	3·97	9·12	6·25	4·59	3·22	0·83	35·21
1918	3·46	0·27	0·45	0·11	4·03	2·26	2·24	3·70	3·69	0·74	8·56	1·36	30·87
1919	0·51	..	0·93	0·68	3·88	2·52	7·68	1·97	8·66	3·96	10·81	3·05	44·65
1920	5·32	0·03	..	0·84	1·68	1·37	1·53	4·14	6·98	5·88	9·81	..	37·58
1921	5·55	..	..	1·63	1·78	3·29	8·88	6·40	5·12	5·20	1·74	0·53	40·12
1922	1·62	..	..	0·52	4·19	2·54	2·89	5·27	1·81	7·70	13·78	0·67	40·99
1923	3·45	..	0·67	0·67	0·86	1·68	0·86	0·74	6·83	6·36	1·67	1·46	25·25
1924	0·76	0·01	0·21	0·45	2·44	1·94	2·99	4·22	10·53	3·48	6·14	0·26	33·43
1925	0·16	..	0·89	0·49	4·97	1·22	2·63	6·91	3·87	5·60	6·40	5·57	38·71
1926	3·31	..	0·79	1·83	1·03	2·94	3·44	4·11	5·36	5·85	3·80	0·44	32·90
1927	0·16	0·21	..	0·51	2·05	4·55	2·93	2·69	9·89	2·58	6·16	0·55	32·28
1928	0·22	1·36	0·78	1·57	1·59	2·85	3·11	5·60	6·12	9·37	3·21	1·88	37·66
1929	0·64	0·37	0·14	2·74	1·24	2·92	2·03	3·29	5·37	4·90	7·11	2·23	32·98
1930	1·39	3·88	0·91	0·43	7·45	4·08	1·65	3·09	4·77	16·37	10·26	1·07	55·35
1931	0·03	..	0·04	0·71	1·87	3·50	7·38	2·99	7·33	4·92	8·21	7·55	44·53
1932	..	1·22	..	1·21	3·21	2·68	2·34	4·64	3·58	6·50	9·64	1·05	36·07
1933	0·12	..	2·33	0·85	2·80	0·54	2·30	6·76	3·56	5·68	1·69	6·09	32·72
1934	2·46	..	..	0·43	1·34	3·86	3·33	3·90	4·46	12·84	4·25	0·18	37·05
1935	1·25	..	0·07	0·61	0·64	2·17	1·30	12·48	5·71	12·53	3·66	1·84	42·26
1936	0·04	1·58	1·28	0·74	2·16	2·08	3·47	2·33	6·31	3·70	9·20	1·07	33·96
1937	0·19	0·07	0·80	3·17	2·33	2·55	2·10	5·94	6·14	8·01	13·20	2·17	46·67
1938	..	0·59	0·24	0·17	3·07	3·75	3·88	7·18	8·87	1·90	0·29	0·72	30·66
1939	0·92	..	0·78	5·19	2·21	1·91	0·84	2·80	5·78	8·57	9·11	0·11	38·22
1940	..	..	0·57	1·25	4·44	4·41	1·50	4·22	6·26	6·48	10·09	1·67	40·89
1941	1·02	0·02	..	0·36	2·56	0·84	1·54	2·72	8·26	4·98	5·76	5·65	33·71
1942	..	..	..	0·78	2·15	2·67	1·50	6·30	6·70	4·81	1·75	3·78	30·44
1943	3·55	0·46	0·01	1·77	14·59	0·93	2·81	5·46	4·22	15·28	3·60	0·71	53·39
1944	0·28	0·61	3·79	0·67	0·57	4·73	5·12	5·50	5·81	4·82	9·23	4·14	45·27
1945	0·07	..	..	1·95	2·31	0·53	5·07	7·45	4·34	3·47	4·83	0·05	30·07
1946	1·24	..	0·32	0·73	2·89	2·12	2·79	3·52	9·32	6·11	11·20	14·38	54·62
1947	2·36	0·18	0·44	0·91	1·55	1·98	4·44	2·85	7·36	5·91	1·53	0·64	30·15
1948	2·04	0·50	0·14	0·77	3·37	1·58	3·07	3·37	4·06	5·43	7·89	0·90	33·12
1949	..	..	..	0·71	2·62	5·39	6·33	7·37	4·50	6·15	2·10	..	35·17
Average 1780-1949.	0.83	0.36	0.42	0.89	2.90	2.44	3.42	5.16	6.48	6.59	6.06	2.36	37.91
		1.61		3.79			17.50				15.01		
1950	0·09	1·00	0·16	0·01	1·88	0·41	1·74	4·36	4·23	4·47	2·25	0·21	20·81

APPENDIX VIII-A.

Average number of wet days.

Year. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)	Total. (14)
1870	2	..	1	..	2	6	7	7	7	9	5	1	47
1871	1	1	2	..	4	3	5	5	10	9	12	1	58
1872	..	..	..	1	3	3	6	11	7	7	12	7	57
1873	..	4	..	2	1	3	3	8	8	13	4	3	49
1874	..	..	..	..	6	5	8	5	15	10	4	3	56
1875	..	..	..	1	6	4	5	10	8	7	3	2	46
1876	..	..	1	1	5	5	5	5	6	2	2	..	32
1877	..	..	1	1	6	5	2	6	15	12	6	3	57
1878	..	..	..	2	3	5	8	13	8	6	5	3	53
1879	2	..	2	1	4	7	9	6	5	9	3	1	49
1880	1	..	..	2	6	2	5	6	6	10	13	3	54
1881	..	..	1	..	3	4	3	11	9	2	8	3	44
1882	3	..	..	2	5	2	5	10	5	5	13	1	51
1883	..	..	..	1	5	5	6	8	4	12	8	3	52
1884	1	..	..	..	2	3	2	7	7	11	11	6	50
1885	..	..	1	..	3	5	4	6	6	9	6	6	46
1886	..	..	1	..	6	7	7	9	9	7	5	2	53
1887	..	..	1	..	3	6	2	9	7	11	12	6	57
1888	..	..	..	1	6	3	4	7	8	9	8	4	50
1889	1	..	..	2	1	6	7	9	8	10	2	4	60
1890	..	..	..	1	4	6	6	6	7	9	4	2	45
1891	1	3	1	1	1	5	2	3	7	10	4	5	43
1892	..	1	..	2	4	6	7	13	8	5	1	2	49
1893	1	1	2	2	4	6	9	4	4	7	13	..	53
1894	1	1	..	2	5	3	5	10	7	10	5	1	50
1895	..	..	..	2	4	2	8	6	9	13	4	3	51
1896	1	..	..	..	3	3	2	7	10	4	11	6	47
1897 ..	1	2	1	1	5	3	5	10	14	5	4	1	52
1898	..	1	..	2	4	2	5	6	10	10	12	5	57
1899	..	..	..	7	5	2	3	5	10	9	1	1	43
1900	..	..	..	3	3	4	8	2	10	6	5	3	44
1901	1	3	..	1	4	3	5	5	9	6	11	5	53
1902	1	..	..	1	5	3	5	11	8	11	9	5	59
1903	2	..	..	..	7	6	5	9	15	8	12	7	71
1904	1	..	..	1	6	2	7	4	6	7	1	3	38
1905	1	..	2	2	3	4	4	9	5	11	8	1	50
1906	3	1	1	1	2	5	9	11	6	7	5	7	58
1907	..	..	1	5	3	3	6	4	8	5	9	5	49
1908	..	1	..	1	4	3	5	4	13	10	3	1	45
1909	5	..	..	3	6	3	5	15	8	4	1	1	51
1910	..	..	..	1	3	6	10	11	5	13	9	..	58
1911	..	..	..	3	5	4	6	4	9	7	7	6	51
1912	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	7	9	12	10	1	48
1913	..	..	..	1	5	2	2	5	8	9	4	6	42
1914	1	..	..	2	4	3	3	9	11	12	7	4	56
1915	4	1	3	1	3	4	10	5	8	4	10	2	55
1616	..	..	..	..	2	2	10	9	8	13	9	3	56
1117	1	1	..	..	4	6	4	10	8	7	6	2	49
1118	5	1	1	1	5	4	4	4	6	1	12	3	47
9919	1	..	1	1	7	4	9	4	11	7	11	5	61
9920 ..	5	..	..	1	3	3	3	7	8	11	12	..	53
1921	5	..	..	3	4	5	9	9	5	9	3	2	54
1922	3	..	..	1	6	4	5	8	5	12	14	1	59
1923	4	..	2	1	2	3	3	2	10	8	2	3	40
1924	1	..	1	1	5	4	5	7	11	6	7	1	40
1925	..	..	2	1	8	3	4	11	6	7	12	9	63
1926	4	..	1	3	2	4	7	6	8	8	5	1	49
1927	1	1	..	1	4	7	5	5	10	3	9	2	48
1928	..	2	1	3	3	5	4	9	8	14	4	3	56
1929	1	1	1	3	3	5	4	7	8	10	8	6	57
1930	2	4	1	1	6	7	3	6	6	19	7	3	65
1931	..	..	..	1	3	5	9	6	9	7	10	10	60
1932	..	2	..	2	5	4	2	8	5	11	10	3	52
1933	..	..	3	2	4	2	4	8	4	9	4	3	43
1934	4	..	..	1	3	5	6	5	4	14	4	1	48
1935	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	12	7	11	5	3	50
1936	..	3	2	1	3	4	7	5	8	6	12	2	53
1937	1	..	1	5	4	3	5	8	7	9	8	3	54
1938	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	10	9	4	1	1	44
1939	3	..	1	4	3	4	2	4	8	12	9	..	50
1940	..	..	1	2	6	7	4	6	7	8	12	3	56
1941	1	..	..	1	3	2	3	6	10	8	10	6	50
1942	..	..	..	1	4	5	3	8	7	5	3	8	44
1943	4	..	..	3	5	3	5	7	6	15	5	2	54
1944	1	1	4	1	1	7	7	8	8	9	13	6	66
1945	..	..	..	3	4	2	8	9	7	7	7	..	47
1946	2	..	1	1	6	5	5	9	11	10	15	13	78
1947	4	..	1	2	3	3	5	6	9	9	3	2	47
1948	2	1	..	1	5	3	6	7	5	8	8	2	48
1949	..	..	..	1	5	4	11	10	7	8	4	..	50
Average 1870–1949.	1	1	1	2	4	4	4	7	8	10	7	3	52
	3			6				23			20		
1959	..	2	1	..	4	1	5	8		7	5		4

APPENDIX IX.

Variation of the rainfall in inches, 1870–1949.

Recording station.	Year.		January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Polur	Maximum, 1903..	..	1·63	..	3·37	4·24	2·90	7·16	15·35	6·10	18·78	18·54	78·07
	Minimum, 1923	..	4·12	..	1·41	2·50	0·38	0·60	4·78	6·63	1·83	1·48	23·73
	Average, 1870–1949	..	1·91	0·82	2·97	2·18	2·88	5·74	7·27	7·37	6·25	2·71	40·10
Arni	Maximum, 1903..	..	1·50	..	6·16	3·18	2·01	8·20	16·87	6·70	13·01	15·21	72·84
	Minimum, 1890	..	..	0·45	0·30	4·70	4·30	2·60	2·60	8·10	1·50	1·70	26·25
	Average, 1877–1949	..	1·66	0·81	2·20	2·32	3·59	5·50	6·70	6·97	6·63	2·74	39·12
Wandiwash ..	Maximum, 1884..	..	0·17	..	..	3·56	3·41	12·20	5·02	15·31	24·28	20·07	84·02
	Minimum, 1876	..	..	..	2·00	4·10	6·95	5·20	2·90	..	1·20	..	22·35
	Average, 1870–1949	..	2·00	0·72	2·26	2·73	4·10	5·90	6·55	7·50	9·06	3·84	44·66
Tiruvattiyur (Cheyyar). ..	Maximum, 1902..	..	1·78	..	7·58	1·60	3·34	5·51	12·51	6·69	18·14	13·45	70·60
	Minimum, 1917	..	..	..	1·92	0·26	2·50	11·74	2·57	2·79	1·50	0·85	24·13
	Average, 1896–1949	..	2·14	0·88	2·16	2·27	3·72	5·48	6·77	6·57	7·74	3·53	41·26
Wallajahpet ..	Maximum, 1903..	..	1·78	..	7·58	1·60	3·34	5·51	12·51	6·69	18·14	13·45	70·60
	Minimum, 1875	..	..	..	1·92	0·26	2·50	11·74	2·57	2·79	1·50	0·85	24·13
	Average, 1870–1949	..	1·55	0·74	2·29	2·94	3·70	5·58	6·45	6·55	6·87	2·70	39·37
Sholinghur	Maximum, 1903..	..	2·31	..	9·04	4·31	5·82	4·40	9·01	9·84	21·84	12·84	79·41
	Minimum, 1918	..	1·30	..	..	..	1·50	1·50	2·10	..	6·35	0·36	13·11
	Average, 1903–1949	..	1·92	0·96	2·00	2·47	3·74	4·96	5·79	5·78	6·85	2·28	36·84
Arkonam	Maximum, 1903..	..	1·50	..	6·29	1·48	7·04	5·15	7·13	6·48	21·73	21·16	77·96
	Minimum, 1891	..	1·67	0·55	0·10	1·15	1·75	2·00	5·90	3·65	1·85	5·57	24·19
	Average, 1880–1949	..	1·80	0·76	1·94	2·50	3·66	4·73	5·68	6·68	8·32	3·35	39 42
Vellore	Maximum, 1903..	..	1·64	..	1·93	4·20	2·61	4·30	14·26	5·80	18·82	13·41	67·02
	Minimum, 1876..	..	..	..	3·29	3·55	5·85	1·50	3·28	0·88	1·93	..	20·28
	Average, 1870–1949	..	1·58	0·86	2·91	2·77	4·11	5·31	6·79	7·14	6·70	2.73	40·90
Ambur	Maximum, 1903..	..	0·49	0·61	3·57	7·31	7·92	6·18	21·04	2·39	13·04	7·11	69·66
	Minimum, 1908	..	0·02	0·13	2·69	0·13	0·88	0·28	6·05	3·46	0·56	0·27	14·47
	Average, 1890–1949	..	1·26	1·02	3·09	2·12	2·64	3·93	5·45	5·22	3·96	1·46	30·15
Gudiyatham ..	Maximum, 1874..	..	1·10	..	8·85	5·77	5·20	2·30	23·70	11·35	1·15	0·55	59·97
	Minimum, 1876	..	0·45	0·40	1·22	2·75	1·47	2·17	4·57	0·83	0·95	..	14·81
	Average, 1870–1949	..	1·23	0·89	2·61	2·58	3·25	4·60	6·36	6·54	4·97	1·84	34·87
Vaniambadi ..	Maximum, 1903..	..	0·38	..	8·99	3·56	2·38	5·24	16·31	4·57	9·61	6·09	57·13
	Minimum, 1923	..	1·04	0·73	1·80	1·22	0·17	0·21	5·44	4·19	1·05	0·63	16·48
	Average, 1879–1949	..	1·00	0·99	3·54	2·07	2·95	4·43	6·30	5·37	3·72	1·36	31·73
Tirupattur	Maximum, 1874..	..	..	0·30	16·80	4·60	3·45	1·95	18·30	9·45	1·10	0·15	56·60
	Minimum, 1923	..	1·43	1·23	0·90	0·40	0·01	0·14	6·41	3·67	1·08	0·29	16·46
	Average, 1870–1949	..	1·00	1·31	4·11	2·69	3·56	5·31	6·67	5·74	3·45	1·15	34·99
Tiruvannamalai ..	Maximum, 1903..	..	1·03	..	7·73	2·71	3·51	5·22	10·75	7·19	11·35	16·70	66·19
	Minimum, 1876	..	..	0·15	1·08	2·70	1·40	0·85	7·20	3·00	2·40	..	19·38
	Average, 1880–1949	..	2·19	0·96	3·30	1·95	3·07	5·45	6·55	6·97	6·63	2·47	39·54
Chengam	Maximum, 1930..	..	5·97	2·44	11·11	3·74	2·54	1·94	5·31	24·92	5·73	1·54	65·24
	Minimum, 1891	..	2·40	..	0·65	1·75	0·10	1·00	6·20	7·05	1·90	0·50	21·55
	Average, 1880–1949	..	2·01	1·21	3·30	2·08	2·83	5·32	6·22	7·99	5·56	2·14	38·66
District	**Maximum, 1903..**	..	**1·33**	0·04	**5·74**	3·55	3·47	5·40	12·60	**5·31**	13·60	**12·85**	**64·07**
	Minimum, 1876	..	**0·16**	**0·24**	2·87	**3·46**	3·52	2·50	5·54	1·35	1·05	..	**21·59**
	Average, 1870–1949 ..		**1·61**	**0·88**	**2·90**	**2·44**	**2·42**	**5·16**	**6·48**	**6·59**	**6·06**	**2·36**	**37·01**

APPENDIX X.

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas.

(Average monthly prices for the whole district.)

Grain. (1)	July. (2) RS.	August. (3) RS.	September. (4) RS.	October. (5) RS.	November. (6) RS.	December. (7) RS.	January. (8) RS.	February. (9) RS.	March. (10) RS.	April. (11) RS.	May. (12) RS.	June. (13) RS.	Annual average. (14) RS.	Year (July June). (15)
Rice, second sort.	2.47	2.53	2·55	2·38	2·25	2·15	2·13	2·07	2·00	2·02	2·05	2·05	2·28	1874–75.
	2·16	2,23	2,26	2·26	2,44	2·67	2·67	2·74	2·76	2·80	2·76	2·94	2·56	1875–76.
	3·03	3·15	3·28	4·08	4,76	5·55	5·40	5.00	4·88	4·60	5·00	5·40	4·51	1876–77.
	6·35	7.15	6·90	5·00	4·76	4·40	4·70	4·70	4·70	4·44	4·40	4·94	5·13	1877–78.
	5·06	4.76	4·49	4·08	3·85	3·67	3·36	3·12	3·15	3·12	3·10	3·17	3·74	1878–79.
	3.20	3.10	3,18	2·96	2·80	2·70	2·61	2·58	2·98	2·63	2·61	2·80	2·80	1879–80.
	2·70	2·70	2·80	2·72	2·72	2·51	2.48	2·29	2·33	2·30	2·22	2·23	2·50	1880–81.
	2·30	2·28	2·30	2·26	2.22	2·20	2·10	2·15	2·16	2·15	2·14	2·19	2·14	1881–82.
	2·26	2·30	2·33	2·31	2·42	2,40	2,34	2·31	2·20	3·60	2·30	2·37	2·45	1882–83.
	2·42	2·41	2·41	2·42	2·84	2·17	2 02	2·35	2·34	2·35	2·33	2·31	2·32	1883–84.
	2,42	2·40	2·48	2·51	2·50	2,53	2·72	2.76	2·68	2·00	2·58	2·60	2·57	1884–85.
	2,65	2,68	2·74	2·76	2,68	2.72	2·74	2·58	2·56	2·93	2·63	2·63	2·63	1885–86.
	2.60	2,61	2·55	2·45	2·37	2·44	2,27	2·30	2·33	2·33	2·30	2·37	2·41	1886–87.
	2·44	2·38	2·40	2·40	2·40	2·40	2·22	2·22	2·22	2·31	2·33	2·38	2·34	1887–88.
	2·34	2·37	2·41	2,48	2·50	2·44	2·44	2·42	2·45	2·51	2·51	2·55	2·45	1888–89.
	2·65	2·67	2·72	2·74	2·86	3·15	3·01	2·55	2·98	3·03	3·10	3·10	2·88	1889–90.
	2·45	**2·49**	**2·51**	**2·51**	**2·50**	**2·50**	**2·44**	**2·39**	**2·44**	**2·54**	**2·44**	**2·47**	**2·47**	Average.*
	3·20	3·25	3·28	3,31	3·33	3·51	3·51	3,45	3·42	3·42	2·45	3·51	3·30	1890–91.
	3·74	3.92	4·00	3,88	3,92	4·30	4·21	4·26	4·17	4·12	4·08	4·17	4·06	1891–92.
	4·08	3·92	3,81	3·74	3·64	3·88	3·70	3·57	3·57	3,54	3·51	3·48	3·70	1892–93.
	3·48	3·45	3,57	3,67	3·60	3.51	3·36	3·25	3·20	3·12	2·94	2·94	3·34	1893–94.
	3.03	3·01	2·98	3·01	2·98	3·01	3·03	3·01	3·01	3·03	3·03	3·05	3·01	1894–95.
	3.12	3·20	3·23	3·17	3·17	3·15	3,08	2·94	2·92	2·94	2·94	2·96	3·07	1895–96.
	3·03	3·05	3,08	3·25	3·96	3·67	3·48	3·54	3·48	3·57	3·64	3·85	3·47	1896–97.
	4·08	4,12	4·04	3·88	3·96	4·21	4·17	4·08	3·96	4·04	3·96	3·06	4·04	1897–98.
	4·00	3·96	4·00	3,85	3·85	3,67	3.10	2,65	2·50	2·03	2·50	2·41	3·26	1898–99.
	2,45	2·53	2·60	2·70	2,88	3·51	3·81	3.77	3·88	4·08	3·96	4·04	3·36	1899–1900.
	4·21	4·26	4·26	4,40	4·44	4·26	4 00	3·85	3·77	3·88	3·92	4·04	4·11	1900–01.
	3.53	**3·55**	**3·56**	**3·56**	**3·64**	**3·72**	**3,59**	**3·49**	**3·45**	**3·50**	**3·45**	**3·49**	**3·54**	Average.
	4·54	4·60	4·60	4.60	4·60	4·30	3·67	3·57	3·54	3·64	3·60	3·54	4·07	1901–02.
	3·70	3,74	3·54	3.42	3·42	3·39	3·23	3·17	3·15	3·23	3·20	3·12	3·36	1902–03.
	3·31	3·28	3.20	3·25	3·23	3·28	3·28	3·28	3·23	3·23	3·23	3·10	3·24	1903–04.
	2·86	2·63	2·80	2·86	3·05	3·28	3.31	3 45	3·57	3·57	3·60	3·39	3·20	1904–05.
	3,92	4·00	3·92	3·92	3·92	4·08	3·88	3·70	3·64	[illegible]	3·74	3·96	3·86	1905–06.
	4·26	4·40	4,44	4·49	4·49	4·40	4·21	3·72	4·04	4·21	4·26	4·30	4·35	1906–07.
	4·60	4·70	4,76	4·82	5·00	4·94	4,82	4·94	4·82	4·76	4·82	4·94	4·53	1907–08.
	5·26	5·33	5·48	5,48	5·55	5·63	5.63	5,33	5·06	5·13	5·13	5·13	5·35	1908–09.
	4·94	4,88	4·49	4·26	4·21	4·21	4·21	4·21	4·30	4·30	4·26	4·30	4·38	1909–10.
	4·21	4·30	4·30	4·26	4 26	4·00	3·74	3·81	3·96	3·92	3·92	3 85	4·04	1910–11.
	4.16	**4·19**	**4·15**	**4·14**	**4·17**	**4·15**	**4·00**	**4·02**	**3·98**	**3·96**	**3·98**	**3·96**	**4·07**	Average.
	3·81	3·92	4·04	4·12	4·35	4·54	4.60	4·70	4·70	4·04	5·00	5·06	4·48	1911–12.
	5·26	5·48	5·48	5·48	5·48	5,55	5·33	5·33	5·33	5·26	5·19	5·26	5·37	1912–13.
	5·33	5·40	5·48	5.40	5.26	5,40	5·40	5·48	5·33	5·33	5·19	5·19	5 35	1913–14.
	5·33	5·40	5·40	5 26	5 19	5,13	4·82	4·49	4·35	4·21	4·26	4·40	4·85	1914–15.
	4,60	4·54	4·65	4·70	4·70	4·54	4·26	4.40	4·65	4·65	4 60	4·76	4·59	1915–16.
	4.94	5·06	5·06	5·00	4·94	4 88	4·76	4·54	4·54	4·00	4·60	4·70	4·80	1916–17.
	4·76	4·82	4.82	4·65	4·54	4,60	4.60	4·54	4·76	4·76	5·00	5·19	4·75	1917–18.
	5·48	5,71	5,88	6·15	7,84	7·69	8 33	8·89	8·99	8·51	8·30	8·70	7·53	1918–19.
	9·30	9·76	10,00	9·30	8·70	8·51	8.51	8·89	8·51	8·00	8·00	8·00	8 79	1919–20.
	8·16	8·16	8.16	8,16	8·16	8·16	7·69	6·66	6.35	6·35	6·15	6·15	7·36	1920–21.
	5·70	**5,83**	**5·90**	**5·82**	**5·92**	**5.90**	**5·83**	**5·79**	**5·74**	**5·66**	**5·63**	**5·74**	**5·79**	Average.
	6·35	6·66	6,90	6·78	6·90	7·27	7·41	7·27	7·27	7·41	7·41	7·27	7·08	1921–22.
	7·41	7·84	7,54	7,84	7·69	7.41	7·02	6·90	6·56	6·15	6·15	6·06	7·07	1922–23.
	6·35	6·45	6·56	6·45	6·45	6·78	7·14	7·27	7·27	7·14	7·27	7·41	6·88	1923–24.
	7,69	8·00	8,16	8·00	8·00	8·16	7.54	7·41	7·41	7·41	7·41	7·41	7·72	1924–25.
	7·69	7·69	7·54	7,41	7,69	7·54	6,78	6·25	6·25	6·25	6·25	6·45	6·98	1925–26.
	6·78	6·90	6.78	6·78	6·78	6·90	7·14	7·11	7·27	7·41	7 27	7·54	7·06	1926–27.
	7·54	7·54	7·54	7.54	7·69	7.69	7,41	7·15	7·14	7·02	7·02	7 14	7·37	1927–28.
	7·27	7·27	7·27	7·14	7·14	7·02	6·06	6·35	6·25	6·15	5·88	5·97	6·70	1928–29.
	6·06	6·06	5,97	5·88	5.88	5·97	5.80	6·03	5·40	5·19	5 00	4·94	5·65	1929–30.
	4·82	4·76	4.70	4·60	4·51	4·65	4·21	3·81	3·70	3·57	3·31	3·25	4·16	1930–31.
	6·80	**6·92**	**6·90**	**6.84**	**6·88**	**6·94**	**6·71**	**6·52**	**6·45**	**6·40**	**6·30**	**6·24**	**6·67**	Average.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·30	3·20	3·50	3 60	3 50	3·40	3·42	1931–32
	3·40	3·50	3·50	3·50	3·53	3·60	3·28	3·80	3·27	3 00	2·94	3·00	3·32	1932–33
	3·30	3·40	3·30	3·23	3·27	3·43	3 31	3 00	3·08	3·19	3·23	3 29	3 26	1933–34
	3·39	3·46	3 56	3·94	3·86	3·59	3·67	3 69	3·73	3·74	3·94	3 74	3 69	1934–35
	4·02	4·08	3·92	3·84	3·89	3·79	3·49	3·37	3·24	3·43	3 40	3 38	3 66	1935–36
	3·47	3·45	3·46	3·45	3·53	3·57	3 44	3·73	3·81	3·77	3·77	3·70	3·59	1936–37
	3·80	3·84	3·85	3·24	3·93	4·06	3·64	3 30	3·30	3·25	3·29	3·27	3·62	1937–38
	3·28	3·31	3·37	3·28	3·38	3·67	3·78	3·74	3·77	3 81	3·72	3·81	3·58	1938–39
	3·90	4·01	4·13	4·14	4·32	4·27	4·13	3 97	4·14	4·17	4·08	4·08	4·12	1939–40
	4·13	4·18	4·04	4·99	4,23	4·27	4·03	3·97	4·27	4·29	4·26	4·32	4·18	1940–41
	3.63	**3,36**	**3·68**	**3·70**	**3·77**	**3·81**	**3·59**	**3·64**	**3·62**	**3·63**	**3·69**	**3·61**	**3,64**	Average.
	4·72	4·33	4·90	4·94	5·10	5·44	4·92	4·75	4·75	4 96	4·96	5·46	4·99	1941–42.
	5·68	5·93	6·54	7·15	7·76	9·06	8·36	8·37	9·43	9·77	9·30	9·21	8·09	1942–43.
	9·26	9·95	8·88	7·67	7·33	6·94	6·51	6·89	7 19	7·19	6 94	6·96	7·62	1943–44.
	7·13	7·29	7,66	7·83	8·20	8·29	8·24	8·85	8·71	10·13	9·83	9·70	8·43	1944–45.
	9·81	9·99	10·04	10·28	10·30	10·49	10·58	10·41	10·49	10·46	10 39	10·59	10 30	1945–46.
	10·44	10·50	1[illegible]·40	10 52	10·57	10·76	10·47	10·66	10·74	10.52	10·43	10·61	10·55	1946–47.
	10·59	11.06	11 28	11·09	11·30	12·04	13·31	14·62	15·[illegible]2	18·70	23 11	26·38	14·88	1947–48.
	32·81	30·20	28·87	28·51	31.51	24·07	15·94	15 58	15·69	15·63	1[illegible] 92	15·28	22·51	1948–49.
	16·25	16·35	15·[illegible]6	16·44	16·08	15·97	15·69	15·64	15·74	15.57	15·09	15·56	15 85	1949–50.
	15·67	15·75	15·78	16·02	16·14	16·16	16 44	15·88	16 90	16·39	18 16	18·14	16·46	1950–51.
	12·24	**12·19**	**12·02**	**12·05**	**12·48**	**11·92**	**11·05**	**11·18**	**11·47**	**11.93**	**12,41**	**12.78**	**11.97**	Average.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*
(Average monthly prices for the whole district)—*cont.*

Grain	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual Average.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cholam ..	1·83	1·60	1·50	1·49	1·49	1·54	1·59	1·54	1·53	1·54	1·47	1·49	1·55	1874–75.
	1·57	1·53	1·52	1·48	1·70	1·75	1·77	1·90	1·88	1·85	1·74	1·95	1·72	1875–76.
	1·94	2·00	2·37	3·12	3·96	4·54	4·94	4·70	4·00	3·88	4·40	4·82	3·72	1876–77.
	5·40	6·06	5·97	4·82	4·30	4·21	3·64	3·96	3·92	3·85	3·74	4·17	4·50	1877–78.
	3·81	3·17	2·78	2·78	2·88	2·50	2·53	2·40	2·26	2·16	2·23	2·19	2·64	1878–79.
	2·15	1·88	1·99	1·99	2·01	2·01	1·90	1·91	1·78	1·80	1·79	1·75	1·91	1879–80.
	1·68	1·58	1·59	1·67	1·64	1·53	1·59	1·71	1·53	1·56	1·53	1·51	1·59	1880–81.
	1·16	1·32	1·26	1·28	1·29	1·22	1·26	1·25	1·24	1·21	1·23	1·27	1·25	1881–82.
	1·31	1·21	1·22	1·19	1·28	1·32	1·36	1·35	1·36	1·43	1·40	1·33	1·31	1882–83.
	1·35	1·18	1·11	1·14	1·14	1·14	1·15	1·19	1·24	1·29	1·32	1·37	1·22	1883–84.
	1·31	1·27	1·29	1·31	1·42	1·45	1·63	1·65	1·63	1·61	1·66	1·66	1·49	1884–85.
	1·57	1·44	1·61	1·58	1·53	1·57	1·67	1·76	1·72	1·66	1·69	1·61	1·62	1885–86.
	1·64	1·56	1·36	1·35	1·27	1·33	1·32	1·37	1·35	1·30	1·31	1·36	1·38	1886–87.
	1·81	1·37	1·37	1·36	1·37	1·38	1·32	1·53	1·37	1·34	1·35	1·40	1·37	1887–88.
	1·36	1·33	1·32	1·49	1·48	1·47	1·43	1·47	1·54	1·59	1·61	1·56	1·47	1888–89.
	1·61	1·60	1·47	1·32	1·38	1·66	1·54	1·43	1·45	1·58	1·49	1·52	1·50	1889–90.
	1·43	**1·39**	**1·36**	**1·37**	**1·38**	**1·41**	**1·43**	**1·47**	**1·44**	**1·46**	**1·46**	**1·46**	**1·42**	Average.*
	1·61	1·52	1·51	1·52	1·51	1·57	1·80	1·91	1·06	1·92	1·90	1·99	1·73	1890–91.
	2·13	2·23	2·51	2·47	2·67	3·51	3·17	3·05	2·98	2·96	2·88	3·01	2·80	1891–92.
	2·92	2·65	2·37	2·16	2·06	2·34	2·50	2·53	2·51	2·53	2·50	2·41	2·46	1892–93.
	2·30	2·14	2·12	2·25	2·34	2·33	2·29	2·30	2·31	2·26	2·11	2·11	2·24	1893–94.
	2·15	2·06	1·83	1·85	1·81	1·90	1·83	1·68	1·76	1·68	1·63	1·72	1·83	1894–95.
	1·79	1·64	1·65	1·57	1·57	1·61	1·67	1·68	1·70	1·69	1·61	1·65	1·65	1895–96.
	1·79	1·79	1·70	1·90	2·84	2·94	2·65	2·68	2·61	2·48	2·48	2·80	2·39	1896–97.
	3·01	2·01	2·94	2·74	2·98	3·28	3·25	3·17	3·12	2·94	2·63	2·61	2·89	1897–98.
	2·50	2·31	2·51	2·47	2·48	2·45	2·26	2·15	2·16	..	..	..	..	1898–99.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1899–1900
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1900–01.
	2.32	**2·10**	**1·99**	**1·93**	**2·34**	**2·54**	**2·45**	**2·41**	**2·39**	**2·36**	**2·26**	**2·33**	**2·61**	Average.
	3·23	3·01	3·15	3·33	3 30	2·94	2·72	2·56	2·56	2·60	2·67	2·70	2·90	1901–02.
	2·08	2·34	2·19	2·19	1·97	1·83	1·92	2·01	2·01	2·05	2·17	2·15	2·31	1902–03.
	2·60	1·77	1·70	1·69	1·69	1·75	1·92	1·98	1·94	1·91	1·82	1·91	1·89	1903–04.
	1·90	1·63	1·72	1·72	2 01	2·37	2·31	2·15	2·21	2·25	2·19	2·34	2·07	1904–05·
	2·34	2·29	2·37	2·40	2·48	2·84	2·48	2·55	2·51	2·42	2·42	2·84	2·50	1905–06.
	3·33	2·96	2·98	2·96	2·96	2·94	2·94	2·92	2·96	3·10	2·94	3·05	3·00	1906–07.
	3·08	3·01	3·08	3·01	3·01	3·03	3·08	3·12	3·05	3·08	3·25	3·25	3·09	1907–08.
	3·39	3·12	3·23	3·10	3·17	3·39	3·60	3·67	3·54	3·64	3·54	3·92	3·43	1908–09.
	3·54	3·28	3·17	3·12	3·12	3·17	3·33	3·42	3·42	3·42	3·36	3·28	3·30	1909–10.
	3·31	3·33	3·25	3·28	3·31	3·31	3·31	3·23	3·28	3·12	3·10	3·10	3·24	1910–11.
	2·94	**2·67**	**2·68**	**2·68**	**2·71**	**2·76**	**2·76**	**2·76**	**2·75**	**2·75**	**2·75**	**2·85**	**2·76**	Average.
	2·73	2·93	3·14	3·25	3·27	3·14	2·73	3·01	3·09	3·14	3·18	3·31	3·09	1941–42.
	3·17	3·10	3·50	4·69	5·45	6·38	6·40	6·65	7·40	8·01	8·92	9·24	6·08	1942–43.
	9·35	9·40	9·16	9·18	8·84	8·21	7·35	6·98	7·13	7·67	7·58	7·33	8·18	1943–44.
	6·74	6·91	6·90	6·85	6·52	6·28	6·28	6·24	6·31	8·09	7·47	6·95	6·80	1944–45.
	6·95	6·95	7·04	6·99	6·62	6·76	7·18	8·18	8·64	11·20	11·20	11·20	8·24	1945–46.
	11·20	11·06	11·02	8·42	9·43	8·50	8·81	8·61	11·20	11·20	9·30	9·17	9·83	1946–47.
	9·21	9·52	9·30	10·01	9·46	9·53	8·93	9·77	10·56	10·99	13·61	14·52	10·45	1947–48.
	15·12	15·29	15·83	18·16	19·88	20·47	9·38	9·31	9·50	9·12	9·21	9·52	13·40	1948–49.
	9·53	9·63	9·31	9·63	9·75	9·89	10·16	10·96	10·49	10·27	10·33	10·46	10·03	1949–50.
	9·57	10·08	10·45	10·09	10·05	10·09	10·29	12·00	11·49	11·88	12·37	13·80	10·99	1950–51.
	8·36	**8·49**	**8·54**	**8·73**	**8·93**	**8·98**	**7·75**	**8·17**	**8·58**	**9·16**	**9·32**	**9·55**	**8·71**	Average.
Cumbu ..	1·82	1·54	1·47	1·40	1·38	1·40	1·43	1·50	1·49	1·54	1·56	1·56	1·51	1874–75.
	1·65	1·67	1·63	1·56	1·67	1·78	1·89	1·94	2·01	2·15	2·08	2·16	1·85	1875–76.
	2·19	2·17	2·20	2·96	3·60	4·65	4·94	4·54	4·60	4·49	4·88	5·19	3·87	1876–77.
	0·06	5·63	5·63	4·21	3·85	3·81	3·64	3·88	4·08	3·88	4·12	4·44	4·44	1877–78.
	4·35	3 45	2 33	2·16	2·38	2·25	2·38	2·26	2·17	2·22	2·26	2·37	2·55	1878–79.
	2·33	1·90	1·81	1·83	1·65	1·83	1·75	1·83	1·83	1·89	1·87	1·84	1·86	1879–80.
	1·79	1·70	1·58	1·54	1·48	1·51	1·51	1·52	1·52	1·54	1·53	1·57	1·57	1880–81.
	1·56	1·57	1·30	1·31	1·29	1·28	1·33	1·33	1·32	1·34	1·34	1·51	1·38	1881–82.
	1·19	1 12	1·36	1·29	1·32	1·35	1·36	1·38	1·44	1·38	1·46	1·47	1·39	1882–83.
	1·45	1·32	1·25	1·25	1·25	1·22	1·25	1·28	1·31	1·35	1·34	1·42	1·31	1883–84.
	1·43	1·49	1·50	1·47	1·48	1·59	1·79	1·70	1·85	1·79	1·75	1·81	1·65	1884–85.
	1·81	1·60	1·50	1·61	1·49	1·65	1·48	1·67	1·79	1·75	1·76	1·73	1·67	1885–86.
	1·70	1·64	1·41	1·45	1·48	1·40	1·41	1·41	1·47	1·41	1·48	1·39	1·48	1886–87.
	1·40	1 45	1·37	1·35	1·31	1·32	1·35	1·60	1·45	1·49	1·44	1·49	1·43	1887–88.
	1·51	1·48	1·36	1·47	1·43	1·43	1·44	1·47	1·49	1·49	1·53	1·51	1·47	1888–89.
	1·61	1·58	1·50	1·41	1·48	1·76	1·60	1·67	1·68	1·73	1·72	1·72	1·63	1889–90.
	1·50	**1·53**	**1·43**	**1·42**	**1·40**	**1·45**	**1·46**	**1·51**	**1·53**	**1·53**	**1·54**	**1·56**	**1·50**	Average.
	1·82	1–83	1·68	1·72	1·80	1·89	1·07	2 08	2·09	2·02	2·13	2·19	1·04	1890–91.
	2·44	2·56	2·84	2·80	2·96	3·57	3·51	3·48	3·36	3·31	3·33	3·45	3·13	1891–92.
	3·36	2·98	2·45	2·23	2·09	2·42	2·47	2·44	2·44	2·47	2·47	2·40	2·52	1892–93.
	2·45	2·29	2·21	2·19	2·29	2·30	2·30	2·30	2·30	2·30	2·19	2·23	2·28	1893–94.
	2·25	2·23	1·87	1·74	1·74	1·75	1·79	1·77	1·77	1·77	1·77	1·79	1·85	1894–95.
	1·81	1·81	1·74	1·66	1·63	1·65	1·67	1·71	1·71	1·72	1·75	1·76	1·72	1895–96.
	1·87	1·90	1·94	1·04	2·74	2·58	2·47	2·47	2·44	2·42	2·47	2·67	2·33	1896–97.
	2·88	2·84	2·63	2·13	2·26	2·60	2·74	2·88	2·86	2·82	2·80	2·80	2·69	1897–98.
	2·76	2 70	2·60	2·40	2·25	2·23	2·13	2·12	3·31	1·95	1·96	1·98	2·37	1898–99.
	2·00	2·11	2·05	2·21	2·40	3·05	2·96	2·84	3·03	3·28	3·25	3·45	2·72	1899–1900
	3 00	3·36	3·01	2·92	3·03	3·05	3·08	3·01	3·05	2·88	2·86	2·92	3·06	1900–01.
	2·54	**2·48**	**2·38**	**2·22**	**2·34**	**2·52**	**2·51**	**2·50**	**2·53**	**2·49**	**2·49**	**2·55**	**2·47**	Average.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.* (Average monthly prices for the whole district)—*cont.*

Grain. (1)	July. (2)	August. (3)	September. (4)	October. (5)	November. (6)	December. (7)	January. (8)	February. (9)	March. (10)	April. (11)	May. (12)	June. (13)	Annual average. (14)	Year (July to June). (15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cambu—*cont.*	3·05	3·05	3·01	2·74	2·53	2·44	2·47	2·47	2·60	2 53	2·38	2 55	2 64	1901–02.
	2·63	2·58	2·07	1·45	1·73	1·68	1·61	1·48	1·47	1·64	1·57	1·52	1·78	1902–03.
	1·73	1·72	1·57	1 19	1·41	1·47	1·48	1·52	1·01	1·01	1·56	1·57	1·50	1903–04.
	1·59	1·64	1·59	1 65	1·83	2·11	2·07	2·19	2·53	2·56	2·53	2·29	2 05	1904–05.
	2·53	2·53	2·37	2·13	2·22	1·50	2·45	2·60	2·61	2·07	2·67	2·80	2·44	1905–06.
	2·94	3·28	2·70	2·78	2·82	2·86	2·88	2·98	2·94	2·92	2 96	2 96	2·92	1906–07.
	3·01	3·03	3·03	2 90	2·92	3·01	3·15	3·39	3·74	3·81	3·85	3 85	3·31	1907–08.
	3·77	3·70	3 51	3·31	3·33	3·36	3·48	3·74	3·70	3·70	3 77	3 81	3·60	1908–09.
	4·30	3·85	3·28	2·76	2·96	3 03	3·03	3·25	3·28	3·30	3 42	3 30	3 32	1909–10.
	3·45	3·15	2·36	2.08	1·82	2.14	2·13	2·20	2·48	2·30	2·34	2 51	2·40	1910–11.
	2·90	285	2·54	2.32	2·36	2·36	2.48	2·60	2·69	2.70	2·71	2·72	2.60	Average.
	2·44	2·42	2·48	2·74	2·90	2·94	3·01	3·12	3·25	3·48	3 57	3 64	3 00	1911–12.
	3·81	4·00	4·12	3 81	3·64	3·64	3·64	3 60	3·51	3·57	3·57	3 67	3·72	1912–13.
	3·70	3·74	3·67	3·64	3 60	3·67	3 85	3 85	3·77	3·77	3·67	3·44	3·71	1913–14.
	3·81	4·04	3·74	3·48	3 28	3·12	3·08	3·03	3·03	3·05	3·03	3·05	3·31	1914–15.
	3·05	3·05	2·82	2·58	2·63	2 60	2·65	2·74	2·98	2·86	2·94	2·98	2·82	1915–16.
	3·03	3·10	2·92	2·84	2·92	3·01	2·98	3·08	3·10	3·10	3·06	3·17	3·03	1916–17.
	3·12	3·12	3·05	2·84	2 82	2·80	2·92	2·90	2·98	3·08	3·28	3·42	3·03	1917–18.
	3·51	3·81	3·85	3·70	5·00	5·33	5·97	6·45	6 90	7·02	6 78	7·27	5 47	1918–19.
	7·41	6·45	5·97	5 80	5·40	6·06	6·78	6·90	6 78	6·56	6·56	6·56	6 44	1919–20.
	6·56	6·45	6·35	5·55	5·55	5·55	5·55	5·33	5 33	5·13	5 06	5 13	5 63	1920–21.
	3·74	4·03	3·90	3·70	3·77	3·87	4·04	4·10	4·16	4·13	4·15	4·25	4·02	Average.
	5·13	5·19	4·65	4·54	4·49	4·76	5·08	5·00	5·00	4·94	5·33	5·00	4 9	1921–22.
	5·06	5·00	4·22	4·76	4·78	4·82	4·70	4·82	4·78	4·76	4·82	4·76	4·82	1922–23.
	4·94	5 13	5 13	5·13	5·13	5·33	5·55	5·03	5·40	5·33	5·48	5·71	5 32	1923–24.
	5·71	6·06	5·71	5·13	5·08	5·06	4·78	4·94	4·78	5·20	5·26	5·33	5·25	1924–25.
	5·40	5·33	4·04	4·76	4·60	4·65	4·60	4·54	4·54	4·54	4·60	4·70	4·73	1925–26.
	4·65	4·76	4·40	4·30	4·44	4·60	5·00	5·13	5·13	5·13	4·70	5·10	4·78	1926–27.
	5·33	5·06	4·88	4·76	4·76	4·76	4·88	4·70	4·76	4·82	4·76	4·82	4·86	1927–28.
	4·82	4·94	4·82	4·76	4·70	4·65	4 82	4 70	4·65	4·54	4·60	4·44	4·70	1928–29.
	4·49	4·49	4·35	4·12	4·04	4·12	4·00	4·00	3·85	3·77	3·74	3·74	4·06	1929–30.
	3·48	3·33	3·28	3·05	3·12	3·10	2'94	2·90	2·70	2·00	2·70	2·51	2·98	1930–31.
	4·90	4·93	4·70	4·53	4·51	4 59	4·63	4·64	4·56	4·57	4·60	4·62	4·64	Average.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·20	2·20	2·30	2·40	2·40	2·40	2·32	1931–32.
	2·40	2·40	2·30	2·23	2·29	2·35	2 48	2 46	2·38	2·30	2·27	2·33	2·35	1932–33.
	2·40	2·40	2·40	2 31	2·28	2·29	2·30	2·24	2·20	2·19	2·23	2·29	2·30	1933–34.
	2·38	2·33	2·30	2·50	2·35	2·27	2·22	2·31	2·46	2·43	2·45	2·62	2·39	1934–35.
	2·78	3·14	2·90	2·80	2·77	2·79	2·73	2·70	2·68	2·67	2·66	2·68	2·78	1935–36.
	2·78	2·62	2·43	2·41	2·46	2·54	2·56	2·57	2·56	2·62	2·66	2·63	2·57	1936–37.
	2·62	2·60	2·48	2·11	2·38	2·34	2·27	2·28	2·32	2·31	2·34	2·36	2·40	1937–38
	2·37	2·28	2·15	2·16	2·20	2·40	2·57	2·48	2·48	2·50	2·45	2·40	2·37	1938–39.
	2·46	2·50	2·80	2·77	2·85	3·00	2·85	2·79	2·94	2·02	3·10	3·08	2·84	1939–40.
	2·95	2·66	2·49	2·49	2·57	2'59	2·56	2·55	2·51	2·54	2·56	2·58	2·59	1940–41.
	2·57	2·56	2·47	2·45	2·46	2·51	2·47	2 46	2·48	2·49	2·51	2 54	2 49	Average.
	2·77	2·98	3·02	2·98	2·94	3·01	2·53	2·98	3·03	3·11	3·06	3·29	3·00	1941–42.
	3·47	3·75	3·91	4·57	4·87	5·87	6·27	6·47	6 87	7·19	6 92	7·67	5·65	1942–43
	7·80	8·42	7·94	7·63	7·55	7·30	7·11	7 08	7·11	7·15	6·54	6 84	7·40	1943–44.
	6·77	6·75	6·63	6·65	6·42	6·31	6·33	6·13	6·57	6·91	[illegible]	6·82	[illegible]	1944–45.
	6·96	7·46	7·60	7·66	7·49	7·47	8·17	8 16	7·74	7·84	7 95	7·89	7 70	1945–46.
	7·89	7·89	7·37	7·87	7·87	7·94	7·85	7·83	7·83	7·81	7·97	7·97	7 88	1946–47
	7·97	7·97	7·07	8·09	8·09	7·97	7 09	9·49	9·79	10·55	13·82	15·64	9·59	1947–48
	17·12	16·23	15·70	16·86	19·01	20·91	9·38	9·30	9·30	9·12	9·15	9·30	13·43	1948–49.
	9·30	9·30	9·48	9·99	10·25	10·11	10·29	10·45	10·31	10·20	10·25	10·54	10·05	1949–50
	10·20	10·67	10 28	9·97	10·14	9·78	9·74	9·73	9·92	9·70	9·92	9·92	10·01	1950–51
	8·08	8·14	8·04	8·23	8·46	8·67	7·57	7·76	7·85	7·98	6·26	8·59	8·12	Average.
Rag	1·42	1·41	1·36	1·35	1·28	1·29	1·20	1·32	1·88	1·31	1·20	1·20	1·53	1874–75
	1·36	1·45	1·40	1·38	1·57	1·72	1·78	1·79	1·82	1·83	1·73	1·88	1 64	1875–76.
	1·86	2·06	3·23	2·74	3·45	4·65	4·70	4·26	4·12	3·70	4·08	4·40	3·60	1876–77.
	5·40	5·80	5·80	4·04	4·00	4·04	3·77	3·02	4·04	3·30	3·15	3·88	4·27	1877–78.
	3·88	3·64	2·51	2·23	2·31	2·27	2·37	2·22	2·14	1·94	1·94	2 03	2 46	1878–79.
	2·02	1·94	1·70	1·77	1·67	1·67	1·65	1·65	1·05	1·56	1·51	1 54	1·50	1879–80.
	1·58	1·58	1·55	1·46	1·39	1·37	1·29	1·32	1·31	1·28	1·23	1·23	1·38	1880–81.
	1·31	1·30	1·27	1·18	1·18	1·15	1·16	1·17	1·19	1·17	1·13	1·19	1·20	1881–82.
	1·21	1·21	1·24	1·20	1·22	1·20	1·10	1·19	1·21	1·21	1·23	1·25	1·21	1882–83.
	1·25	1·20	1·23	1·20	1·17	1·13	1·06	1·17	1·17	1·16	1·15	1·18	1·17	1883–84.
	1·20	1·20	1·21	1·22	1·19	1·26	1·36	1·42	1·44	1 43	1·45	1·40	1·32	1884–85.
	1·38	1·40	1·42	1·37	1·32	1·36	1·38	1.39	1·41	1·47	1·42	1·37	1·39	1885–86
	1·40	1·42	1·33	1·33	1·31	1·29	1·26	1·27	1.27	1·25	1·20	1·22	1·20	1886–87.
	1·23	1·24	1·22	1·18	1·16	1·17	1·15	1·15	1·18	1·16	1·17	1 20	1·18	1887–88.
	1·20	1·20	1·20	1·20	1·21	1·20	0·03	1·22	1·20	1·22	1·20	1·22	1·18	1888–89.
	1·28	1·28	1·24	1·22	1·24	1·44	1·34	1·32	1·36	1·38	1·38	1·42	1·33	1889–90.
	1·30	1·30	1·29	1 26	1 24	1·26	1·21	1·26	1·27	1·27	1·26	1·27	1·27	Average*.
	1·44	1·48	1·47	1·47	1·49	1·63	1·71	1·73	1·72	1·65	1·64	1·69	1·59	1890–91.
	1·94	2·07	2·31	2·12	2·31	3·05	3·03	3·08	2 98	2·82	2·63	2·61	2·58	1891–92.
	2·45	2·27	2·11	1·85	1·81	2·17	2·17	2·16	2·16	2·06	1·98	2·01	2 10	1892–93.
	2·00	1·94	1·98	1·99	1·97	1·95	1·96	1·96	1·94	1 81	1·68	1·67	1·90	1893–94.
	1·72	1·69	1·66	1·57	1·56	1·54	1·55	1 54	1·53	1·50	1·48	1·49	1·57	1894–95.
	1·53	1·53	1·53	1·47	1·45	1·45	1·16	1 40	1·47	1·47	1·40	1·48	1·18	1895–96.
	1·56	1·55	1·56	1·66	2·30	2·17	2·12	2·13	2·17	2·20	2·14	2·22	1·98	1896–97.
	2·50	2·53	2·45	2·06	2·19	2·47	2·58	2 60	2·56	2·43	2·37	2·33	2·43	1897–98.
	2·38	2·44	2·44	2·25	2·17	2·14	1 95	1·87	1·70	1·69	1·59	1·54	2·02	1898–99.
	1·64	1·80	1·85	1·96	2·06	2·63	2·90	2·82	2·84	2 80	2·70	2·82	2·40	1899–1900
	3.05	3·28	3·25	3·12	3·05	3·08	2·98	2 94	2·90	2·36	2·76	2·84	3·01	1900–01.
	2·38	2·11	2·11	2·01	2·09	2·27	2·27	2·26	2·23	2.17	2·08	2·10	2·15	Average

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

(Average monthly prices for the whole district)—*cont.*

Grain.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Year (July June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ragi—*cont.*	3·28	3·26	3·28	2·94	2·86	2·90	2·58	2·63	2·56	2·51	2·40	2·44	2·81	1901–02.
	2·65	2·34	2·13	1·97	1·85	1·81	1·84	1·92	1·98	1·96	1·89	1·89	2·02	1902–03.
	1·85	1·82	1·75	1·67	1·63	1·67	1·75	1·78	1·77	1·75	1·74	1·65	1·74	1903–04.
	1·57	1·56	1·58	1·73	1·89	2·34	2·15	2·21	2·34	2·29	2·27	2·30	2·02	1904–05.
	2·08	2·60	2·56	2·44	2·92	2·67	3·12	2·65	2·61	2·60	2·58	2·56	2·69	1905–06.
	3·28	3·20	3·12	2·04	3·01	3·03	3·03	3·96	2·96	2·96	3·01	3·03	3·04	1906–07.
	2·82	2·92	3·08	3·03	3·01	3·05	3·12	3·15	3·20	3·15	3·15	3·20	3·07	1907–08.
	3·33	3·28	3·23	3·25	3·33	3·54	3·60	3·60	3·46	3·45	3·45	3·39	3·41	1908–09.
	3·42	3·39	3·31	3·17	3·12	3·10	2·58	3·31	3·25	3·23	3·25	3·15	3·19	1909–10.
	3·10	3·05	3·03	2·94	2·86	2·84	2·82	2·86	2·90	2·92	2·84	2·70	2·91	1910–11.
	2·68	2·74	2·71	2·81	2·65	2·70	2·66	2·71	2·71	2,69	2·66	2·63	2·69	Average.
	2·60	2·60	2·68	2·84	2·88	2·96	3·01	3·05	3·10	3·10	3·12	3·15	2·92	1911–12.
	3·28	3·33	3·39	3·28	3·20	3·23	3·20	3·17	3·20	3·12	3·08	3·08	3·21	1912–13.
	3·15	3·17	3·25	3·23	3·20	3·28	3·36	3·36	3·33	3·33	3·31	3·31	3·27	1913–14.
	3·33	3·39	3·33	3·31	3·15	3·10	3·01	3·01	2·96	2·86	2·80	2·78	3·09	1914–15.
	2·86	2·80	2·74	2·70	2·68	2·60	2·61	2·63	2·76	2·80	2·80	2·84	2·74	1915–16.
	2·98	2·96	2·90	2·84	2·82	2·86	2·88	2·88	2·90	2·92	2·94	2·92	2·90	1916–17.
	3·05	3·08	3·03	2·88	2·86	2·84	2·88	2·94	2·94	2·94	2·96	3·05	2·95	1917–18.
	3·15	3·20	3·60	3·67	4·88	4·82	5·63	6·66	6·90	5·88	6·35	6·78	5·13	1918–19.
	7·41	7·27	6·90	6·35	6·06	6·25	6·90	7·41	7·14	6·78	6·56	6·45	6·79	1919–20.
	6·78	6·66	6·56	6·06	5·71	5·63	5·48	5·33	5·26	4·94	4·82	4·65	6·66	1920–21.
	3·86	3·85	3·84	3·72	3·74	3·76	3·90	4·04	4·05	3·87	3·87	3·90	3·87	Average.
	4·70	4·82	4·88	4·88	4·94	5·06	5·13	5·33	5·26	5·13	5·26	5·06	5·04	1921–22.
	5·06	5·26	5·13	5·06	5·00	4·94	4·88	4·94	4·88	4·60	4·44	4·40	4·88	1922–23.
	4·49	4·54	4·65	4·54	4·60	4·76	5·00	5·13	5·13	5·06	5·06	5·06	4·84	1923–24.
	5·19	5·33	5·55	5·26	5·13	5·13	5·13	5·06	5·00	4·94	4·82	4·88	5·12	1924–25.
	4·94	4·91	4·88	4·76	4·70	4·82	4·70	4·54	4·60	4·49	4·40	4·35	4·68	1925–26.
	4·44	4·49	4·49	4·35	4·40	4·49	4·76	4·82	4·82	4·76	4·76	4·82	4·62	1926–27.
	4·82	4·88	4·88	4·76	4·82	4·82	4·88	4·82	4·76	4·76	4·70	4·70	4·80	1927–28.
	4·76	4·76	4·82	4·88	4·76	4·82	4·76	4·70	4·65	4·65	4·54	4·44	4·71	1928–29.
	4·35	4·35	4·26	4·17	4·04	3·96	3·96	3·92	3·74	3·48	3·28	3·20	3·89	1929–30.
	3·36	3·10	3·15	3·03	2·98	2·98	2·84	2·63	2·53	2·42	2·29	2·27	2·80	1930–31.
	4·61	4·65	4·67	4·57	4·54	4·58	4·60	4·59	4·54	4·43	4·36	4·32	4·54	Average.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·30	2·40	2·60	2·70	2·50	2·50	2·50	1931–32.
	2·50	2·00	2·60	2·61	2·57	2·38	2·44	2·50	2·47	2·27	2·18	2·30	2·45	1932–33.
	2·40	2·40	2·40	2·31	2·35	2·38	2·32	2·28	2·25	2·16	2'14	2·18	2·30	1933–34.
	2·21	2·28	2·38	2·63	2·52	2·48	2·45	2·50	2·61	2·54	2·55	2·73	2·49	1934–35.
	2·62	2·04	2·83	2·75	2·77	2·80	2·78	2·76	2·72	2·68	2·65	2·60	2·77	1935–36.
	2·68	2·68	2·60	2·49	2·53	2·51	2·52	2·57	2·55	2·49	2·45	2·43	2·54	1936–37.
	2·49	2·49	2·44	2·42	2·39	2'37	2·33	2·36	2·35	2·32	2·29	2·28	2·38	1937–38.
	2·25	2·24	2·13	2·12	2·19	2·46	2'59	2·56	2·52	2·45	2·48	2·44	2·37	1938–39.
	2·55	2·77	2·95	2·96	3·04	3·20	3·21	3·24	3·15	2·91	2·98	2·94	2·99	1939–40.
	2·96	2·92	2·66	2·72	2·75	2·70	2·64	2·64	2·66	2·59	2·53	2·56	2·69	1940–41.
	2·54	2'59	2'55	2·56	2'57	2'59	2'56	2'58	2·53	2·51	2·48	2·51	2·55	Average.
	2·81	2·99	3·05	2·88	2·93	3·07	2·94	2·99	3·04	2·98	3·04	3·36	3·01	1941–42.
	3·52	3·75	4·03	4·57	5·20	6·28	6·75	6·77	7·32	7·86	7·88	8·02	5·90	1942–43.
	8·48	9·11	9·10	8·29	8·42	8·23	7·79	7·45	7·40	7·16	6·75	6·64	7·90	1943–44.
	6·65	6·73	6·86	6·57	6·70	6·83	7·02	7·11	7·31	8·11	7·79	7·75	7·12	1944–45.
	8·00	8·44	8·56	8·58	8·59	9·08	9·25	9·90	9·38	9·23	9·22	9·09	8·95	1945–46.
	8·85	8·85	9·01	8·93	8·93	9·07	8·70	8·74	9·08	9·58	9·91	9·29	9·08	1946–47.
	9·83	9·13	9·41	9·39	9·50	9·14	10·10	11·43	11·67	12·08	13·18	14·92	10·82	1947–48.
	18·34	17·60	17·61	17·81	19·78	21·87	9·47	9·47	9·47	9·27	9·23	9·56	14·12	1948–49.
	9·81	10·12	9·94	10·19	10·18	10·29	10·45	10·52	10·47	10·34	10·25	10·25	10·23	1949–50.
	10·09	10·43	10·36	10·19	10·18	10·11	9·91	10·06	11·23	13·04	16·99	16·70	11·61	1950–51.
	8·54	8·72	8·79	8·78	9·04	9·46	8·84	9·45	8·64	8·97	9·42	9·56	8·88	Average.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

(Average annual prices at each station in the district).

Grain.	Chandragiri.	Tirupati.	Kalahasti.	Madarpauk.	Narayanavanam (Puttur).	Tiruttani.	Walajahpet.	Arcot.	Wandiwash.	Polur.	Vellore.	Gudiyattam.	Chittoor.	Punganur.	Palamaner.	Venkatagirikota.	Kangundi.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Rice, second sort.	2·33	2·30	2·38	2·67	2·41	2·41	2·29	2·26	1·87	1·96	2·16	2·35	2·26	1·90	2·15	2·30	1·98	1874–75.
	2·47	2·88	2·34	2·61	2·38	2·53	2·67	2·42	2·27	2·26	2·40	2·72	2·74	2·56	2·65	3·15	2·80	1875–76.
	4·40	4·21	4·04	3·88	4·12	4·04	4·30	4·04	3·92	4·12	4·00	4·76	4·65	4·70	4·54	5·26	4·70	1876–77.
	5·19	4·76	4·94	5·13	4·76	5·00	4·49	4·40	4·70	4·40	4·65	4·82	5·13	5·48	5·55	6·45	5·55	1877–78.
	3·60	3·51	3·85	4·54	3·51	3·81	3·42	3·39	3·39	3·25	3·36	3·92	3·67	3·33	3·67	4·30	3·77	1878–79.
	2·67	2·58	2·68	3·03	3·61	2·88	2·88	2·65	2·61	2·61	2·65	2·82	2·76	2·70	2·90	3·23	3·12	1879–80.
	2·42	2·61	2·23	2·51	2·56	2·65	2·51	2·26	2·12	2·09	2·34	2·38	2·42	2·67	2·84	3·05	2·11	1880–81.
	2·16	2·05	2·08	2·33	2·47	2·31	2·05	2·08	1·90	1·77	2·16	2·16	2·23	2·24	2·56	2·98	2·07	1881–82.
	2·34	2·25	1·99	2·31	2·45	2·44	2·30	2·47	2·11	2·00	2·22	2·26	2·38	2·55	2·65	2·88	1·98	1882–83.
	2·34	2·31	1·90	2·42	2·35	2·50	2·29	2·47	2·01	1·94	2·14	2·60	2·20	2·40	2·53	2·72	2·15	1883–84.
	2·51	2·29	2·19	2·34	2·38	2·63	2·58	2·70	2·20	2·26	2·45	3·25	2·58	2·65	2·76	2·86	2·80	1884–85.
	2·51	2·48	2·45	2·42	2·47	2·67	2·58	2·76	2·27	2·27	2·47	3·28	2·76	2·74	3·10	3·39	3·20	1885–86.
	2·26	2·38	2·17	2·30	2·51	2·44	2·23	2·42	1·94	2·06	2·17	2·33	2·65	2·35	2·78	2·96	2·88	1886–87.
	2·37	2·41	2·35	2·27	2·47	2·48	2·27	2·23	2·06	2·00	2·21	2·38	2·67	2·17	2·50	2·65	2·51	1887–88.
	2·34	2·84	2·42	2·42	2·53	2·61	2·50	2·33	2·19	2·15	2·40	2·31	2·84	2·27	2·51	2·70	2·55	1888–89.
	2·74	3·12	2·70	2·98	2·90	3·12	3·12	2·86	2·78	2·61	2·80	2·72	3·23	2·68	2·80	2·94	2·70	1889–90.
	3·15	3·45	3·57	3·57	3·60	3·54	3·42	3·33	3·12	2·88	3·10	3·01	3·60	3·25	3·57	3·74	3·42	1890–91.
	2·47	2·56	2·88	2·54	2·61	2·67	2·58	2·57	2·26	2·19	2·41	2·63	2·72	2·55	2·78	2·98	2·63	Average.*
	4·08	3·88	4·08	4·26	4·17	4·08	4·04	3·92	3·67	3·39	3·85	3·70	4·08	4·40	4·49	5·00	4·35	1891–92.
	3·81	3·88	3·54	4·44	3·88	3·96	3·92	3·48	3·31	3·10	3·60	3·42	3·70	3·60	3·60	4·08	3·88	1892–93.
	3·39	3·39	3·45	..	3·51	3·57	3·39	3·01	2·98	2·86	3·31	2·98	3·64	3·25	3·54	3·57	3·20	1893–94.
	2·88	3·31	2·67	..	3·08	3·12	2·90	2·92	2·58	2·65	2·86	2·84	3·42	3·10	3·45	3·57	3·33	1894–95.
	3·15	3·31	2·78	..	3·10	3·08	2·90	2·96	2·51	2·56	2·78	2·92	3·33	3·28	3·45	4·04	3·00	1895–96.
	3·39	3·96	3·33	..	3·45	3·45	3·31	3·39	2·88	2·82	3·23	3·31	3·45	4·00	3·81	4·26	3·64	1896–97.
	4·04	4·30	4·40	..	3·96	3·67	4·12	4·08	3·64	3·48	3·92	4·00	3·85	4·60	4·08	5·13	4·17	1897–98.
	3·08	3·33	3·12	..	3·15	3·10	3·39	3·42	2·84	2·68	3·17	2·96	2·80	3·28	2·92	..	3·02	1898–99.
	3·08	3·17	3·03	..	3·20	3·12	3·36	3·33	2·88	2·86	3·33	3·20	3·25	3·51	3·39	..	3·74	1899–1900
	4·35	3·96	3·96	..	4·30	4·49	4·40	4·04	3·81	3·54	4·17	3·77	3·96	4·26	4·21	..	4·40	1900–01.
	3·58	3·65	3·44	4·35	3·58	3·56	3·57	3·46	3·11	2·99	3·42	3·31	3·55	3·78	3·69	4·24	3·82	Average.

Grain.	Tiruppattur.	Gudiyatham.	Vellore.	Wallajah.	Arkonam.	Cheyyar.	Wandiwash.	Polur.	Tiruvannamalai.	Arni.	Kangundi.	Ambur.	Vaniyambadi.	Chengam.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Rice, second sort—*cont.*	..	4·60	4·40	4·40	4·04	..	3·42	3·88	3·88	..	4·08	..	..	..	1901–02.
	..	4·04	3·60	3·74	3·23	..	2·76	3·23	3·23	..	3·25	..	..	..	1902–03.
	..	4·08	3·45	3·45	3·23	3·60	2·55	3·23	3·03	..	3·12	..	..	..	1903–04.
	..	3·08	3·33	3·12	3·45	3·23	3·17	3·23	..	3·74	2·98	..	..	..	1904–05.
	..	3·45	3·88	4·21	4·04	..	3·70	3·23	..	4·04	4·40	..	..	..	1905–06.
	4·44	4·35	4·40	4·21	4·40	4·21	4·17	3·74	4·60	4·82	4·82	..	..	..	1906–07.
	5·13	4·40	5·13	4·82	5·13	4·60	4·49	4·40	4·82	4·82	5·13	..	..	..	1907–08.
	5·06	5·40	5·40	5·71	5·71	5·13	4·76	4·82	4·40	5·40	5·71	..	..	..	1908–09.
	4·17	4·70	4·60	4·82	4·60	4·04	4·08	3·88	4·21	4·21	4·60	..	..	..	1909–10.
	4·26	4·04	4·21	4·21	4·82	4·21	3·74	3·45	4·21	3·88	3·74	..	..	..	1910–11.
	4·61	4·21	4·24	4·27	4·27	4·15	3·88	3·71	4 05	4·42	4·18	..	..	..	Average.
	4·70	4·40	4·82	4·26	4·70	4·35	4·04	4·12	4·54	4·54	4·70	4·30	4·49	..	1911–12.
	5·71	5·06	5·71	5·48	4·80	5·40	4·76	4·76	5·33	5·55	5·19	5·26	5·80	..	1912–13.
	5·63	5·06	5·71	5·55	5·88	5·48	4·65	5·00	5·33	5·40	5·26	5·19	5·71	..	1913–14.
	5·55	4·76	4·94	5·06	5·00	4·44	3·85	4·21	4·49	5·33	5·48	4·82	5·40	..	1914–15.
	4·54	4·70	4·54	4·70	4·88	4·60	4·04	4·35	4·70	4·49	4·88	4·70	4·70	..	1915–16.
	5·40	4·76	4·76	5·19	5·06	5·00	4·26	4·35	4·70	4·82	4·54	4·44	5·48	..	1916–17.
	4·82	4·60	5·40	4·82	4·54	4·44	4·44	4·88	5·06	4·65	4·40	5·26	4·76	..	1917–18.
	8·00	7·41	7·54	7·41	7·41	6·90	6·56	6·66	7·41	7·54	7·41	6·90	8·16	..	1918–19.
	9·30	8·89	9·52	9·30	8·51	8·16	8·00	7·69	8·89	8·89	8·70	8·70	10·00	..	1919–20.
	8·51	7·41	7·54	7·54	7·69	6·66	6·15	6·56	6·78	6·66	8·00	6·90	8·89	..	1920–21.
	·22	5·71	6·05	5·93	5·95	5·54	5·08	5·26	5·72	5·79	5.86	5·65	6·34	..	Average.
	7·14	7·27	7·69	7·69	7·14	6·78	6·25	6·25	7·02	7·02	..	7·14	7·27		1921–22
	7·02	7·02	7·14	7·02	7·14	6·78	6·15	7·02	7·02	6·66	..	7·02	7·54	..	1922–23
	7·27	6·90	7·27	7·14	7·14	6·56	5·97	6·56	6·90	6·25	..	7·02	6·90	..	1923–24
	8·16	7·69	8·70	8·00	8·70	7·41	7·14	6·66	7·84	7·14	..	7·69	7·27	.	1924–25
	7·84	7·02	7·54	7·41	7·41	6·35	5·38	6·15	7·02	6·25	..	6·66	7·14	..	1925–26
	7·14	7·27	7·41	7·02	7·69	6·66	6·25	6·35	7·54	6·56	..	6·66	7·14	..	1926–27
	8·00	7·69	7·27	6·78	7·84	7·27	6·66	6·78	8·00	6·78	..	7·14	8·00	..	1927–28
	7·69	7·41	6·78	6·25	7·41	6·25	5·63	6·15	7·41	5·80	..	6·56	7·54	5·40	1928–29
	6·90	5·97	5·97	5·40	6·45	6·00	4·70	5·55	5·48	5·06	..	5·68	6·56	5·26	1929–30
	4·65	4·40	4·00	4·00	5·19	3·74	3·60	3·74	3·81	3·77	..	4·26	4·60	3·96	1930–31
	7·16	6·86	6·98	6·57	7·21	6·28	5·82	6·12	6·80	6·18	..	6·58	7·00	4·87	Average

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

(Prices of food-grains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas)—*cont.*

Average annual prices at each station in the district—*cont.*

Grain.	Tirupattur.	Gudiyattam.	Walajah.	Arkonam.	Cheyyar.	Wandiwash.	Tiruvannamalai.	Chengam.	Polur.	Vellore.	Arni.	Ambur.	Vaniyambadi.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Rice, second sort—*cont.*	3·80	3·50	3·40	3·50	3·10	3·00	3·40	3·40	3·00	3·40	3·30	3·05	3·70	1931–32
	3·60	3·50	3·60	3·50	3·00	2·90	3·00	3·40	2·90	3·80	3·20	3·50	3·60	1932–33
	3·18	3·26	3·31	3·45	3·16	3·12	2·98	3·28	2·87	3·87	3·14	3·43	3·28	1933–34
	4·13	3·68	3·66	3·58	3·41	3·52	3·57	3·65	3·38	4·18	3·46	3·96	2·82	1934–35
	4·14	3·80	3·45	3·43	3·32	3·38	3·62	3·69	3·47	4·01	3·31	3·98	4·08	1935–36
	3·89	3·94	3·58	3·63	3·31	3·44	3·30	3·61	3·10	4·18	3·28	3·81	3·70	1936–37
	4·02	3·78	3·45	3·62	3·67	3·42	3·09	3·51	3·29	4·05	3·45	3·74	3·55	1937–38
	3·86	3·32	3·39	3·64	3·12	3·70	3·34	3·70	3·25	4·33	3·32	3·43	3·67	1938–39
	4·32	4·39	4·01	4·24	4·05	4·11	3·88	3·88	3·81	4·67	3·95	4·03	4·10	1939–40
	4·11	4·11	4·02	4·76	3·97	4·06	3·83	3·90	3·76	5·72	4·00	4·03	4·09	1940–41
	3·90	3·78	3·50	3·75	3·42	3·47	3·47	3·63	3·20	4·22	3·44	3·70	3·76	Average.
	4·36	5·24	4·98	5·31	4·51	4·94	4·61	4·82	4·69	5·96	4·72	5·07	5·08	1941–42.
	8·20	8·11	8·31	9·44	7·76	7·86	7·33	7·68	7·36	7·86	8·28	8·69	8·38	1942–43.
	8·68	8·74	7·56	8·17	6·46	6·49	7·62	7·68	6·82	7·68	7·74	7·93	7·77	1943–44.
	8·94	9·49	8·74	8·14	6·96	7·57	8·39	7·47	7·06	8·51	8·63	9·05	9·73	1944–45.
	10·88	10·97	10·38	10·21	9·52	9·88	10·00	10·62	9·83	10·70	9·36	10·92	10·60	1945–46.
	10·38	10·88	10·58	11·39	10·17	9·94	10·31	11·38	9·88	10·90	9·83	10·78	10·71	1946–47.
	13·84	13·55	15·63	17·38	14·32	13·34	15·39	15·48	13·19	15·70	14·52	18·61	15·52	1947–48.
	21·29	24·05	22·48	23·72	22·68	22·35	23·67	23·77	19·77	22·03	23·45	21·80	22·14	1948–49.
	14·84	16·20	16·49	15·88	15·43	16·96	16·00	16·43	15·09	14·98	15·68	16·59	16·59	1949–50.
	15·25	16·32	16·17	15·45	16·89	17·73	16·70	19·91	14·82	16·83	15·56	15·22	..	1950–51.
	[illegible]	12·36	13·08	12·51	11·47	11·71	12·00	12·52	10·91	12·12	11·78	12·47	11·84	Average.

Grain.	Chandragiri.	Tirupati.	Kalahasti.	Madarpauk.	Narayanavanam (Puttur.)	Tiruttani.	Walajahpet.	Arcot.	Wandiwash.	Polur.	Vellore.	Gudiyattam.	Chittoor.	Punganur.	Palmaner.	Venkatagirikota.	Kangundi.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cholam	1·44	1·72	..	..	1·14	1·61	..	1·50	..	1·51	1·40	1·45	1·56	2·22	..	1·83	..	1874–75
	1·58	1·20	..	..	1·46	1·55	..	1·63	..	1·78	1·54	1·69	1·58	2·02	2·05	2·27	1·97	1875–76
	3·39	3·15	..	..	3·05	2·67	2·26	3·15	..	3·64	3·03	3·42	3·36	3·74	3·46	3·81	3·31	1876–77
	4·70	4·21	5·38	.	3·92	4·00	[illegible]	3·67	5·55	4·21	4·00	4·30	4·49	6·06	4·35	6·66	4·65	1877–78
	[illegible]	3·01	3·57		2·65	3·23	[illegible]	2·42	.	2·35	2·35	2·61	2·76	4·21	2·92	2·90	1·96	1878–79
	[illegible]	2·04	1·72	..	1·81		.	1·81	.	1·80	1·79	1·75	1·84	.	.	.	2·20	1879–80
	[illegible]	1·05	.	.	1·53	[illegible]		1·68	.	1·48	1·40	1·36	1·60	.	1·67	..	1·40	1880–81
	1·66	1·70	..	..	1·34	.	..	1·41	..	1·13	1·16	1·19	1·25	..	1·20	..	1·13	1881–82
	1·47	1·29	..	..	1·20	..	..	1·51	..	1·25	1·20	1·21	1·29	..	1·43	..	0·88	1882–83
	1·30	.	..	.	1·11		1·42	1·34	..	1·11	1·10	1·31	1·16		1·10	..	.	1883–84
	1·38	1·29	.		1·15	.	1·70	1·55	.	1·34	1·51	1·83	1·56	..	..	..	..	1884–85
	1·47	.		..	1·27	..	1·83	1·62	..	1·51	1·50	1·06	1·59	.	2·00	2·80	..	1885–86
	1·47	..	.	..	1·23		1·51	1·36	..	1·72	1·14	1·27	1·20	.	1·76	1·75	..	1886–87
	1·29	2·07	..	..	1·23	..	1·56	1·43	..	1·22	1·19	1·40	..	..	1·51	1·79	..	1887–88
	..	..	..	..	1·33	..	1·74	1·54	..	1·32	1·45	1·53	.	1·39	1·48	..	..	1888–89
	1·10	..	2·19	..	1·21	1·30	1·99	1·72	..	1·50	1·38	1·44	1·63	..	..	..	..	1889–90
	..	1·91	2·03	..	1·57	..	..	1·69	..	1·86	1·70	1·72	1·72	..	..	..	..	1890–91
	1·44	1·65	2·11	..	1·26	1·30	1·59	1·52	..	1·40	1·33	1·49	1·43	1·39	1·50	2·11	1·01	Average.*
	3·01	2·65	2·74	2·98	2·86	2·90	..	2·76	2·84	2·72	2·53	2·53	2·78	..	3·01	..	..	1891–92
	2·25	2·48	..	..	2·53	2·80	..	2·50	2·61	2·50	2·42	2·21	2·38	..	2·26	..	..	1892–93
	2·35	2·16	.		1·97	2·44	.	2·42	2·56	2·47	2·13	1·99	2·29	..	..	..	..	1893–94
	..	1·94	..	..	1·55	2·25	.	1·91	2·07	2·02	1·73	1·75	3·20	..	1·81	..	..	1894–95
	1·20	.	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	1·65	1·65	1·65	..	..	..		1895–96
	2·21	..		..		..	..	..	..	.	2·21	2·26	2·37	.	..	..	..	1896–97
	[illegible]	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	2·84	2·82	1·82	.	..	..	..	1897–98
	2·41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·13	2·08	2·20	..	..	..	..	1898–99
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	1899–1900
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.		..	.	..	..	..	..	..	1900–01
	.87	2·81	2·74	2·98	2·23	2·30	–	2·40	2·52	2·93	2·21	2·16	2·34	..	2·36	..	..	Average.

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of food grains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

Average annual prices at each station in the district—*cont.*

Grain.	Tirupattur.	Gudiyattam.	Vellore.	Wallajah.	Arkonam	Cheyyar.	Wandiwash.	Polur.	Tiruvannamalai.	Arni.	Kangundi.	Year (July to June)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cholam—*cont.*	..	2·84	3·01	..	..	..	..	..	2·84	..	..	1901-02
	..	2·50	2·13	..	..	..	..	..	1·79	..	..	1902-03
	..	1·82	1·92	..	..	2·26	..	..	1·65	..	..	1903-04
	..	1·90	1·92	..	..	2·37	..	..	..	..	..	1904-05
	..	2·48	2·48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1905-06
	..	3·10	2·84	..	..	2·92	..	..	3·28		..	1906-07
	..	3·23	3·01	..	..	3·08	..	..	3·01	..	..	1907-08
	..	3·42	3·17	..	..	3·51	..	..	3·64	..	..	1908-09
	..	3·42	3·12	..	..	3·64	..	..	3·17	..	..	1909-10
	..	3·12	2·92	..	..	3·51	..	..	3·64	..	..	1910-11
	..	2·78	2·65	..	..	3·04	..	..	2·88	..	..	Average.

Grain.	Tirupattur.	Gudiyattam.	Walajah.	Arkonam.	Cheyyar.	Wandiwash.	Tiruvannamalai.	Chengam.	Polur.	Vellore.	Arni.	Ambur.	Vaniyambadi.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cholam—*cont.*	..	3·06	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·34	..	3·14	..	3·02	1941-42.
	..	6·08	7·61	.	..	..	6·62	..	.	..	5·68	..	6·34	1942-43.
	..	8·59	..	..	..	..	7·38	..	..	7·63	8·21	..	7·79	1943-44.
	5·85	6·49	..	..	..	..	..	7·97	..	..	6·78	..	7·17	1944-45.
	..	8·54	5·25	..	9·19	.	..	.	..	..	6·56	..	6·56	1945-46.
	..	11·15	..	..	..	7·64	6·90	7·43	8·90	9·79	..	..	..	1946-47.
	9·98	11·51	..	..	..	7·64	14·54	7·67	8·90	..	11·06	..	13·54	1947-48.
	11·96	16·13	10·49	10·73	9·89	.	14·30	14·26	12·72	18·57	18·61	..	17·57	1948-49.
	8·78	..	10·21	11·00	11·41	.	10·27	10·21	8·97	10·55	9·11	..	..	1949-50.
	10·48	10·00	11·71	10·76	12·89	18·00	9·19	11·15	8·97	10·00	13·63	10·76	..	1950-51.
	9·41	9·08	9·05	10·83	10·85	11.09	9·88	9·78	8·68	11·31	9·20	10·76	8·36	Average.

Grain	Chandragiri.	Tirupati.	Kalahasti.	Madarpauk.	Narayanavanam. (Puttur).	Tiruttani	Walajahpet.	Arcot.	Wandiwash.	Polur.	Vellore.	Gudiyattam.	Chittoor.	Punganur.	Palmaner.	Venkatagirikota.	Kangundi.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cumbu	1·54	1·48	1·27	.	1·58	1·58	..	1·63	..	1·47	1·20	1·34	1·38	1·03	1·22	1·10	0 98	1874-75
	1·84	1·38	..	..	1·67	1·81	..	1·76	..	1·66	1·60	1·69	1·57	1·59	1·64	1·78	1·49	1875-76
	3·64	3·15	..	.	3·54	2·94	3·36	3·23	..	3·17	3·01	3·36	3·33	3·67	3·54	3·92	3·45	1876-77
	4·88	4·44	4·49	..	4·30	3·88	4·70	3·67	..	4·30	4·00	4·12	4·40	4·60	4·54	5·13	4 40	1877-78
	2·61	2·65	2·76	..	2·65	2·25	2·23	2·29	..	2·25	2·21	2·38	2·31	2·30	2·37	2·67	2·17	1878-79
	2·14	1·91	1·75	..	1·90	1·89		1·87	..	1·69	1·65	1·65	1·56	1·68	1·41	1·82	1·79	1879-80
	2·02	1·42	1·39	..	1·59	1·49	1·63	1·72	.	1·43	1·37	1·35	1·29	1·38	1·36	1·42	1·06	1880-81
	1·72	1·20	..	..	1·40	..	..	1·48	..	1·15	1·18	1·24	1·14	1·14	1·23	1·34	1·08	1881-82
	1·54	1·37	..	.	1·39	..	1·65	1·57	..	1·27	1·17	1·27	1·15	1·27	1·22	1·50	0·91	1882-83
	1·44	1·43	..	..	1·31	..	1·48	1·38	..	1·16	1·11	1·40	1·11	1·08	1·06	1·27	0·88	1883-84
	1·51	1·43	1·47	..	1·52	.	1·86	1·77		1·37	1·25	1·72	1·25	1·12	1·24	1·44	1·21	1884-85
	1·51	..	1·23	..	1·54	..	1·86	1·78	..	1·36	1·29	1·75	1·27	1·31	1·43	1·61	1·33	1885-86
	1·47	..	1·17	..	1·47	..	1·66	1·54	..	1·34	1·19	1·26	1·22	1·02	1·22	1·50	1·21	1886-87
	1·20	..	1·25	..	1·44	..	1·66	1·51	..	1·27	1·11	1·16	1·11	0·83	1·03	1·32	0·86	1887-88
	..	..	1·25	..	1·53	..	1·67	1·67	..	1·36	1·20	1·17	1·17	0·88	1·07	1·21	1·07	1888-89
	1·64	1·51	1·45	..	1·61	1·44	1·67	1·87	..	1·49	1·30	1·29	1·27	0·99	1·14	1·19	1·08	1889-90
	..	2·26	2·31	..	1·98	..	..	1·94	..	1·70	1·54	1·52	1·57	1·27	2·48	1·27	1·36	1890-91
	1·50	1·53	1·45	..	1·52	1·44	1·69	1·65	..	1·36	1·23	1·38	1·28	1·09	1·31	1·37	1·10	Average.*
	3·42	3·10	3·15	..	3·28	3·39	.	3·17	3·28	2·03	2·41	2·42	2·48	2·29	2·47	2·56	2·25	1891-92
	2·45	2·53	2·48	1·75	2·50	3·05	.	2·04	3·64	2·25	2·01	2·05	2·08	1·72	1·90	2·00	1·82	1892-93
	2·67	2·45	2·27	..	2·30	2·08	..	2·34	2·86	2·06	1·85	1·80	1·87	1·56	1·83	2·00	1·58	1893-94
	..	2·14	1·60	..	1·75	1·91	.	2·01	2·34	1·75	1·61	1·54	1·54	1·30	1·55	1·67	1·38	1894-95
	2·40	1·76	1·49	..	1·67	1·67	..	1·72	.	1·59	1·50	1·48	1·48	1·22	1·50	1·49	1·37	1895-96
	..	2·50	..	..	2·34	2·48	..	2·23	..	2·02	1·06	1·94	1·90	1·82	2·08	1·88	1·71	1896-97
	2·76	2·84	..	..	2·70	2·08	..	2·96	..	2·56	2·45	2·37	2·53	2·23	2·45	2·17	2·07	1897-98
	2·08	2·40	..	..	2·35	2·15	.	2·55	..	2·15	1·91	1·86	1·83	1·77	1·88	1·85	1·72	1898-99
	..	2·22	..	..	2·63	..	..	2·68	..	2·41	2·38	2·35	2·19	2·17	2·41	2·26	2·21	1899-1900
	3·25	3·28	..	..	3·03	3·15		3·48	..	2·08	2·94	2·82	2·90	3·28	3·25	3·39	2·98	1900-01
	2·80	2·52	2·20	1·75	2·46	2·51	..	2·61	3·03	2·24	2·10	2·06	2·08	1·94	2·13	2·13	·91	Average

*For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of food grains in rupees per standard maund of 3200 tolas.

(Average annual prices at each station in the district)—*cont.*

Grain. (1)	Tirupattur. (2)	Gudiyattam. (3)	Vellore. (4)	Wallajah. (5)	Arkonam. (6)	Cheyyar. (7)	Wandiwash. (8)	Polur. (9)	Tiruvannamalai. (10)	Arni. (11)	Kan[illegible]ndi. (12)	Ambur. (13)	Vaniyambadi. (14)	Chengam. (15)	Year (July to June). (16)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cumbu—*cont.*	..	..	..	2·96	..	..	2·33	3·08	2·63	..	2·42	..	..	..	1901–02
	..	..	..	2·31	..	..	1·83	2·21	1·80	..	1·49	..	..	..	1902–03
	..	..	.	4·21	..	1·96	1·60	1·81	1·66	..	1·19	..	..	..	1903–04
	..	..	..	..	..	2·08	1·91	2·35	..	2·40	1·53	..	..	..	1904–05
	..	.	..	..	..	3·01	2·51	2·78	..	2·78	2·35	..	..	..	1905–06
	3·03	..	..	3·81	..	.	2·90	3·08	2·84	3·08	2·70	..	..	..	1906–07
	3·51	..	..	4·08	..	2·92	2·94	3·01	3·31	3·17	3·01	..	..	..	1907–08
	4·08	..	..	..	..	3·39	3·10	3·39	3·39	3·48	3·60	..	..	..	1908–09
	3·51	..	..	..	..	3·17	3·88	3·60	3·17	3·28	3·01	..	..	..	1909–10
	2·19	..	..	3·03	..	2·58	2·05	3·01	3·17	2·92	2·51	..	..	..	1910–11
	3·26	..	..	**3·40**	..	**2·78**	**2·47**	**2·83**	**2·75**	**3·02**	**2·38**	..	..	..	**Average.**
	2·74	3·33	3·23	3·25	.	3·25	..	2·88	3·01	2·86	2·74	2·84	2·86	..	1911–12
	3·70	3·96	3·60	4·08	..	3·45	..	3·88	3·51	3·85	3·05	3·39	4·04	..	1912–13
	3·42	3·81	3·30	4·26	..	4·08	..	3·92	3·70	3·92	3·28	3·33	3·48	..	1913–14
	3·25	3·33	3·06	4·08	.	3·70	..	3·28	2·84	2·96	3·17	3·36	3·51	..	1914–15
	3·53	3·36	2·80	3·60	3·33	.	3·17	3·10	2·63	2·84	2·42	2·84	3·42	..	1915–16
	2·82	3·51	3·23	..	..	..	..	3·48	3·39	3·45	2·51	2·50	2·88	..	1916–17
	3·36	3·45	2·88	3·03	3·12	2·63	3·17	3·33	·33	2·49	2·67	2·98	3·01	..	1917–18
	4·12	5·33	5·33	5·88	..	..	..	5·26	4·88	5·13	4·88	4·70	5·26	..	1918–19
	6·45	6·66	6·45	..	..	7·14	..	6·78	6·35	6·25	5·55	5·88	7·02	..	1919–20
	5·00	5·80	5·48	5·71	..	..	..	5·68	5·26	5·71	6·66	5·26	6·66	..	1920–21
	3·75	**4·25**	**3·94**	**4·24**	**3·23**	**4·13**	**3·17**	**4·15**	**3·89**	**3·95**	**3·69**	**3·71**	**4·11**	..	**Average.**
	4·40	5·00	4·82	5·33	..	..	4·82	4·88	4·88	5·13	..	5·71	..	..	1921–22
	4·49	5·26	4·94	5·13	..	..	5·60	4·88	4·04	5·06	..	4·49	..	..	1922–23
	5·33	5·40	5·10	5·33	..	..	6·15	6·06	5·06	5·40	..	5·13	..	..	1923–24
	4·17	5·19	5·63	6·15	..	..	6·56	5·80	6·15	5·55	..	4·76	5·40	..	1924–25
	3·92	4·76	5·06	5·26	..	..	5·48	5·19	5·88	4·65	..	4·40	4·44	..	1925–26
	4·60	4·82	4·54	4·76	5·33	4·82	5·88	4·78	5·55	4·70	..	4·49	4·49	..	1926–27
	4·49	5·13	4·83	4·17	..	..	5·55	4·70	5·33	4·70	..	4·54	4·44	..	1927–28
	4·00	5·19	4·96	5·06	..	5·80	5·53	4·94	4·88	4·54	..	4·40	4·44	3·81	1928–29
	3·54	4·83	4·21	4·40	..	4·05	..	4·04	3·54	3·83	..	4·12	4·08	3·67	1929–30
	2·80	3·67	2·86	3·28	..	3·77	3·30	2·84	2·24	2·88	..	2·80	2·01	2·48	1930–31
	4·17	**4·93**	**4·68**	**4·89**	**5·33**	**4·76**	**5·38**	**4·31**	**4·91**	**4·53**	..	**4·48**	**4·27**	**3·32**	**Average.**

(1)	Tirupattur. (2)	Gudiyattam. (3)	Wallajah. (4)	Arkonam. (5)	Cheyyar. (6)	Wandiwash. (7)	Thiruvannamalai. (8)	Chengam. (9)	Polur. (10)	Vellore. (11)	Arni. (12)	Ambur. (13)	Vaniyambadi. (14)	Year (July to June.) (15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cumbu—*cont.*	2·10	2·50	3·00	2·70	4·70	2·90	2·10	2·10	2·30	2·60	2·50	2·00	2·00	1931–32
	2·30	2·40	..	.	2·70	..	2·20	2·30	2·40	2·50	2·70	2·00	2·00	1932–33
	1·98	2·42	..	..	2·31	..	2·28	2·19	2·14	2·53	2·58	2·28	2·14	1933–34
	2·46	2·64	..	..	2·35	.	2·17	2·26	2·11	2·52	2·48	2·46	2·42	1934–35
	2·77	2·67	..	..	2·56		2·75	2·49	2·76	3·13	3·09	2·85	2·73	1935–36
	2·26	2·69	..	.	2·46	.	2·41	2·39	2·53	2·96	2·70	2·58	2·67	1936–37
	2·42	2·53	..		2·46		2·00	2·26	2·54	2·61	2·51	2·53	2·10	1937–38
	2·31	2·57	..	.	2·25	..	2·30	2·28	2·34	2·48	2·27	2·63	2·24	1938–39
	2·57	2·96	..	..	3·22	2·92	2·87	2·73	2·92	2·75	2·97	2·71	2·60	1939–40
	2·30	2·77	..	..	3·12	..	2·46	2·49	2·40	2·58	2·83	2·56	2·35	1940–41
	2·36	**2·52**	**3·0**	**2·70**	**2·81**	**2·91**	**2·36**	**2·34**	**2·45**	**2·87**	**2·69**	**2·48**	**2·33**	**Average.**
	2·88	3·12	..	..	3·40	..	2·94	2·91	3·16	2·97	3·18	2·77	2·68	1941–42.
	5·25	5·35	5·24	..	5·73	..	5·46	3·46	5·28	5·89	5·71	6·00	5·32	1942–43.
	6·71	7·71	6·34	8·68	8·42	..	6·86	6·77	7·47	7·77	8·53	7·63	6·85	1943–44.
	5·90	6·51	..	..	6·57	..	7·09	6·78	6·66	6·27	6·08	6·68	6·37	1944–45.
	7·52	7·07	7·52	..	6·68	..	7·50	7·60	8·79	8·06	..	8·25	6·55	1945–46.
	..	7·03	..	.		..	7·50	7·82	8·90	8·06	..	..	..	1946–47.
	9·84	7·03	10·70	.	..	..	12·41	7·93	10·10	14·55	11·41	..	10·44	1947–48
	12·06	20·04	8·68	..	.	.	14·24	17·38	13·62	20·27	10·09	15·37	14·11	1948–49
	9·49	..	10·10	10·86	11·17	..	10·27	10·28	9·26	11·01	9·58	9·56	..	1949–50
	9·40	..	..	10·86	10·02	..	10·58	..	9·01	13·20	11·45	10·93	..	1950–51
	7·69	**7·98**	**7·60**	**9·47**	**7·43**	..	**8·49**	**7·88**	**8·23**	**9·81**	**9·45**	**8·40**	**7·48**	**Average.**

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of food grains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

Average annual prices at each station in the district—*cont.*

Grain.	Chandragiri.	Tirupathi.	Kalahasti.	Madarpauk.	Narayanavaram (Puthur).	Tiruttani.	Wallajapet.	Arcot.	Wandiwash.	Polur.	Vellore.	Gudiatham.	Chittoor.	Punganur.	Palmaner.	Venkatagirikota.	Kangundi.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ragi	1·44	1·31	1·49	1·48	1·43	1·42	1·50	1·50	1·59	1·45	1·45	1·53	1·59	..	..	1·03	1·07	1874-75
	1·57	1·46	1·47	1·57	1·49	1·60	1·55	1·66	1·78	1·73	1·75	1·96	1·82	..	1·83	2·06	1·69	1875-76
	3·12	2·90	3·28	2·34	3·01	2·84	3·33	3·10	2·80	3·05	3·20	3·77	3·64	4·00	3·74	4·30	3·45	1876-77
	4·40	3·77	3·74	3·70	3·51	3·85	4·00	3·85	3·85	4·35	4·04	4·49	4·88	4·21	4·65	4·04	3·92	1877-78
	2·34	2·84	2·51	2·74	2·30	2·25	2·33	2·34	2·33	2·13	2·33	2·47	2·40	2·47	2·78	2·65	2·12	1878-79
	1·69	1·53	1·54	1·77	1·70	1·78	1·85	1·79	1·68	1·76	1·77	1·87	1·78	..	2·11	2·17	1·33	1879-80
	1·23	1·19	1·23	1·32	1·70	1·11	1·53	1·51	1·45	1·53	1·47	1·53	1·43	..	1·73	..	1·09	1880-81
	1·05	1·05	1·04	1·33	1·19	1·15	1·27	1·32	1·30	1·22	1·27	1·37	1·29	..	1·27	.	1·07	1881-82
	1·06	1·11	1·05	1·25	1·13	1·16	1·37	1·36	1·30	1·33	1·32	1·35	1·36	..	1·30	0·89	1·39	1882-83
	1·07	1·12	1·09	1·29	1·17	1·14	1·34	1·31	1·27	1·20	1·19	1·45	1·26	.	1·22	..	0·93	1883-84
	1·18	1·15	1·11	1·25	1·22	1·19	1·45	1·42	1·43	1·44	1·55	2·20	1·67	..	1·15	..	1·17	1884-85
	1·34	1·28	1·22	1·50	1·27	1·34	1·47	1·50	1·37	1·56	1·63	2·02	2·31	.	1·61	..	1·34	1885-86
	1·28	1·34	1·10	1·30	1·35	1·26	1·53	1·27	1·39	1·30	1·23	1·45	1·27	.		..	1·29	1886-87
	1·13	1·15	1·20	1·41	1·22	1·72	1·51	1·20	1·27	1·31	1·33	1·48	1·81	1·02	1·39		1·10	1887-88
	1·18	1·16	1·16	1·41	1·27	1·31	1·30	2·07	1·40	1·48	1·40	1·76	.	1·22	1·51	..	1·10	1888-89
	1·27	1·27	1·32	1·46	1·34	1·41	1·65	1·42	1·67	1·72	1·54	1·53	1·79	..	1·53	..	1·09	1889-90
	1·53	1·59	1·67	1·41	1·59	1·60	1·63	1·53	1·87	1·81	1·67	1·93	1·9[illegible]	.	..	..	[illegible]	1890-91
	1·20	1·22	1·29	1·80	1·26	1·26	[illegible]	1·40	1·44	1·34	1·45	1·67	1·58	2·12	1·41	..	[illegible]	Average.*
	2·58	3·37	2·55	2·82	2·53	2·65	2·58	2·53	2·70	2·68	3·08	3·05	3·33	..	[illegible]	..	2·53	1891-92
	2·29	2·05	2·09	2·42	2·21	2·23	2·47	2·15	2·27	2·23	2·07	2·33	2·80	.	2·14	..	1·99	1892-93
	2·00	1·82	1·90	.	1·85	2·12	2·33	1·95	2·08	2·18	2·31	2·61	.	2·42	..	..	1·68	1893-94
	1·60	1·47	1·47	..	1·45	1·51	1·62	1·71	1·85	1·88	1·94	1·90	1·95	..	..	..	1·50	1894-95
	1·40	1·34	1·34		1·44	1·40	1·73	1·61	1·32	1·00	1·32	1·77	1·82	..	..	..	1·27	1895-96
	1·67	1·50	1·78		1·94	1·93	2·19	2·00	2·08	2·00	2·27	2·31	2·39	2·78	..	..	1·91	1896-97
	2·65	2·40	2·41	..	2·34	2·30	2·67	2·45	2·78	2·65	2·56	2·72	3·09	2·76	..	..	2·11	1897-98
	1·95	1·55	2·00	..	1·83	1·60	2·29	2·03	2·27	2·16	2·45	2·05	[illegible]	[illegible]	.	.	[illegible]	1898-99
	2·17	2·07	2·02	..	2·16	2·16	2·50	2·47	2·45	2·33	2·78	2·72	2·07	1·99	.		[illegible]	1899-1900
	2·04	2·30	2·62	.	2·04	2·00	3·25	3·01	3·03	2·66	3·23	2·86	..	.	.	.	[illegible]	1900-01
	2·17	2·00	2·01	2·62	2·07	[illegible]	2·33	2·41	2·33	2·27	2·54	2·30	2·45	[illegible]	2·39	.	2·00	Average.

Grain	Tirupattur.	Gudiyattam.	Vellore.	Walajah.	Arkonam.	Cheyyar.	Wandiwash.	Polur.	Tiruvannamalai.	Arni.	Kangundi.	Ambur.	Vaniambadi.	Chengam.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ragi—*cont.*	.	3·33	..	3·01	2·70	..		3·01	..	..	2·28		..	..	1901-02
	.	2·55	..	2·26	2·25	..		1·97	.	..	1·42	.		.	1902-03
	.	1·04	..	2·16	2·00	1·07	.	1·81	..	..	1·12		..	..	1903-04
	..	1·73	..	2·12	2·25	2·42	.	2·42	..	..	1·43	.	..	..	1904-05
	..	2·32	.	2·02	2·84	..	..	2·67	..	..	2·42	..	..	.	1905-06
	2·96	2·94		3·30	3·39	3·05	..	3·05	..	..	2·67		..		1906-07
	3·08	2·92		3·30	3·39	3·12	..	3·60	..	..	2·80		..	.	1907-08
	3·54	3·31		3·33	3·30	3·07	..	3·81	..	..	3·54	..	..	..	1908-09
	3·28	3·36	.	3·30	3·39	3·81	..	3·12	..	..	2·80	..	..	.	1909-10
	2·92	3·03	..	3·01	3·39	3·67	..	2·42	..	..	1·75	..	..	.	1910-11
	3·16	2·74	..	2·90	2·90	3·10	..	2·79	..	..	2·22	..	..	..	Average.*
	2·86	2·98	2·74	3·15	3·05	2·98	2·94	3·10	2·94	2·98	2·74	2·78	2·72	.	1911-12
	3·23	3·12	3·17	3·45	3·45	3·31	3·39	3·31	3·05	3·61	2·92	3·03	3·17	.	1912-13
	3·17	3·31	3·12	2·42	3·36	3·30	3·57	3·39	3·17	3·48	3·03	3·01	3·23	..	1913-14
	3·17	3·03	2·90	3·36	3·17	3·12	3·08	2·98	2·60	3·28	3·17	3·08	3·12	.	1914-15
	2·56	2·76	2·36	3·01	3·20	2·96	2·88	2·80	2·58	2·90	2·47	2·53	2·48	.	1915-16
	3·88	2·84	2·67	3·12	3·25	3·03	3·17	3·15	3·03	3·08	2·48	2·00	2·70	.	1916-17
	2·82	2·90	3·17	3·03	3·01	2·84	3·15	3·20	3·10	2·41	2·92	2·96	3·05	..	1917-18
	5·13	4·82	4·70	4·88	4·44	4·70	4·49	4·70	4·65	4·94	4·65	4·60	4·89	.	1918-19
	6·66	6·90	6·45	7·14	7·27	6·78	6·66	6·78	6·66	6·66	6·56	6·66	6·90	..	1919-20
	5·19	5·26	5·33	5·71	6·56	5·63	5·71	5·71	5·40	5·33	6·25	4·94	5·63	..	1920-21
	3·77	3·79	3·58	4·03	4·06	3·87	3·91	3·91	3·72	3·86	23·7	3·62	3·79	..	Average.*
	4·94	5·13	5·06	5·13	6·35	5·26	5·26	5·55	5·06	5·00	..	4·44	4·70	.	1921-22
	4·65	4·66	4·40	5·00	6·25	5·00	5·00	5·13	4·94	4·88	.	4·49	4·88	..	1922-23
	4·94	4·65	4·54	5·06	5·48	4·82	4·76	5·19	4·88	4·82	..	4·49	4·82	..	1923-24
	5·19	5·00	4·88	5·33	5·40	5·19	5·26	5·40	5·33	5·06	..	4·65	5·13	.	1924-25
	4·76	4·40	4·30	4·75	5·26	4·76	4·76	4·70	5·06	4·60	.	4·54	4·70		1925-26
	4·70	4·30	4·40	4·65	4·88	4·70	4·94	4·65	5·13	4·49	..	4·40	4·70	..	1926-27
	4·94	4·60	4·40	4·88	5·48	4·94	5·00	4·70	5·00	4·70	..	4·44	4·54	..	1927-28
	4·60	4·60	4·30	4·82	5·33	4·76	4·65	4·82	4·94	4·60	..	4·65	4·49	4·17	1928-29
	4·30	4·82	3·45	4·08	4·60	3·88	3·77	3·74	3·60	3·70	..	3·60	4·04	3·45	1929-30
	3·92	4·40 2·76	2·51	2·86	3·45	2·94	3·01	2·61	2·44	2·86	..	2·53	2·76	2·34	1930-31
	5·39	4·43	4·32	4·66	5·25	4·63	4·64	4·65	4·64	4·47	..	4·32	4·48	3·32	Average.*

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of food grains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

Average annual prices at each station in the district—*cont.*

Grain.	Thiruppattur.	Gudiyattam.	Wallajah.	Arkonam.	Cheyyar.	Wandiwash.	Tiruvannamalai.	Chengam.	Polur.	Vellore.	Arni.	Ambur.	Vaniyambadi.	Year (July June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ragi,—cont.	2·10	2·30	2·60	2·40	2·40	2·60	2·30	2·20	2·40	2·20	2·50	2·40	2·40	1931–32
	2·30	2·40	2·70	2·50	2·60	2·60	2·40	2·40	2·40	2·40	2·00	2·60	2·20	1932–33
	2·01	2·24	2·55	2·60	2·43	2·46	2·23	2·19	2·22	2·32	2·49	3·15	2 97	1933–34
	2·89	2·59	2·54	2·39	2·44	2·42	2·30	2·25	2·35	2·40	2·58	2·50	2·70	1034–35
	2·99	2·72	2·72	2·55	2·74	2·86	2·76	2·63	2·81	2·76	2·88	2·80	2·77	1935–36
	2·86	2·55	2·47	2·27	2·41	2·51	2·37	2·56	2·46	2·58	2·60	2·72	2·56	1936–37
	2·69	2·53	2·37	2·37	2·39	2·48	2·19	2·29	2·24	2·35	2·42	2·42	2·51	1937–38
	2·54	2·27	2·26	2·25	2·41	2·51	2·27	2·37	2·32	2·31	2·40	2·23	2·46	1938–39
	2·86	2·93	3·04	3·17	3·17	3·28	3·05	3·84	2·92	2·79	3·13	2·82	2·77	1939–40
	2·77	2·76	2·70	2·90	2·70	2·69	2·62	2·54	2·60	2·60	2·92	2·47	2·72	1940–41
	2.60	2.53	2.60	2.54	2.57	2.64	2.44	2.41	2·48	2.48	2.65	2.52	2.51	Average.
	2·93	2·77	3·16	3·13	3·25	3·13	3·07	2·95	3·09	2·80	3·11	2·82	2·82	1941–42.
	5·95	5·13	6·16	6·49	6·19	5·78	6·08	6·03	6·21	5·88	5·90	5·93	5·80	1942–43.
	8·42	8·64	8·48	7·47	8·12	6·84	7·65	7·37	7·64	7·77	8·26	7·98	8·15	1943–44
	6·98	7·08	7·52	7·16	7·44	5·26	7·34	6·60	7·12	7·90	7·36	6·61	6·75	1944–45.
	8·14	9·54	..	7·61	9·92	9·30	8·46	8·07	9·64	8·50	9·24	9·06	6·93	1945–46.
	7·89	11·87	..	..	7·02	9·01	8·48	8·03	9·00	8·16	8·87	8·13	.	1946–47.
	9·71	12·36	14·33	..	9·83	13·52	10·15	8·34	10·78	13·30	12·63	12·87	11·93	1947–48.
	11·99	18.63	16·49	13·54	21·07	20·62	14·35	17·80	14·50	20·74	19·19	18·05	16·49	1948–49.
	9·40	..	10·39	10 69	10·22	10·14	10·39	10·64	9·47	10·62	9·72	10·41	..	1949–50.
	9·49	..	10·13	10·57	9·05	21·41	10·59	19·42	9·47	10·62	18·15	10·58	..	1950–51.
	9·10	9·50	9·85	8·28	9·20	10·45	8·66	9·62	8·69	9·63	10·24	9·30	8·41	Average.

APPENDIX XI.

Relief granted during periods of famine.

Month and year.	*Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1876–78.* On works.	Gratuity.	Total.	*Total percentage of population in 1871.*	*Average price in rupees per standard maund.* Ragi.	Rice (second sort).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
December 1876	22,095	..	22,095	1·10	4·65	5·55
January 1877	25,988	..	25,988	1·29	4·70	5·40
February "	21,120	523	21,643	1·07	4·26	5·00
March "	16,738	1,815	18,553	0·92	4·12	4·88
April "	34,411	3,960	38,371	1·90	3·70	4·60
May "	42,106	12,866	54,972	2·73	4·08	4·00
June "	54,893	24,999	79,892	3·96	4·40	5·40
July "	51,054	51,378	102,432	5·08	5·40	6·35
August "	63,030	99,271	162,301	8·05	5·80	6·15
September "	74,424	130,500	204,924	10·17	5·80	6·90
October "	64,806	140,731	205,537	10·20	4·04	5·00
November "	33,844	78,557	112,401	5·58	4·00	4·76
December "	30,927	38,772	69,699	3·46	4·04	4·49
January 1878	35,142	28,427	63,569	3·15	3·77	4·70
February "	30,122	26,884	57,006	2·83	3·92	4·70
March "	27,567	25,327	52,894	2·63	4·04	4·70
April "	18,936	23,276	42,212	2·09	3·39	4·44
May "	23,433	18,414	41,847	2·08	3·15	4·40
June "	23,630	17,052	40,682	2·02	3·88	4·94
July "	22,969	18,944	41,913	2·08	3·88	5·06
August "	21,179	17,407	39,586	1·92	3·64	4·76
September "	18,001	12,608	30,509	1·51	2·51	4·49
Average over 22 months ..	34,383	35,073	69,456	3.45	4.14	5 03

APPENDIX XI—*cont.*

Relief granted during periods of famine—*cont.*

	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1891–92.			Total percentage of population in 1891.*	Average price in rupees per standard maund.	
	On works.	Gratuity.	Total.		Ragi.	Rice (second sort).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
February 1891	155	..	155	0·03	1·73	3·46
March "	1,736	26	1,762	0·37	1·72	3·42
April "	3,312	760	4,072	0·85	1·65	3·42
May "	6,367	1,102	7,469	1·55	1·64	3·45
June "	7,208	1,355	8,563	1·78	1·69	3·51
July "	6,571	1,794	8,365	1·74	1·94	3·74
August "	8,499	2,994	11,493	2·39	2·07	3·92
September "	10,248	4,374	14,622	3·05	2·31	4·00
October "	10,408	3,339	13,747	2·86	2·12	3·88
November "	5,287	2,197	7,484	1·56	2·31	3·92
December "	2,856	1,455	4,311	0·90	3·05	4·30
January 1892	736	356	1,092	0·23	3·03	4·21
February "	87	..	87	0·02	3·08	4·28
March "	161	30	191	0·04	2·98	4·17
April "	690	60	750	0·16	2·82	4·16
May "	1,514	52	1,566	0·33	2·63	4·07
June " ..	1,798	45	1,843	0·38	2·61	4·12
July "	471	17	488	0·10	2·45	4·08
Average over 18 months ..	**3,784**	**1,108**	**4,892**	**1.02**	**2.32**	**3.89**

* Of the affected taluks and divisions only.

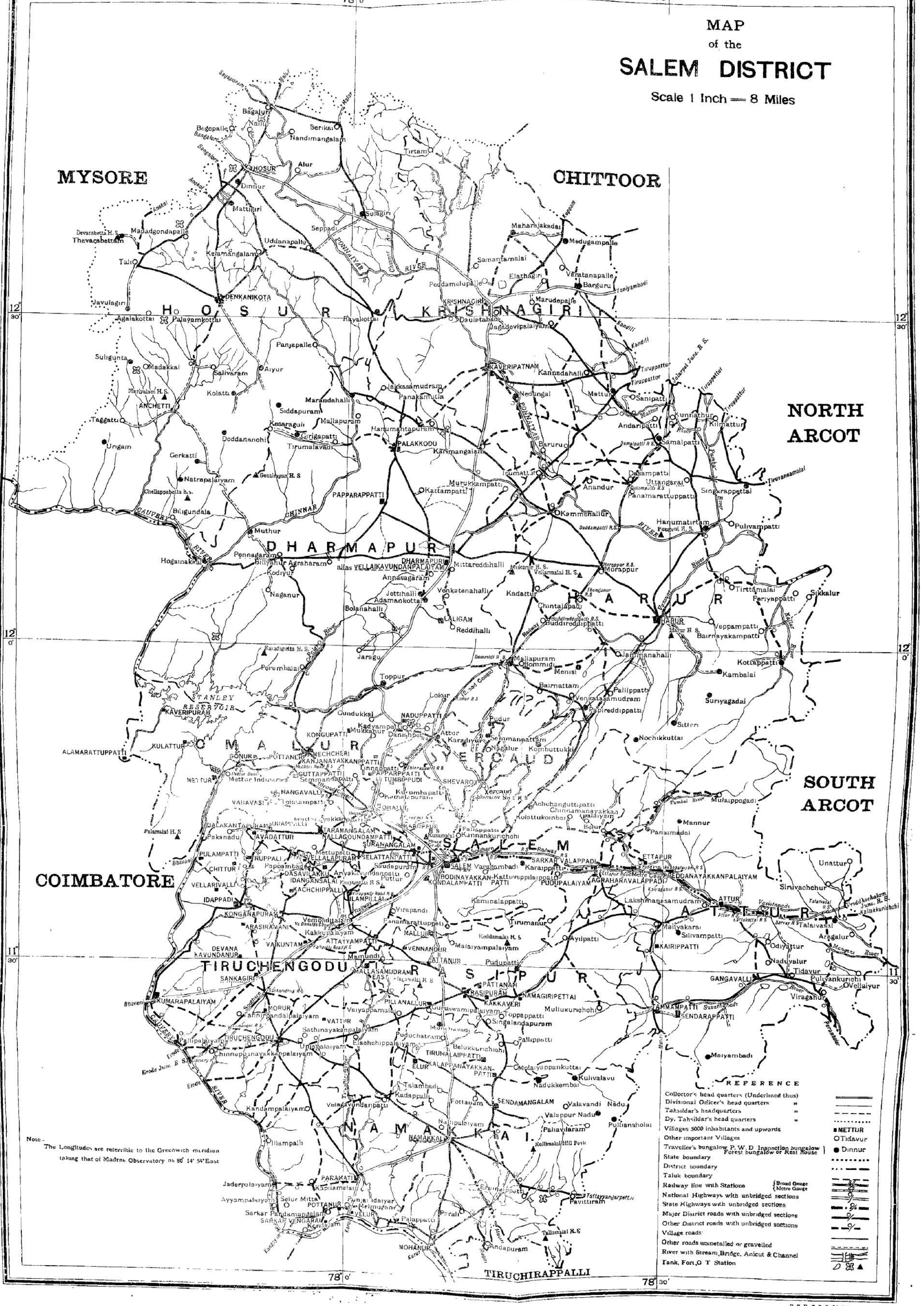
NOTE.—This statement relates to the old North Arcot district.

STATISTICAL ATLAS

FOR THE DECENNIUM ENDING FASLI 1360

(1950-51)

SALEM


MAP
of the
SALEM DISTRICT
Scale 1 Inch — 8 Miles
MYSORE
CHITTOOR
NORTH ARCOT
SOUTH ARCOT
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
HOSUR
KRISHNAGIRI
DHARMAPURI
HARUR
OMALUR
YERCAUD
SALEM
ATTUR
TIRUCHENGODU
RASIPUR
NAMAKKAL
REFERENCE
Collector's head quarters (Underlined thus)
Divisional Officer's head quarters
Tahsildar's headquarters
Dy. Tahsildar's head quarters
Villages 5000 inhabitants and upwards
Other important Villages
Traveller's bungalow P. W. D. Inspection bungalow Forest bungalow or Rest House
State boundary
District boundary
Taluk boundary
Railway line with Stations {Broad Gauge / Metre Gauge
National Highways with unbridged sections
State Highways with unbridged sections
Major District roads with unbridged sections
Other District roads with unbridged sections
Village roads
Other roads unmetalled or gravelled
River with Stream, Bridge, Anicut & Channel
Tank, Fort, G T Station
METTUR
Tidavur
Dinnur
Note - The Longitudes are referrible to the Greenwich meridian taking that of Madras Observatory as 80° 14' 54" East
E.Z.P.C.S.O. Mads

STATISTICAL ATLAS

SALEM

Boundary.—Salem district lies between 11° and 12° 55′ of the northern latitude and 77° 28′ and 78° 50′ of the eastern longtitude. The district has the Mysore State and Chittoor district on the North, North Arcot and South Arcot districts on the east, Tiruchirappalli district on the south and Coimbatore district and Mysore State on the west. The villages of Morasur, Madivalam, Eattakodi, Araleri, Rayasaudiram and Tholakanappalli originally attached to this district were transferred to Mysore State and Koladasanapuram village formerly of the Mysore State was absorbed in this district. For the purpose of Revenue administration the district has been divided into the following taluks :—

Name of the taluk.	*Area in square miles.*
Hosur	1,168
Dharmapuri	946
Harur	915
Omalur	557
Salem	377
Krishnagiri	688
Yercaud	148
Tiruchengode	603
Rasipuram	316
Namakkal	682
Attur	651
Total	7,051

During the decennium, the Yercaud sub-taluk was abolished with effect from 1st May 1951 and merged with Salem taluk.

2. *General Features.*—The district is elongated from the south to north. Hosur taluk is in the north west, with Krishnagiri taluk adjoining it to its East. Dharmapuri and Harur taluks lie to the south of these taluks, the former on the west and the latter on the east. To the south of these taluks from west to east lie Omalur, Salem, and Attur taluks. To the south of Salem taluk lies Rasipuram taluk. Namakkal taluk occupies the extreme southern part of the district.

The district may broadly be divided into three natural zones (i) the Balaghat plateau which is a continuation of the Mysore table land comprising the major portion of Hosur and part of Krishnagiri taluks, (ii) the Barmahal basin, intermediate between the table land and the plains comprising the other of Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks and the taluks of Dharmapuri, Harur and Yercaud and (iii) the Talaghat Plains comprising the rest of the district. The Table Land portion has an average elevation of 3,000 feet above sea level and dips to the south west. The second zone is of an average elevation of 1,300 feet above sea level. The elevation of the plains ranges from about 550 feet to 1,200 feet.

Hills.—The district is intersected by numerous hill ranges and valleys running parallel to one another. The plateau region, however, is somewhat monotonous, the only conspicuous heights being the Devarbatta Hill in the north western corner of the district with an elevation of 3,364 feet and the Hosur Hills 3,116 feet high to the north of Hosur taluk. The plateau breaks into the upper line of the Ghats to the south and east. The approach to the Ghats from the plateau is marked by a scattered chain of hill forts such as the Sulagiridurgam, the Anchetti Durgam, Muneswarakonda, the Nilgiris, the Hude Durgam, Ratnagiri, the Mallikarjunadurgam and the Kundakotakonda in the South of Hosur taluk. The upper line of the Ghats which fringes the Barmahal Zone on the north and west consists of the Melagiri hills comprising the Anchetti, the Nattarapalayam and Urgam valleys, the Manchimalai and the Bettamugalalam plateau in the southern and the south-eastern portion of the Hosur taluk, the Guttirayan Hill peak (4,578 feet) on the border of the Hosur and Dharmapuri taluks and the Uchikal and Erimalai hills in the western portion of the Dharma puri taluk.

Across the Morappur valley in Dharmapuri Taluk are the Pikkili hills with peaks over 3,000 feet the chief of which is the Tambirayan.

The Rayakotta group of hills lie on the southern border between **Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks,** and the south-western border of Krishnagiri taluk.

Another group of hills called Ankusagiri group consists of spurs of the Mysore plateau, southwards from the western borders of Krishnagiri taluk. They are the Kundanimalai, Ankusagiri drug and Balakonda drug on the western border of Krishnagiri taluk and the Malakonda, Geddikonda and Boggulukonda groups (2,500 feet) in the north of Krishnagiri taluk. Further east of this group lie the Maharajagadi hills (3,383 feet high) and the Madugampatti hill (below 2,100 feet high).

There are outliers of the Mysore plateau in the Eastern part of Krishnagiri taluk called the Ganganagiri or Periamalai, Tattakkal, Jagadevidurgam, Nagamalai, Pumalai and Mallapadi hill, all about 2,500 feet in height.

The lower ghats consist of various hills. To the west of Dharmapuri taluk and east of the Cauvery there is a lof y ridge, consisting of Biganurmalai, Kopumalai, Kadirappan malai and Sengalamalai peaks, all between 2,000 feet and 3,000 feet in height. Between this ridge and Cauvery there is a smaller ridge containing Karamalai and Karungal peaks about 1,500 feet high. East of these ridges across the Madalapalam river lies the perumbalai hill plateau with height ranging from 1,400 to 1,960 feet.

The Manukondamalai, the Ramasamimalai and the Gundakalmalai lie south of Thoppur river in Omalur taluk. North of the Thoppur river in Dharmapuri taluk is situated the Vattalamalai an abrupt narrow ridge 11 miles in length, culminating in the Mukkanur peak (4,201 feet) in the Eastern border of Dharmapuri taluk.

The Shevaroys covering about 100 square miles with a length of 17 miles and a width of 12 miles are situated in the Yercaud taluk. They touch a height of 4,000 to 4,800 feet with peaks rising over 5,000 feet. An out-lier of the Shevaroys is the Kavaramalai group in the south-western corner of Harur taluk which is an irregular group, nine miles long and three miles broad with half a dozen peaks exceeding 2,000 feet in height, the highest being Kavaramalai (2,994 feet). South west of the Shevaryoys is the Nagarmalai, in Salem taluk, a small group of hills with the highest point touching 2,030 feet.

East and north-east of the Shevaroys are the Tenandemalai Range consisting of the Tirthamalai in the North, the Chitterimalai in the centre and the Aranuttumalais in the south. The Tirthamalai rises upto 3,228 feet in height, but the other two barely rise above 2,500 feet.

The Kalrayan range of hills occupy the northern part of Attur taluk. The northern portion is called Chinna Kalroyans and the southern portion the Periya Kalroyans. The northern portion averages about 2,700 feet in height. The southern portion is of greater height with peaks rising over 4,000 feet. The Kalroyans extends into the South Arcot and North Arcot districts. Part of the Pachamalais is situated in the Southern portion of Attur taluk.

East of Rasipuram and Namakkal taluks are the Kollimalais parts of which extend upto the Tiruchirappalli district. The former have peaks upto 3,509 feet and the latter have peaks over 4,000 feet.

The Bodamalai is a lofty ridge running east and west nine miles south of Salem over a length of 12 miles. North of the Bodamalais are three sets of hills, the western most of which is called Jeruguthenmalai.

The Sithamalai is in the west of Omalur taluk, where the Mettur dam joins the Sithamalai and Palamalai.

The Kanjamalai is a rough ridge 4 1/2 miles long and two miles broad with the highest peak reaching 2,336 feet lying about five miles south-west of Salem. The Gudumalai about four miles long lies to the east of Salem rising to a height of 1,500 feet. There are also some other minor hillocks in the district.

River.—The chief rivers in the district are the Cauvery, the Vasisthanadi, the Swetanadi and the Ponniyar.

The Cauvery enters the district at the south-western corner of Hosur taluk. Flowing west to east along the southern boundary of the taluk, it takes a southerly course when it flows along the western boundary of Dharmapuri taluk. At the south-western corner of Dharmapuri taluk it turns east and enters into Omalur taluk and then flows south between the Palamalai and the Sithamalai where it is dammed to creat the biggest reservoir in the south known as the Mettur Reservoir. It then flows along the western boundary of Tiruchengode and Namakkal taluks and on the

south-western corner of the latter taluk it again takes an easterly direction and enters Tiruchirappalli district. The chief tributaries of the Cauvery are the Santhakumaranadi (Chinnar), the Thopur river, the Sarabanganadi and the Thirumanimuthar.

The Vasistanadi and the Swedanadi flow across Attur taluk into South Arcot district draining the country between the Kalrayan hills and the Pachamalais and Kollimalais. The Vasistanadi which is the northern of the two is also called Perar. It rises in the Aranuttumalai in Salem taluk. It receives the combined waters of the Kariyarkoil river and the Ammapalayam river. The river is also fed by the Mekapalli river and the Singapuram river.

The Swetanadi (white river) drains the entire Kollimalai and Pachamalai areas. The Vasishtanadi and Swetanadi unite together in South Arcot district and take the name of Vellar.

The Ponniyar rises near Nandidrug in Mysore State and flows in a south-easterly direction across, Hosur, Krishnagiri and Harur taluks. Its chief tributaries are the Markandanadhi, the Kambayanallur river, the Pambar and the Vaniyar.

Forests:—About a fifth of the area of the district is covered by forests, the total extent being 1,565,822 square miles. The taluk-wise distribution of forests is given below:—

Name of taluk.	*Area of Reserved Forests. Total square miles.*
Hosur	392·67
Krishnagiri	48·95
Dharmapuri	251·682
Harur	296·77
Omalur	118·09
Salem and Yercaud	168·58
Tiruchengode	12·90
Rasipuram	82·65
Namakkal	59·24
Attur	134·29
Total	1,565,822

The forests contain deciduous species with thorny undergrowth. Sandal and bamboos occur in abundance. The forests also contain good grazing grounds. Games such as Sambhur, spotted deer, panther, etc., are present in small numbers in the higher regions.

Growth of population.—Among the towns in this district Salem is the only town which has been treated as city at the 1951 Census. The total population of the district is 3,371,769 as per 1951 Census. The population has increased by 17·6 per cent when compared with that of 1941. The largest town in the district is Salem. The population of the towns in the Salem district as per 1951 Census is shown below:—

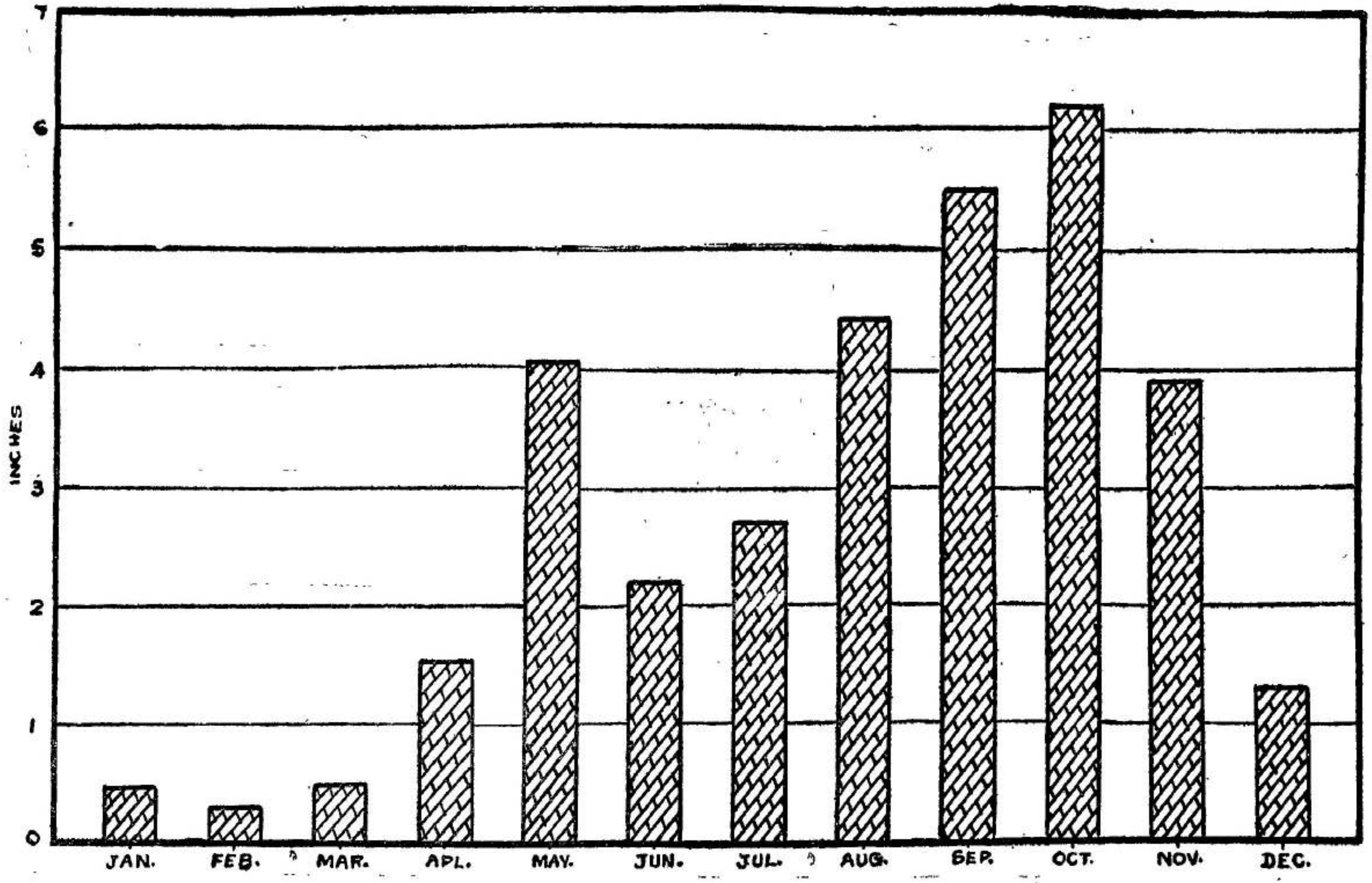
Name of town.	*Population.*
Salem	202,335
Mettur	27,002
Dharmapuri	24,094
Edappadi	23,437
Rasipuram	23,125
Attur	22,844
Krishnagiri	19,774
Tiruchengode	19,228
Namakkal	16,830
Sendamangalam	15,407
Mallasamudram	10,985
Komarapalayam	9,892
Taramangalam	9,251
Denkanikotta	8,913
Hosur	8,712
Jalakandapuram	8,491
Omalur	8,480
Kaveripattanam	8,153
Harur	6,366

During the decennium, the Rasipuram Panchayat Board was converted into a Municipality. The annual income of Salem and Rasipuram Municipalities [illegible] 31,78,274-0-0 and Rs. 1,91,388-11-11 respectively.

SALEM

AVERAGE MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL [1870 TO 1949]

[APPENDIX VIII]



3. *Climate.*—The hottest months of the year are April and May. The heat declines steadily from June on the out-break of the south-west monsoon on the west coast. But, owing to the stillness of the atmosphere in September and October, the temperature is oppressive. Most of the rainfall of both the monsoons occurs between August and October. Irregular showers occur in June and July and sometimes in May. The dryness of the atmosphere, the comparatively cool nights and the drop in temperature from June onwards render the climate of the district on the whole pleasant. Sheveroys in Yercaud taluk enjoy a very pleasant climate with a mild temperature all the year round and good rainfall. Yercaud is a hill station.

Public Health.—A statement showing the births and deaths and deaths due to variou causes for the decennium 1941–50 is furnished below :—

Year.	*Births.*	*Deaths.*	*Deaths due to*						
			Cholera	*Small-pox.*	*Plague.*	*Fevers.*	*Dysentry and diarrohea.*	*Respiratory diseases.*	*Child births (Females).*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1941 ..	102,365	54,724	1	24	91	16,070	3,219	3,733	720
1942 ..	98,204	49,199	1,053	78	107	13,684	2,369	3,416	615
1943 ..	92,444	62,591	4,988	453	258	16,537	3,226	4,017	625
1944 ..	70,550	57,281	1,079	1,190	163	17,673	2,594	3,685	638
1945 ..	79,280	56,971	151	1,028	188	17,035	2,746	3,836	655
1946 ..	77,805	40,048	1	226	93	10,518	2,256	3,604	510
1947 ..	85,268	51,400	236	139	147	14,401	2,896	3,596	719
1948 ..	82,147	44,510	1,071	122	101	11,948	2,005	3,012	514
1949 ..	90,036	42,254	1,511	69	29	10,536	1,563	2,849	486
1950 ..	82,259	47,370	1,297	797	..	11,933	3,308	3,011	468
Average.	**86,036**	**50,635**	**1,139**	**413**	**118**	**14,034**	**2,618**	**3,526**	**595**
Percentage to total deaths.			**2·2**	**0·8**	**0·2**	**27·7**	**5·2**	**7·0**	**1·2**

The district has recorded an average birth rate of 28·0 per mille during the decade as compared with 37·7 in the previous decade showing a fall of 9·7 per mille. The rate was less than the rate for the State by 4·8 per mille. The average death rate was 16·5 per mille as compared with 20·6 in the previous decade showing a decrease of 4·1 per mille. The rate was lower than the rate for the State by 5·4 per mille. The annual death rates showed a downward trend from 21·1 per mille in 1943 to 14·5 per mille in 1950 recording a decrease of 31·3 per cent.

The average mortality rate from cholera increas·d by 0.07 per mille to 0·40 and from child births by 5·75 per 1,000 births to 6·90, while the rate from small pox decreased by 0·03 per mille to 0·13, from plague by 0·02 per mille to 0·04, from fevers by 1·55 per mille to 4·69, from dysentry and diarrhoea by 0·35 per mille to 0·88 and from respiratory diseases by 0·20 per mille to 1·17 during this decade as compared with the previous decade. The average death rate due to fevers during this decade was slightly higher than the rate for the State, while the rates due to other causes were slightly lower.

4. *Rainfall.*—During the decennium, the average rainfall in the district was above the normal in dry weather period by 12·2 per cent, in hot weather period by 14·7 per cent, in South-West monsoon period by 2·8 per cent and in North-East monsoon period by 12·6 per cent. The average annual rainfall was above the normal by 8·6 per cent.

The average rainfall of the district for the 80 years ending with 1949 is 33·62 inches, but the rainfall varies considerably having been as low as 17·41 in 1876, 21·88 in 1891, 20·27 in 1923, and as high as 50 63 in 1903, 48·37 in 1916 and 46·86 in 1909. During the last 80 years period the rainfall was very scanty in 1881, 1891, 1899, 1904 and 1923. The distribution of the average rainfall during the several seasons of the year in different parts of the district for the 80 years ending with 1949 is shown in the following table :—

Section of the district.	*Taluk and Rainfall recording stations.*	*Dry weather (January to March).*	*Hot weather (April and May).*	*South-west monsoon (June to September).*	*North-east monsoon (October to December).*	*Annual total.*
		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Balaghat ..	Hosur taluk (Thalli, Denkancottah, Rayakotta and Hosur)	1·16	6·64	14 30	10 77	32 87
Barmahal ..	Krishnagiri taluk ..	1·14	5·68	15·77	10·26	32·85
	Dharmapuri taluk (Dharmapuri, Palacole and Pennagaram).	1·27	6·18	14·34	11·45	33·24
	Harur taluk (Uttangarai and Harur).	1·40	4·48	14·87	2·31	33·09

Section of the district.	Taluk and Rainfall recording stations.	Dry weather (January to March).	Hot weather (April and May).	South-west monsoon (June to September).	North-east monsoon (October to December).	Annual total.
		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Talaghat ..	Salem taluk (Salem and Valappadi).	1·36	5·89	16·57	11·62	35·44
	Omalur taluk	1·22	5·88	16·38	10·65	34·12
	Rasipuram taluk ..	0·84	5·69	16·04	10·64	33·21
	Attur taluk (Thammampatti and Attur).	1 93	5·37	13·40	14·98	35 68
Talaghat ..	Namakkal taluk (Namakkal, Paramathi and Sendamangalam).	1·00	5·87	11·84	10·83	29·54
	Thiruchengode taluk (Sankaridrug and Thiruchengode).	1·16	5·68	12·67	10·60	30·11
	Yercaud	2·47	9·19	32 55	19·56	63·76
	District average ..	1·27	5·79	15·01	11·55	33·62

In the month of May and at times even during the last week of April, thunder storms casual y occur giving a rainfall of more than five inches. This is a characteristic feature of this district especially to the North of Salem where these showers never fail. Hence the cultivation season also commences much earlier and dry crops are sown even in the month of May. This rain also helps in bringing down the oppressive heat experienced in April and May.

5. *Agricultural Practice.*—Though the methods of cultivation of the different types of lands, dry, garden or wet lands are almost the same as those practised in other parts of South India, yet the district can be divided into three regions similar to the geographical divisions as (i) Balaghat, (ii) Barmahal and (iii) Talaghat. The first tract comprising Hosur taluk and a portion of Krishnagiri has not advanced in Agriculture. The climate and other factors are also different and due to the altitude, it has similar Agricultural practices as the bordering State of Mysore. The ryots are not hard working and the cultivation done is not intensive. In the second tract comprising Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri and Harur taluks, the cultivation is more intensive. In the third tract comprising the rest of southern taluks of the district, viz. Salem, Omalur, Attur, Rasipuram, Namakkal and Tiruchengode taluks, the cultivation is most intensive in these areas. The land is not allowed to remain fallow even for a small period provided there are adequate irrigation facilities. Irrigation is mainly through wells and tanks except in an area of about 7,000 acres in Namakkal taluk which is irrigated by the river, Cauvery. In fasli 1360, the district ranked first in the yield of paddy per acre when compared with other districts in the State according to crop sampling surveys conducted by this department.

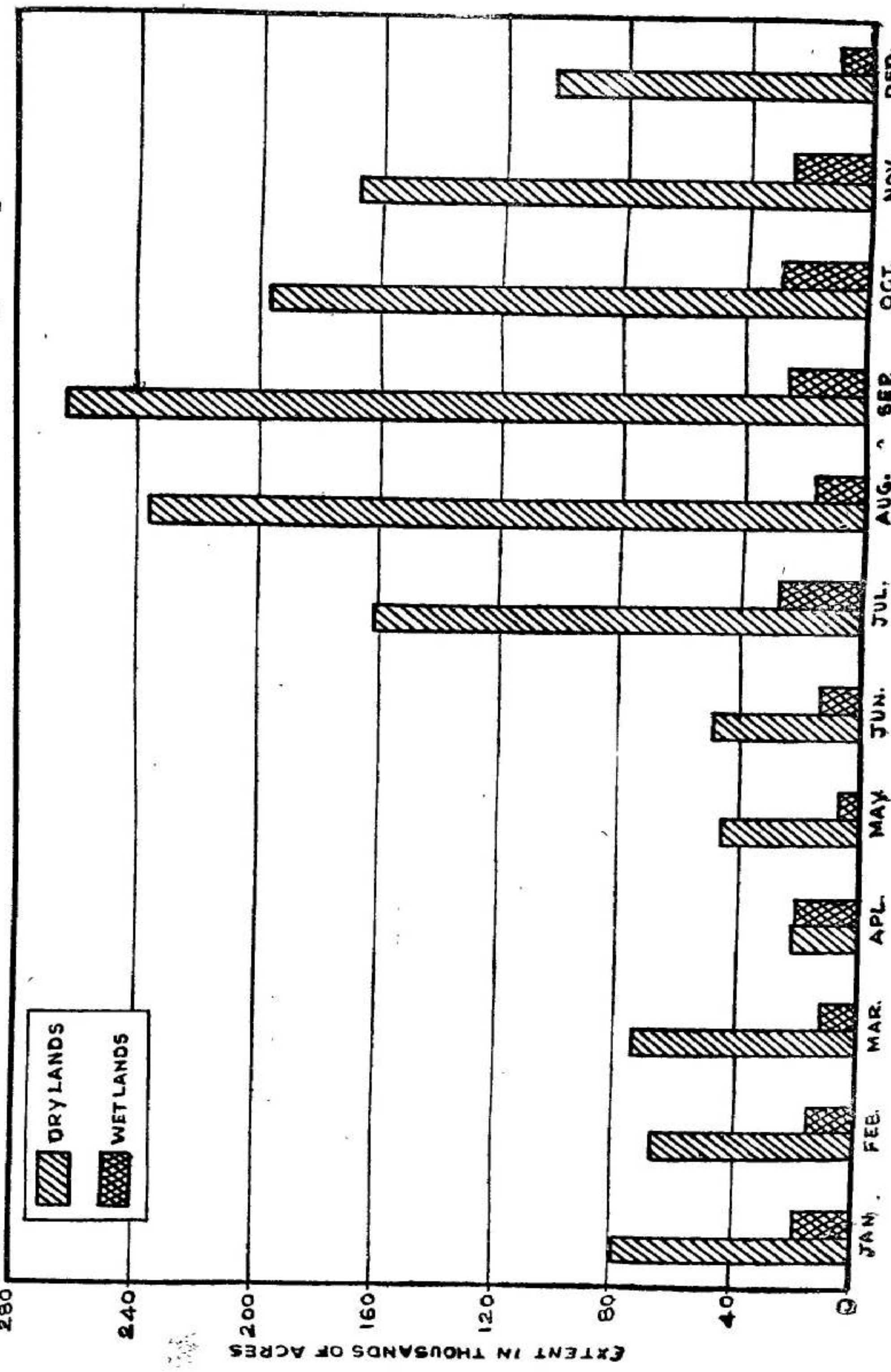
The sowings in dry lands are generally done in the months of April, May and June in the case of cumbu, groundnut, gingelly, redgram, castor, cholam, etc,, and in September and October for horsegram. In garden lands there is no specific season for sowing which is done in all months of the year depending upon the availability of water. Most of the available lands in the district are dry. In the dry lands, the crops are generally rainfed. As far as wet lands are concerned, they are irrigated by recognised sources of irrigation and these are generally supplemented by wells in the patta lands, especially in summer months and in the second crops season and also in cases where the supply of water in the irrigation sources becomes insufficient.

As a result of the repeated propaganda carried out by the Agricultural Department, the use of iron mould board ploughs for the first two ploughings have come to stay and there are many ryots who own iron ploughs, Manuring is done before sowing or transplantation as the case may be. There are more than 2 lakhs of acres under forests and green manure is taken from these forests. Apart from this, for manuring garden lands and for producing fibre for their use, ryots grow sunhemp in a small area in their holdings particularly in Salem, Rasipuram and Namakkal taluks. Dainchau is grown in Attur taluk. Apart from these a self sown crop of Kolinji is available in plenty in the months of June and July in dry lands in the taluks of Omalur and Tiruchengode in excess of the local requirements and is taken in lorry loads to the neighbouring district of Coimbatore. Farmyard manure, compost and groundnutcake are other organic manures applied in large quantities. In the case of ragi in parts of Attur, Omalur, Harur and Hosur taluks seedlings are raised in nursery and are planted in dry lands in July immediately after a heavy shower in lines formed, by working a country plough.

Irrigation in garden lands is mostly by means of tanks supplemented by wells or wells alone. This leads to the rise in the cost of cultivation making cultivation

SALEM

MONTHLY CULTIVATION FOR DRY AND WET LANDS IN FASLI 1360 [PARA 5]



at times uneconomical. Harvesting is done mainly with the aid of small sickles with serrated edges. Improved implements, like the Guntaka for harvesting groundnut are introduced by the Agricultural Department. The marketing of produce is mostly done through large shandies though for groundnut and cotton, the Co-operative Marketing Societies are helping the ryots in getting a better return for their produce.

The popular strains of crops grown in this district are as follows :—

Paddy—Co. 14, Co. 20; Co. 21; GEB. 24; Co. 25 and Co. 26 released from Coimbatore and ADT. 3, ADT. 11, ADT. 15, ADT. 18, and ADT. 19 from Aduthurai.

Ragi.—Co. 1 and Co. 3.

Cumbu.—Co. 1, Co. 2 and Co. 3.

Cholam.—Co. 2 and Co. 4.

Redgram.—SA. 1.

Groundnut.—TMV. 2 and TMV. 3.

Cotton.—Cambodia 2, Cambodia 3, Cambodia 4 and Madras Cambodia uganda 1.

Potatoes.—Great scot and Royal Kidney supplied from the Agricultural Research Station, Nanj nad.

Salem district is noted for its mangoes and the varieties largely grown are the "Nadusalai" 'Bangalora' and 'Neelam' in addition to small areas under other finer varieties. In Yercaud there are large Coffee estates. The Sheveroys are noted for oranges, pears and other hill fruits. Pepper is also grown in Yercaud, the total extent being 50 acres. The area under tapioca has increased so much that this district ranks second in the State in the cultivation of this crop, accounting for a flourishing 'sago' industry.

D.D.T. and B.H.C. Chemicals are being used to kill the crop pests like chillies thrips. These chemicals are being distributed to ryots through the Agricultural Department.

Statement showing the average monthly Cultivation in each taluk in hundreds of acres.

Month.	*Hosur.*		*Krishnagiri.*		*Dharmapuri.*		*Harur.*		*Omalur.*		*Tiruchengode.*	
	Dry.	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
January ..	..	7	..	68	1	6	32	..	31	3	46	3
February ..	..	40	..	52	1	4	..	..	9	1	19	5
March	..	20	2	10	..	2	42	10	1	1	2	1
April	..	..	7	..	..	26	..	..	2	..	..	..
May	11	..	38	..	24	35	16	..	88	8	198	21
June	54	..	3	..	67	47	90	10	59	6	24	22
July	294	15	122	11	60	5	275	20	72	6	68	8
August	464	52	24	11	110	6	370	32	229	4	299	20
September ..	141	30	92	4	498	28	360	72	362	12	155	14
October ..	36	..	82	18	269	28	350	70	247	17	108	14
November ..	37	..	128	..	139	4	35	15	237	7	103	10
December ..	13	..	42	3	51	2	42	..	56	1	59	49
Total ..	**1,050**	**164**	**540**	**177**	**1,220**	**193**	**1,612**	**229**	**1,393**	**66**	**1,081**	**167**

Month.	*Attur.*		*Namakkal.*		*Rasipuram.*		*Yercaud.*		*Salem.*		*The whole district.*	
	Dry.	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
January ..	8	1	32	50	8	3	188	..	445	50	791	191
February ..	5	1	..	10	5	4	194	..	432	45	665	162
March	20	14	110	10	19	8	194	..	350	45	740	121
April	..	..	205	177	5	2	..	..	2	..	221	205
May	..	..	48	3	12	3	..	..	20	4	455	74
June	16	13	33	13	55	9	..	..	90	20	491	140
July	31	21	280	157	100	13	141	..	175	25	1,618	281
August	67	21	290	2	131	8	175	..	200	16	2,359	172
September ..	128	11	219	53	61	5	184	..	425	30	2,625	259
October ..	178	68	95	10	89	28	184	..	324	36	1,962	289
November ..	226	45	15	123	68	11	185	..	505	44	1,678	259
December ..	43	4	..	..	28	9	186	..	515	44	1,035	112
Total ..	**722**	**199**	**1,327**	**608**	**581**	**108**	**1,631**	..	**3,483**	**359**	**14,640**	**2,265**

(Please *see* the chart at page 7).

Time-table of Agricultural Operations.

[NOTE:—The percentage shown against each crop or variety of it represents the proportion of the area of the crop sown or harvested in the month to the total area of the crop sown or harvested in the year in the taluk.]

Crop.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
ATTUR TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	0·5	1·4	10·2	..	..	0·9	2·7	4·1	9·8	29·3	[illegible]	4·2
Cholam	0·9	1·0	10·4	..	..	0·9	2·0	7·4	22·4	23·5	27·9	3·6
Cumbu ..	0·8	1·0	0·5	..	..	14·1	14·5	16·3	13·4	15·2	20·0	4·2
Ragi ..	0·6	1·1	5·1	..	..	8·9	11·3	17·4	37·8	12·7	4·6	1·1
Varagu ..	2·6	0·2	0·6	..	..	0·1	2·1	4·3	19·1	34·9	30·9	5·2
Samai ..	2·9	0·4	0·4	..	..	0·1	0·6	6·9	29·5	27·5	28·2	3·5
Korra ..	..	0·1	4·2	..	..	1·8	2·5	13·0	32·8	26·2	15·2	4·2
Horsegram	0·2	0·2	1·0	..	..	..	..	0·1	3·4	33·8	53·9	7·4
Gingelly	..	3·3	25·9	..	..	17·4	12·9	9·5	16·3	9·3	5·2	0·2
Castor ..	..	..	1·5	..	..	5·9	3·6	13·5	31·3	20·3	21·4	2·5
Groundnut	1·2	0·1	0·3	..	..	2·5	6·6	15·8	24·8	27·7	18·6	2·4
Tobacco	3·5	17·2	66·7	..	..	5·3	..	..	..	0·1	3·6	3·6
Cotton ..	4·6	0·3	0·5	..	..	0·7	2·3	1·0	10·1	23·6	52·9	4·0
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	39·2	36·9	4·2	0·4	1·4	10·2	..	..	0·9	6·8	..	..
Cholam	..	24·1	..	0·9	3·6	15·4	..	0·8	..	9·5	..	45·7
Cumbu ..	..	21·0	4·2	0·8	..	0·5	..	..	14·1	30·4	13·4	15·6
Ragi ..	12·7	5·7	0·6	1·1	5·1	..	..	..	8·9	11·3	17·0	37·6
Varagu ..	19·1	34·9	30·9	5·2	2·6	0·2	0·6	..	..	0·1	2·1	4·3
Samai ..	28·2	9·5	2·9	0·4	0·4	..	..	0·1	0·6	0·9	29·5	27·5
Korra ..	26·2	15·2	4·2	..	0·1	4·2	..	..	1·8	2·5	13·0	32·8
Horsegram	33·8	53·9	7·4	0·2	0·2	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	3·5
Gingelly	5·2	0·2	..	3·3	25·9	..	..	17·4	12·9	9·5	16·2	9·4
Castor ..	31·3	20·4	21·4	2·4	..	..	1·5	..	..	5·9	3·6	13·5
Groundnut	27·7	18·6	2·4	1·2	0·1	0·3	..	..	2·5	6·6	15·8	24·8
Tobacco	..	..	0·1	6·2	..	..	3·5	17·2	66·7	..	..	6·3
Cotton ..	10·1	23·6	52·9	4·0	4·6	0·3	0·5	..	..	0·7	2·3	1·0
OMALUR TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	0·2	6·0	0·4	..	0·3	7·6	3·6	3·6	11·5	45·4	16·2	5·2
Cholam	1·2	1·5	0·1	..	0·3	3·2	8·6	13·3	14·1	25·6	18·9	13·2
Ragi ..	4·0	9·9	2·0	..	..	0·6	4·5	14·8	28·0	18·9	11·3	6·0
Cumbu ..	..	13·6	..	0·1	4·4	9·1	9·2	14·3	12·2	13·6	11·0	12·5
Varagu ..	..	14·7	..	0·1	1·4	2·7	9·3	7·7	8·1	22·7	15·3	18·0
Samai ..	..	18·5	..	..	..	3·9	13·1	14·1	9·3	16·7	18·3	6·1
Thinai ..	..	..	..	..	0·1	3·5	54·7	14·8	13·4	11·4	2·1	..
Gingelly	..	7·7	..	0·5	4·7	21·1	17·0	11·7	3·6	12·2	10·8	10·7
Castor ..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	5·6	6·3	28·6	40·0	16·7	1·8
Groundnut	..	10·5	..	..	..	13·4	14·1	15·0	8·6	14·1	11·5	12·8
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·4	99·6	..
Sugarcane	0·3	10·5	..	1·8	33·3	2·6	17·6	2·9	3·2	3·9	2·9	21·0
Cotton ..	1·2	3·6	1·6	..	0·2	0·2	18·6	0·5	27·1	27·1	19·2	0·7
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	37·6	16·4	2·5	..	..	..	0·2	10·6	9·4	7·2	5·1	11·0
Cholam	4·9	17·6	1·3	..	..	..	5·7	7·5	7·7	10·3	13·5	31·5
Ragi ..	2·5	9·2	4·4	..	..	..	..	0·3	0·6	13·1	38·4	31·5
Cumbu ..	1·1	15·8	1·4	..	..	..	3·3	11·8	13·8	21·9	16·7	14·2
Varagu ..	4·8	22·6	0·4	..	..	..	..	11·9	19·5	11·2	11·5	18·1
Samai ..	0·4	19·8	0·9	..	..	..	..	1·1	10·3	26·9	21·8	18·8
Thinai ..	1·8	..	3·3	..	..	..	7·3	10·8	2·0	33·6	30·0	11·2
Gingelly	0·9	8·3	0·4	..	..	..	..	37·7	12·7	12·6	16·1	11·3
Castor ..	..	9·1	90·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	1·7	13·1	0·2	..	..	..	..	1·0	4·2	23·1	36·6	20·1
Horsegram	64·2	33·0	2·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane	19·1	12·9	3·6	..	..	..	33·6	..	10·0	2·1	7·4	11·3
Cotton ..	0·7	0·9	19·7	..	..	..	..	..	32·5	42·2	3·5	0·5
RASIPURAM TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	8·3	6·2	..	..	..	20·8	17·7	..	9·4	34.4	3·2	..
Cholam	..	2·1	31·2	..	..	6 2	10·6	..	8·3	37·5	4·1	..
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	21·9	18·8	31·2	21·9	6·2	..	..	..	..
Ragi ..	12·5	6·3	..	..	..	..	31·2	..	..	..	6·2	43·8
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	41·7	50·0	8·3	..	..	..	..	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	6·2	37·5	43·8	12·5	..	..	..
Redgram	..	..	..	..	..	12·5	50·0	31·2	6·3	..	..	..
Greengram	..	..	..	..	..	41·7	58·3	..	..	..	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37·5	56·2	6·3	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	93·8	6·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	12·5	43·8	37 5	6·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chillies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92.9	7 1	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	83.4	..	8·3	8·3	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65 6	34·4	..	..
Castor ..	..	..	..	..	..	31·2	50·0	18·8	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·3	66·7	..	..

Time-tacle of Agricultural Operations—*cont.*

Crop.		*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
RASIPURAM TALUK—*cont.*													
Harvests—													
Paddy ..	..	37·5	18·8	8.3	..	..	..	..	8·3	27 1	..	..	..
Cholam	..	35·4	..	..	6·3	2·1	25·0	12·5	..	6·3	4·2	..	8·2
Cumbu ..	..	6·2	..	..	..	..	3·1	18·8	12·5	46.9	12·5	..	..
Ragi ..	..	6·3	..	25·0	31·2	..	..	..	12·5	25·0	..	..	..
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·3	66·7	..	..	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	56·2	18·8	..
Redgram	..	37·5	37·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·2	18·8
Greengram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41·7	50·0	8·3	..	..
Horsegram	..	43 8	37·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·7
Gingelly	..	18·8	..	..	..	..	..	81·2	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56·2	37·5	6·3
Chillies ..	..	..	34·1	65·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane	..	16·7	83·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..
Castor ..	..	25·0	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 2	18·8
Tobacco	..	66·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·3	..
YERCAUD TALUK.													
Sowings—													
Paddy ..	..	1·0	3·0	..	..	..	1·0	40·0	30·0	..	9·0	15·0	1·0
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	40·0	59·0	..	..	..	..	1·0
Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	30·0	1·0	15·0	2·0	2·0
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35·0	65·0	..	..	..	..	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0	80·0	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90·0	10·0	..	..	..	..
Harvests—													
Paddy ..	..	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·0	9·0	66·0
Cholam	..	..	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	40·0	50·0	9·0	..
Ragi ..	..	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0	50·0	10·0
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35·0	65·0	..	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	75·0	..	..
Coffee ..	..	90·0	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NAMAKKAL TALUK.													
THE CAUVERY CHANNEL AREA.													
Sowings—													
Paddy ..	..	10·0	..	..	5·0	..	..	..	..	5·0	..	..	..
Sugarcane	..	60·0	..	12·0	5·0	..	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plantains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	..	25·0	..	..	..
Betels ..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Harvests—													
Paddy ..	..	5·0	..	10·0	..	..	..	3·0	2·0	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane	..	12·0	5·0	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60·0
Plantains	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	..	25·0	..	..	..	..
Betels ..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
THE NON-CAUVERY CHANNEL AREA.													
Sowings—													
Paddy ..	..	20·0	15·0	..	5·0	5·0	5·0	3·0	5·0	7·0	15·0	..	..
Cholam	..	9·4	..	12·5	..	18·7	..	18·8	18·8	..	21·8	..	..
Ragi ..	..	30·0	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	15·0	5·0	..	..	..
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	..	43·8	6·2	12·5	..	12·5	25·0	..	..	..
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	16·7	16·7	33·3	33·3	..	..	..	..
Thinai ..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	25·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5	59·4	28·1	..
Redgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	75·0	..	..	..	..	25·0	..	..	..
Castor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..
Hemp ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turmeric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..
Chillies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	56 2	18·8	..	..	..
Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80·0	20·0	..	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Time-table of Agricultural Operations—*cont.*

Crop.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
NAMAKKAL TALUK—*cont.*													
THE NON-CAUVERY CHANNEL AREA—*cont.*													
Harvests—													
Paddy ..	..	20·0	5·0	..	..	35·0	..	7·0	3·0	5·0	..	5·0	..
Cholam	..	21·8	..	..	9.4	..	12·5	..	18·8	..	18·8	18·7	..
Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	30·0	..	..	..	5·0	15·0	..	45·0	5·0
Cumbu ..	..	37·5	..	..	..	..	..	43·8	6·2	12·5	..	..	..
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	41·7	..	33·3	..
Thinai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	25·0	50·0	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	62·5	12·5
Horsegram	..	59·4	40·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Redgram	..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	..	..	..	..	..
Castor ..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..
Turmeric	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chillies ..	..	..	81·2	18·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane	..	..	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HOSUR TALUK.													
Sowings—													
Paddy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·0	55·0	30·0	..	..	..
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·3	58·2	38·5	..	..	..
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64·4	35·6	..	..	..	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.0	40.0	30·0	..	..	..	..
Korra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·1	69·5	29·4	..	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·0	36·4	37·3	13·3
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·2	60·0	27·8	..	..	..	..
Castor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·0	66·0	30·0	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	2·0	62·8	34·2	..	..	..	..
Dhall ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90.0	10·0	..	..	..
Avarai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	15·0	60·0	20·0	..	..	..
Chillies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	80·0	15·0	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	25·0	25·0	40.0	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harvests—													
Paddy ..	..	36·0	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·0	48·6
Cholam	..	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80.0
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..
Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70·0	30·0
Varagu ..	..	33·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66·6
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40·0	40·0	20·0	..
Korra ..	..	30·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70·0
Horsegram	..	50.0	50.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0	80·0	..	..	..
Castor ..	..	10·0	60·0	30·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.0	50.0
Dhall ..	..	..	90·0	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Avarai ..	..	10.0	75·0	15·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chillies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	75·0
Sugarcane	..	50·0	40·0	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KRISHNAGIRI TALUK.													
Sowings—													
Paddy ..	..	25·0	3·0	..	..	..	..	11·0	11.0	4·0	18·0	25·0	3·0
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·3	2·9	10·1	1·9	6·8	43·2	26·8
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39·2	36·5	12·3	..	12·0	..	..
Ragi ..	..	2·2	7·4	2·2	7·0	6·9	8·2	8·2	8·2	14·9	16·4	12·4	6·0
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·1	8·2	15·9	43·5	22 3	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·9	40·0	42·9	14·2	..	..	..
Korra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·6	62·2	24·2	..	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21·1	29·0	37·3	12·6
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	33·3	66·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Castor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·7	43·5	16·4	16·4	15·0	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·8	49·0	11·4	12·5	8·2	2·1
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	90·9	9·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harvests—													
Paddy ..	..	25·2	22·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·9	21·4	23·2
Cholam	..	68·8	7·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·1	..	12·0
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·0	15·0	22·0	59·0	..	..
Ragi ..	..	9·3	..	..	..	..	..	25·8	17·0	..	14·0	2·9	31·0
Varagu ..	..	14·2	51·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22·3	12·5
Samai ..	..	6·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82·0	11·5
Korra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·7	83·3
Horsegram	..	9·4	23·0	67·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	50·0	25·0	..	..	..
Castor ..	..	35·2	11·7	53·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	63·0	..	18·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·9	9·4
Sugarcane	..	—	90·9	9·1	..	..	—	—	—	..	..	—	—

Time-table of Agricultural Operations—*cont.*

Crop.		*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December*
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
TIRUCHENGODE TALUK.													
Sowings—													
Paddy ..	..	0·2	0·3	..	0·2	3·0	5·2	8·1	13·5	44·0	14·7	10·1	0·7
Cholam	..	0·3	4·6	1·5	0·2	5·8	6·3	28·0	17·5	20·3	11·3	3·1	1·1
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	..	..	36·7	..	4·3	43·3	7·2	8·3	0·2	..
Ragi ..	..	30·8	4·2	0·9	..	..	18·3	1·0	16·0	16·3	3·3	3·5	5·4
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	63·7	..	..	..	..	36·3	..	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	66·6	10·7	17·7	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58·3	..	35·0	6·7
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	86·7	..	..	12·6	..	..	0·7	..
Castor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·0	70·0	7·0	16·0	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·1	80·9	0·8	13·2	2·0	..
Tobacco	..	14·8	10·9	..	..	5·9	..	..	..	..	..	26·4	42·0
Cotton ..	..	0·6	..	..	..	..	..	20·6	3·2	34·9	4·8	33·7	2·2
Sugarcane	..	1·7	5·2	1·7	..	18·7	17·0	..	6·9	..	..	..	48·8
Harvests—													
Paddy ..	..	36·9	13·2	..	..	..	36·9	4·0	..	2·4	..	0·8	5·8
Cholam	..	28·1	10·4	..	..	..	28·1	4·5	..	9·5	..	5·8	13·6
Cumbu ..	..	20·0	13·5	..	..	..	20·0	11·7	..	11·0	..	5·8	18·0
Ragi ..	..	7·0	8 3	8·3	..	..	5·1	0·8	..	17·1	..	30·3	23·1
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..
Samai ..	..	55·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31·0	13·5
Horsegram	..	47·7	2·4	..	..	..	47·9	..	..	..	..	0·3	1·7
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94·5	..	..	..	..	5·5
Castor ..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·1	90·9
Tobacco	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton ..	..	..	11·1	33·3	25·0	5·6	..	..	25·0	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane	..	47·5	46·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·7
DHARMAPURI TALUK.													
Sowings—													
Paddy ..	..	6·2	4·8	2·8	..	8·6	12·9	1·6	5·5	25·6	25·4	4·4	2·2
Cholam	..	0·3	..	0·1	..	..	..	0·8	14·6	48·3	33·4	2·2	0·3
Ragi ..	..	0·8	1·0	0·4	0·9	1·6	1·3	0·4	56·4	6·1	23·5	2·3	5·3
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	..	..	1·7	20·5	7·7	5·8	59·0	3·4	1·9	..
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·4	6·8	60·2	27·6	4·7	0·3
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·8	15·5	64·3	15·7	3·7	..
Korra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·1	22·0	63·0	11·0	0·4	2·5
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·8	14·0	78·0	7·2
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	0·4	20·1	41·3	10·4	10·5	..	..	..	17·3
Castor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·2	1·2	25·6	53·8	15·0	4·2	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47·5	20·2	32·3
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·9	23·0	50·4	20·3	2·4	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	26·5	27·0	34·5	4·1	1·2	3·6	3·1	..	..
Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	0·6	2·4	37·0	2·6	15·6	25·6	14·7	1·5
Harvests—													
Paddy ..	..	48·3	22·2	5·5	..	..	..	2·5	1·5	7·1	5·4	2·0	5·5
Cholam	..	4·2	4·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91·4
Ragi ..	..	..	5·0	0·4	..	..	..	1·5	1·7	0·5	0·7	48·9	41·3
Cumbu ..	..	..	6·7	..	..	..	..	0·5	6·2	10·6	12·6	2·6	60·8
Varagu ..	..	29·5	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·3	0·2	70·0
Samai ..	..	1·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·9	55·9	39·1
Korra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·3	37·9	60·8
Horsegram	..	44·9	55·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	7·2	25·9	49·6	..	..	17·3
Castor .	..	98·5	..	1·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	5·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·9	88·0
Sugarcane	..	41·6	44·7	..	..	..	..	0·5	..	3·0	4·2	..	6·0
Cotton ..	..	..	96·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·0	..	..	..
SALEM TALUK.													
Sowings—													
Paddy ...	..	1·2	0·9	4 2	0·3	1·0	7·1	9·1	4·0	14·3	33·3	20·0	4·6
Cholam	..	1·8	7·1	13 7	1·0	0·3	20·0	5·0	14·0	16·0	11·0	3·7	6·4
Ragi ..	..	25·6	0·9	0·6	0·2	0·4	5·1	2·7	15·7	33·0	10·2	3·3	2·3
Cumbu ..	..	0·5	..	1·0	0·4	17·0	38·0	8·1	3·3	13·0	10·0	6·7	2·0
Varagu .	..	..	1·0	0·2	..	0·4	3·0	5·3	25·1	39·0	17·8	7·2	·1·0
Samai ..	..	0·4	..	..	..	..	12·6	14·4	25·0	25·0	8·4	14·0	0·2
Thinai ..	..	11·0	0·6	0·6	0·1	0·5	12·6	12·6	25·0	25·0	11·0	1·0	..
Horsegram	..	2·3	0·5	0·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·4	50·1	16·2
Gingelly	..	..	2·1	6·0	..	25·0	50·0	10·0	2·1	2·5	1·3	..	1·0
Castor ..	..	0·6	0·5	0·5	..	..	13·0	17·0	20·6	33·3	6·2	4·9	3·4
Groundnut	..	0·2	0·2	..	..	0·2	40·8	23·0	16·6	13·7	3·4	1·9	..
Tobacco	..	4·5	7·2	11·2	..	0·5	..	..	..	12·4	43·2	9·0	12·0
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	50·0	25·0	14·0	10·0	0·5	0·5	..	..	..
Cotton ..	..	4·0	..	..	..	..	3·5	12·9	0·9	2·4	65·7	4·0	6.6

Time-table of Agricultural Operations—*cont.*

Crop. (1)		*January.* (2)	*February.* (3)	*March.* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July.* (8)	*August.* (9)	*September.* (10)	*October.* (11)	*November.* (12)	*December.* (13)
						SALEM TALUK—*cont.*							
Harvests—													
Paddy ..	..	29·0	26·0	7·6	..	..	0·2	0·4	16·2	7·0	6·2	3·7	3·7
Cholam	..	12·1	12·8	3·1	..	0·4	7·0	2·5	7·3	31·6	7·0	6·4	9·8
Ragi ..	..	8·9	5·0	16·8	..	..	..	0·8	1·0	3·4	4·0	14·3	45·8
Cumbu ..	..	7·9	6·4	1·7	..	..	..	2·5	33·4	25·0	4·0	4·4	14·7
Varagu ..	..	42·5	17·0	1·5	..	..	..	..	2·7	8·3	1·5	16·0	15·5
Samai ..	..	4·4	1·4	..	..	..	..	..	4·3	19·9	20·0	25·0	25·0
Thinai ..	..	8·3	2·1	0·5	..	..	..	0·2	4·3	12·3	25·7	21·7	24·9
Horsegram	..	33·4	49·9	11·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·5	4·1
Gingelly	..	..	0·6	7·4	..	..	..	..	78·0	8·6	1·8	1·8	1·8
Castor ..	..	13·0	24·5	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·5	6·0
Groundnut	..	7·1	1·0	0·9	..	..	..	..	..	0·1	15·8	43·8	31·3
Tobacco	..	5·5	68·1	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·4
Sugarcane	..	25·0	50·0	..	1·4	1·4	..	..	..	14·3	..	..	7·9
Cotton ..	..	1·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	26·0	72·7	..	..	..
						HARUR TALUK.							
Sowings—													
Paddy ..	..	6·1	..	..	6·1	19·0	18·8	..	..	25·0	25·0	..	..
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	33·5	33·2	33·3	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	33·5	..	33·3	33·2	..	..	..	..
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52·0	48·0	..	..	..	..	..
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..
Thovarai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..
Avarai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..
Castor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..
Harvests—													
Paddy ..	..	24·9	6·3	..	6·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62·5
Cholam	..	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0
Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..	..
Varagu ..	..	49·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·1
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	62·4	12·6
Horsegram	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thovarai	..	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0
Avarai ..	..	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0
Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	..	..	..	..	25·0	25·0
Castor ..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

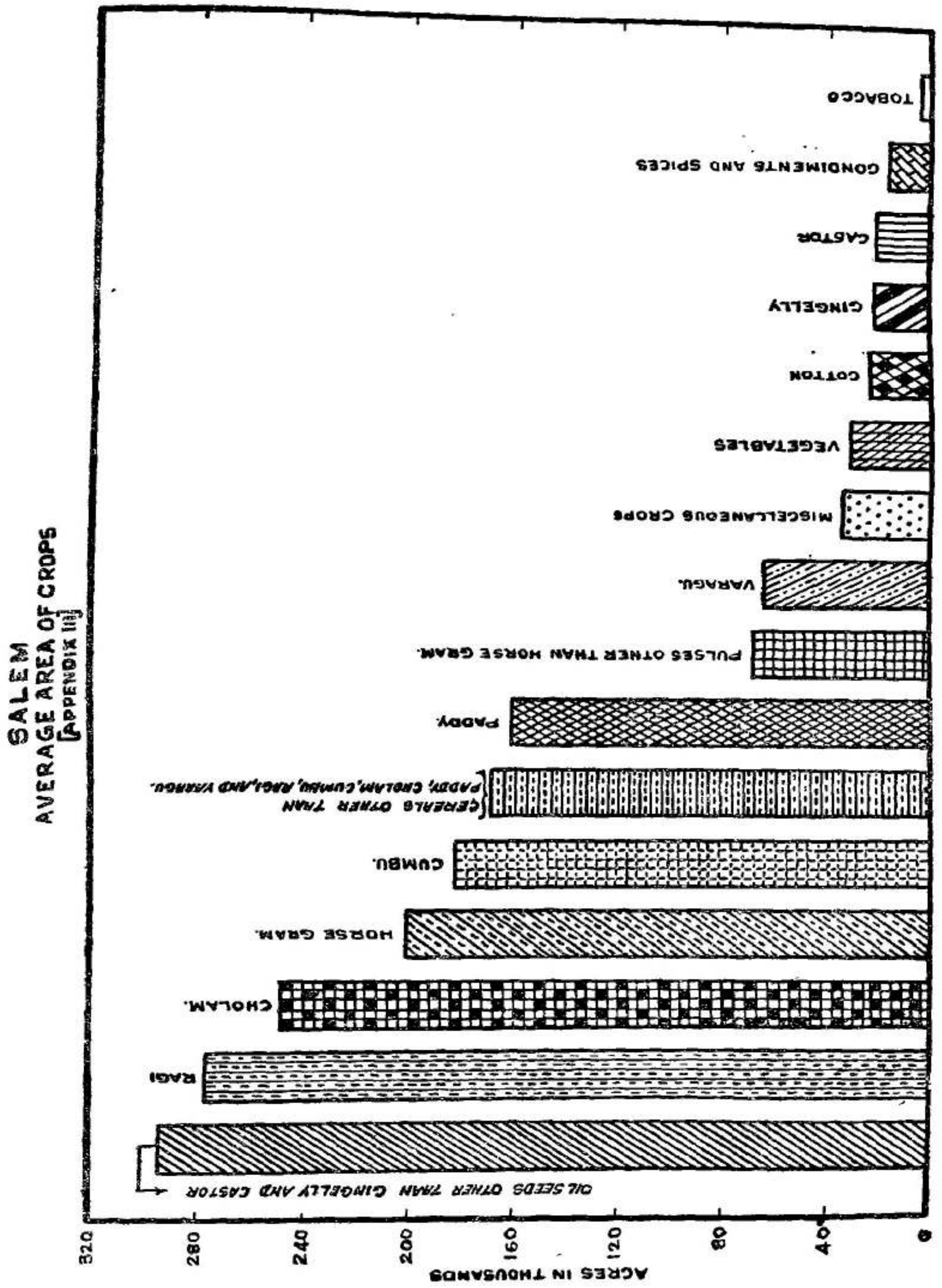
Time-table of Agricultural Operations whole district.

[NOTE.—The percentage shown against each crop or variety of it represents the proportion of the area of the crop sown or harvested in the month to the total area sown or harvested in the year in the district.]

Crop. (1)		*January.* (2)	*February.* (3)	*March.* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July.* (8)	*August.* (9)	*September.* (10)	*October.* (11)	*November.* (12)	*December.* (13)
						CAUVERY CHANNEL AND NON-CAUVERY CHANNEL AREA.							
Sowings—													
Paddy ..	..	4 6	5 2	1·3	0·9	1 7	6 9	9 4	11·8	11·6	22·5	14 3	9·8
Cholam	..	3·2	5·1	3 8	1·3	2 9	6·7	6 8	19 0	16 8	18·3	9·5	6·6
Cumbu ..	..	0·6	3·2	1·2	0·1	4·5	20·0	14 1	15·7	14·5	13 2	7 0	5 9
Ragi ..	..	1·8	1·7	0 5	0·5	1·2	2·1	6 1	50·4	15·7	12 0	5·7	2·3
Korra ..	..	0·4	2·7	..	..	6·1	17·2	12·2	11 9	18·5	13·4	7·0	10·6
Varagu ..	..	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·2	1·0	5 3	11·5	25·1	26 5	19 1	8·5	2 3
Samai ..	..	..	0·6	0 7	0·3	1·4	3 9	9·5	38 6	31 5	12 4	1·1	.
Bengalgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			.	8 4	60 0	22·6
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 2	57·5	19·3	..
Redgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·3	33 2	54 5	..	..	.	..
Greengram	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·1	25·1	63·8	..	..	.	..
Blackgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 0	26 7	61 3	..	..	.	..
Sugarcane	..	14·2	23·2	30·9	12·3	..	..	..	..	..	2·4	5·7	11·3
Chillies ..	..	..	21·7	18·4	11 8	..	14·2	14·5	19·4	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	10·6	31 0	33·8	21·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Castor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49 1	43·1	7·8	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	4·4	3·9	46·0	42·6	3·1	..	..	..	..
Harvests—													
Paddy ..	..	19·0	20·3	8·8	4·1	3·0	1·9	0·4	2·1	6 3	7·2	9·5	17·4
Cholam	..	18·2	30·1	4·4	1·6	0·9	1·5	1·6	2·3	4·8	5·7	11·6	17·3
Cumbu ..	..	11·6	10·6	4·8	0·5	0·7	2·7	2 5	9·9	16·6	15·4	13·0	11·7
Ragi ..	..	10·6	6·5	3·3	3·5	..	..	0·3	1·5	1·9	2·7	10·7	59·0
Korra ..	..	10·2	7·3	6·4	..	..	..	0·5	5·2	13 8	24·0	13 8	18·8
Varagu ..	..	28 2	8 7	2·4	..	..	..	0·1	4·4	5·1	3·9	17·1	30·1
Samai ..	..	12·3	1·2	0·5	..	..	0·7	1·0	1·3	6·9	14·7	33·6	27·8
Bengalgram	..	11·2	75·7	13·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Horsegram	..	78·7	9·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·5
Redgram	..	26·3	57·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·1
Greengram	..	26·4	16·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56·8
Blackgram	..	62·1	17·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·3
Sugarcane	..	25·5	27·3	29·4	3·9	..	..	..	..	..	3·3	2·4	8·2
Chillies ..	..	6 3	..	..	..	..	9·5	30·5	11·9	..	9·3	19·3	13·2
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	41·1	43·8	15·1	..	..	..	..
Castor ..	..	44·0	43.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·1
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·6	2·7	1·2	47·6	42·9	..

The normal weather in each month and the effect of variations on the crops is as follows :—

Month.	*Normal weather.*	*Effect of unseasonable or abnormal weather on the various crops.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
January ..	.. This is the first dry month after the monsoon rains. Weather generally fine with warm days and cold nights with occasional showers. Dew falls in the mornings. The season is very cold on the Shevaroys.	There is generally no rainfall in this month. The dry weather helps the harvest of crops like paddy. Heavy rainfall will postpone the harvest of mature crops and will damage harvested crops. Thrashing will be made difficult and sometimes the thrashed seeds sprout up. Moderate rainfall is beneficial to the standing crops like beans, horsegram, cotton, castor, young ragi, tobacco, young paddy and sugarcane. Absence of rainfall is advantageous for the harvesting of crops but will affect the standing crops.
February ..	.. This is a dry month with moderately hot days and cool nights. No rainfall. Dew continues. Generally fine weather.	Usually there is no rainfall and the dry weather facilitates the harvest of the crops. Heavy rainfall will retard the progress of harvest and thrashing. Moderate rain is good for young and tender standing crops like paddy, cotton, and gingelly. Absence of rain will generally affect the young paddy and cotton crops, but it is favourable to the harvesting of the crops.
March ..	.. The summer begins. The climate grows hot. Dry weather. Dew gradually ceases. It is less cold on the Shervaroys.	Generally there is no rainfall. The weather is dry and it facilitates the harvest of the remaining crops, such as paddy, sugarcane, irrigated cholam, gingelly, ragi, castor and cotton. Heavy rain will tamper with the harvest of the above crops. It will affect the cholam in ears and retard cotton plucking. However it is welcome as it will improve water-supply both for drinking and irrigation purposes. Moderate rains will be useful for tope plantations and will pave the way for agricultural operations such as ploughing, puddling and sowing of gingelly, cholam, tobacco and kar paddy. Absence of rain is favourable for harvest but will prejudicially affect water-supply and postpone agricultural operations preparatory to cultivation.
April ..	.. The climate grows hotter. Sometimes there are a few showers and high winds in the latter part of the month. The days are hot and the nights sultry. The climate on the Shevaroys grows agreeable.	The crops still remaining on the ground are harvested, e.g., paddy, ragi, cotton, castor and tobacco. Heavy rain is likely to interfere with the harvest. Heavy or moderate rain is very welcome as it will improve water supply both for drinking and irrigation purposes. In this month lands are generally manured and ploughed. Dry crops such as cumbu, gingelly, panivaragu, etc., are also sown. Absence of rain will considerably reduce water supply and affect the prospects of cultivation in the succeeding fasli.
May ..	.. This is the hottest month. The days are very hot and the nights very sultry. There are occasional rains.	There are a few showers with high winds as indication of the approaching south-West monsoon. Heavy rainfall is harmful to cotton and moderate rainfall is beneficial to cotton for second picking. Heavy or moderate rainfall greatly helps the agricultural operation such as ploughing, puddling and sowing of dry crops such as gingelly, cumbu, panivaragu, etc. Absence of rainfall will postpone the cultivation of dry crops.
June ..	.. The south-west monsoon sets in. The weather though cooled down to some extent by the rainfall continues to be hot with less severity than in May.	There is generally moderate rainfall in this month due to the advent of the south-west monsoon. Heavy rainfall brings supplies to irrigation sources and greatly accelerates the cultivation of both dry and wet crops. Moderate rainfall is also beneficial for cultivation of generally dry crops. Absence of rain will greatly distress the ryots and suspend the agricultural operations.
July	.. The south-west monsoon brings more showers. Days are fairly hot but nights less so.	There is generally more rainfall. The cultivation of dry and wet crops is in progress. Heavy rain is not favourable to young crops or crops that are likely to be harvested. Moderate rain is welcome to the ryots. Absence of rain will not only affect the young crops but also postpones further cultivation.

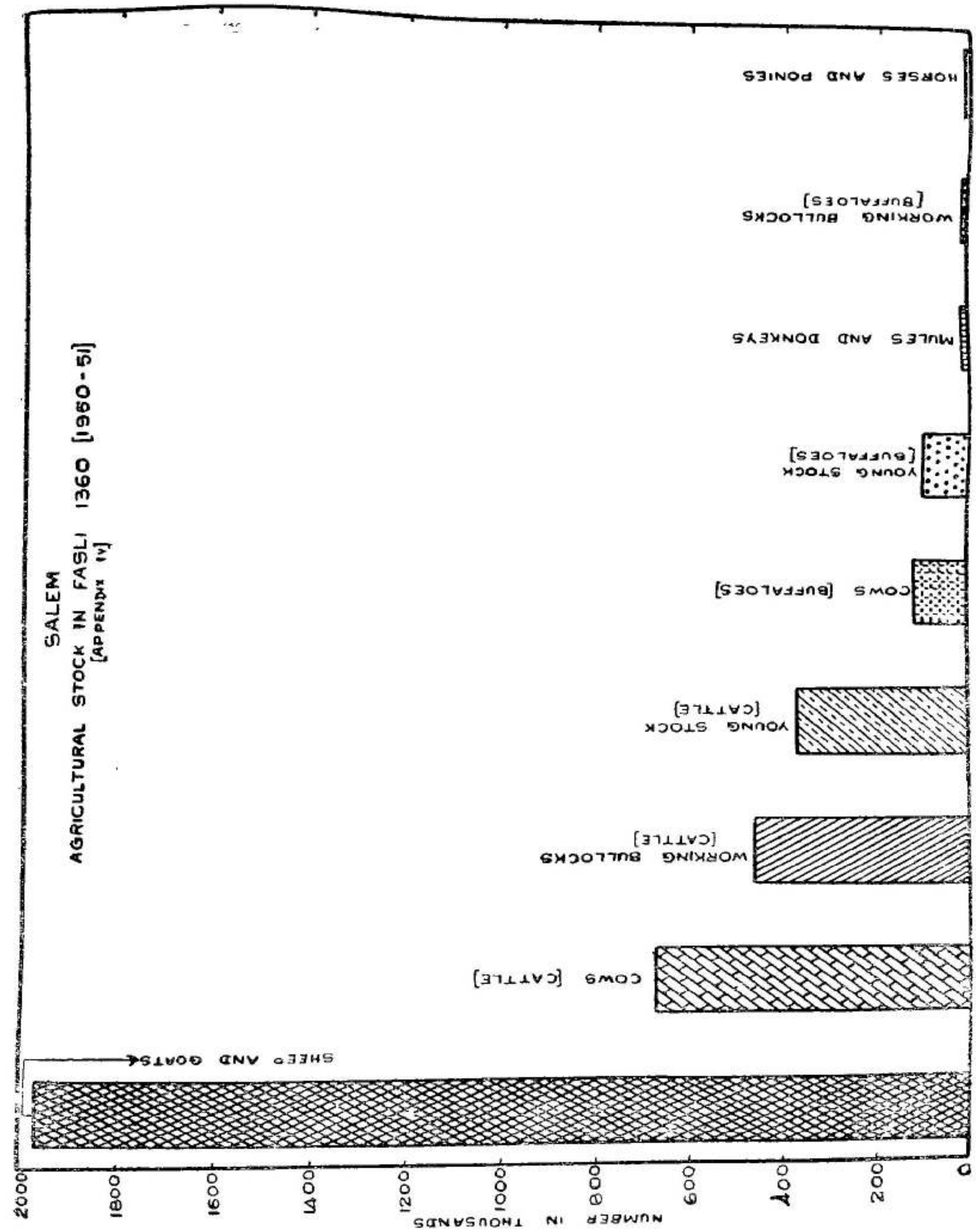

SALEM
AVERAGE AREA OF CROPS
[APPENDIX III]
TOBACCO
CONDIMENTS AND SPICES
CASTOR
GINGELLY
COTTON
VEGETABLES
MISCELLANEOUS CROPS
VARAGU.
PULSES OTHER THAN HORSE GRAM.
PADDY.
CEREALS OTHER THAN PADDY, CHOLAM, CUMBU, RAGI, AND VARAGU.
CUMBU.
HORSE GRAM.
CHOLAM.
RAGI
OIL SEEDS OTHER THAN GINGELLY AND CASTOR
0
40
80
120
160
200
240
280
320
ACRES IN THOUSANDS

Month.	*Normal weather.*	*Effect of unseasonable or abnormal weather on the various crops.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
August	Occasional rainfall continues; weather less hot.	Heavy or continuous rain is prejudicial to the young standing crops and also to those sown in the previous month; but it is useful to bring supplies to irrigation sources and for the cultivation of wet lands. Moderate rain is beneficial to the young standing crops and it facilitates the eradication of Cambodia cotton stalks. Absence of rain is prejudicial to young crops and it retards further cultivation of dry crops.
September ...	South-west monsoon more active. Weather growing less hot.	Heavy or continuous rainfall affects the agricultural operations, injures the young crops and spoils the paddy crop ready for harvest; but it will bring good supply of water to the rain-fed tanks and as a result is beneficial to the ploughing and cultivation of wet ayacut lands. Moderate rainfall is beneficial to the standing crops as well as to the cultivation of dry crops. Absence of rain postpones the sowing of dry crops.
October	In this month the north-east monsoon begins. The weather becomes cool and sky cloudy. The season is considerably cold on the Shevaroys.	Generally there are a number of good showers brought by the north-east monsoon. Heavy and continuous rainfall will do generally no harm to the grown up crops. It will supplement the supplies in the irrigation sources. Moderate rainfall is beneficial to the standing crops. Absence of rain is distressing to the ryots as it will mean a failure of season and therefore of crops especially wet crops and there will be a tendency for prices of staple foodgrains to rise.
November ..	The weather is moderately cold with occasional showers. The nights are fairly chill with dew appearing in the morning chiefly in the latter part of the month. The weather on the Shevaroys is very cold.	The north-east monsoon brings fairly good rainfall. Heavy and continuous rainfall is prejudicial to the young crops and will delay the ripening of the dry crops. Moderate rainfall is beneficial to the young and tender standing crops. Absence of rain is harmful to the standing crops which are about to yield, thereby causing a poor outturn or a likelihood of the failure of crops.
December ..	This is generally a cold month. The nights are fairly chill and the mornings dewy. The sky is generally cloudy. The weather on the Shevaroys is very cold.	There are occasional rains. Heavy and continuous rainfall is prejudicial to the harvests of dry crops in this month and to the crops which are in ears. Moderate rainfall is beneficial to the tender and standing crops. Absence of rain will affect the late sown crops (e.g., horsegram), and also the standing crops which are about to yield.

Out of the total area of 4,459,629 acres 2,662,140 acres or 59·7 per cent are arable and of that 2,100,133 acres or 78·9 per cent are under occupation. The area cultivated is 1,646,678 acres or 78·4 per cent of the occupied area. Appendix III gives particulars of the area of several crops in the decennium ending Fasli 1360. About 83·3 per cent of the total area cultivated is devoted to the production of foodgrains of which cereals occupy 80·4 per cent and pulses occupy 19·6 per cent. Paddy, Cholam, Cumbu, Ragi and Varagu are the chief crops among the cereals. The bulk of the area under cereals is occupied by dry crops the extent being 851,675 acres. Of the dry crops Ragi, Cholam, and Cumbu occupy 277,020 acres, 247,955 acres and 183,383 acres respectively.

The extent of dry crops under cereals in each taluk are as follows :—

	ACRES.		ACRES.
1. Hosur	105,951	7. Attur	53,981
2. Krishnagiri	115,269	8. Yercaud	11,487
3. Dharmapuri ..	127,565	9. Rasipuram	37,511
4. Harur	74,269	10. Tiruchengode ..	106,795
5. Omalur	10,037	11. Namakkal	153,597
6. Salem	55,213		


SALEM
AGRICULTURAL STOCK IN FASLI 1360 [1950-51]
[APPENDIX IV]
HORSES AND PONIES
WORKING BULLOCKS (BUFFALOES)
MULES AND DONKEYS
YOUNG STOCK (BUFFALOES)
COWS [BUFFALOES]
YOUNG STOCK (CATTLE)
WORKING BULLOCKS (CATTLE)
COWS [CATTLE]
SHEEP AND GOATS
0
200
400
600
800
1000
1200
1400
1600
1800
2000
NUMBER IN THOUSANDS

The area under paddy is 160,695 acres. The more important crops under 'other cereals' are Samai and Varagu. The area cropped under horsegram (201, 179) is more than three times the area occupied by the other pulses (68,072 acres). It is grown in large extent in all taluks except Salem, Tiruchengode, Namakkal, Rasipuram, Attur and Yercaud. The area under other pulses is the largest in Hosur taluk (12,334 acres). The mild climatic conditions and the poverty of the soils are best suited for the growth of pulses. The next is Krishnagiri taluk which has 11,392 acres under pulses. This is essentially a dry taluk with poor soils and little of irrigation facilities. The most important of the pulses are redgram and blackgram.

The area under fruit trees and vegetables is largest in Krishnagiri and Salem while condiments and spices are mainly grown in Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Hosur and Omalur. There are large coffee estates on the Shevaroys which give a fairly good outturn. A portion of the coffee seeds grown on the Shevaroys is converted to powder, packed in tin and sent to distant places for sale by the Yercaud Coffee Growers' Company. The Shevaroy Hills are noted for the cultivation of oranges, peas and plantain fruits. The Killi Hills yield good plantain and jack fruits. Salem district is known for its mangoes and specially the 'Peter' or 'Nadusalai' variety. There are large number of good mango topes and nurseries in Salem. There is a large export market in mango from this district throughout India and to Ceylon and Burma. Good grapes are grown in Krishnagiri taluk. Citrus fruits are also grown and consist largely in the sweet orange variety, sattugudi and cicid lime. The potato varieties 'Great Scot' and 'Royal Kidney' have become popular in the district, the seed material being made available from the Agricultural Research Station, Nanjanad.

Among the industrial crops the most important is cotton, the area cultivated being 22,561 acres. It is the chief commercial crop and is grown in large areas in Tiruchengode (8,102 acres), Namakkal (4,001 acres), Omalur (3,599 acres), Attur (2,055 acres) and Salem (1,892 acres). The black cotton soil in these taluks promotes the growth of cotton. During the decennium large areas under cotton were diverted to food crops cultivation. Combodia cotton is grown as rainfed crop in the taluks of Namakkal, Tiruchengode, Omalur, Salem and Rasipuram. Varities like Cambodia 2, Cambodia 3 and Cambodia 4 and Madras Cambodia Uganda 1 were grown during the period. For a short period of four years (1942–46) a Seed Multiplication Scheme was worked in this district to multiply the Cambodia 3 cotton variety at Tiruchengode. Manuring cotton with ammonium sulphate, line sowing and diversions of areas from Uppam Karunganni mixture to improved varieties of Karunganni were some of the items undertaken by the Agricultural Department on which propaganda was done. The total area under tobacco is 3,810 acres. It is large in taluks of Attur (1,072 acres), Tiruchengode (993 acres) and Omalur (539 acres).

The area under gingelly is 21,404 acres. It is grown on a large scale in the taluks of Hosur (7,836 acres), Tiruchengode (5,987 acres), Namakkal (3,352 acres) and Dharmapuri (1,124 acres). The total extent under castor is 19,714 acres, the area under the crop in the taluks of Krishnagiri, Hosur and Tiruchengode being 4,076, 3,594 and 3206 acres respectively. Among other oil seeds, the most important is groundnut.

(Please *see* the Chart at page 15.)

The more dangorous crop pests prevalent in the district and the appropriate control measures taken are shown below :

Name of pest.	*Control measures.*
The chillies Thrips	Application of BHC 5–10 per cent dust.

6. *Agricultural Stock.*—The following table shows the Agricultural stock maintained in proportion to the acres occupied, cultivated and available for grazing in each taluk :—

Taluk.	*Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.*	*Stock maintained per 100 acres.* *Occupied.* *Cattle of all sorts.*	*Occupied.* *Sheep and goats.*	*Cultivated.* *Cattle of all sorts.*	*Cultivated.* *Sheep and goats.*	*Area available for grazing.* *Cattle of all sorts.*	*Area available for grazing.* *Sheep and goats.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hosur	12·5	93	62	122	81	236	156
Krishnagiri	11·5	86	92	94	101	269	289
Dharmapuri	13·5	73	111	86	131	926	1,408
Harur	7·7	65	62	118	112	65	62
Omalur	8·4	103	135	130	171	61	80
Tiruchengode	6·3	81	124	100	154	56	86
Salem	6·0	89	66	108	81	234	174
Attur	3·3	87	99	123	141	54	62
Namakkal	5·2	81	89	104	114	296	325
Rasipuram	3·2	147	103	164	115	200	141
District	**7.0**	**88**	94	**109**	**119**	**116**	**127**

The area available for grazing consists mostly of forest tracts all of which are inaccessible to many villages and some of which are practically inaccessible to all villages. There are considerable natural pastures in many parts of the district for the maintenance of livestock. In the Hosur taluk the mildness of climate favours the luxuriant growth of grass. Some ryots hold small patches of waste locally known as (Pulkaval) attached to their holdings assessed at a favourable rate and reserved for pasturage. This system is unknown in other taluks and is only a survival of a primitive practice in Hosur taluk. The great advantage of the district as a hole, however, lies in the wide expanses of reserved and unreserved forests which border a fair number of villages and afford facilities for extension of cattle breeding. Were it not for this the state of the cattle would be indeed deplorable, the old village grazing grounds having been absorbed every where by private parties. Where there is no unreserved or reserved land in the neighbourhood, cattle resort to tank beds, river beds, private lands, etc. and eke out a precarious livelihood. On the whole the cattle of the upland taluks of the district are good. Cattle breeding is carried on as a special industry in parts of Hosur and Dharmapuri taluks. It is done more for trade than for agricultural purposes. The chief breeds of the cattle, are the Mysore, the Alambadi or Dharmapuri and Tiruchengode breeds. Large numbers of the first and the second breeds are reared in forest tracts adjoining the Cauvery in the Hosur and Dharmapuri taluks and hundreds of young calves are purchased by dealers in the district and the Mysore State and sold again, when full grown to the dealers in Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri taluks. With a view to upgrade the local cattle, approved bulls of various breeds like Kangayam, Sindhi and Murrah were distributed to the ryots under various schemes sponsored by the Animal Husbandry Department. The pick of the stock are taken for sale to important fairs and festivals in the southern districts.

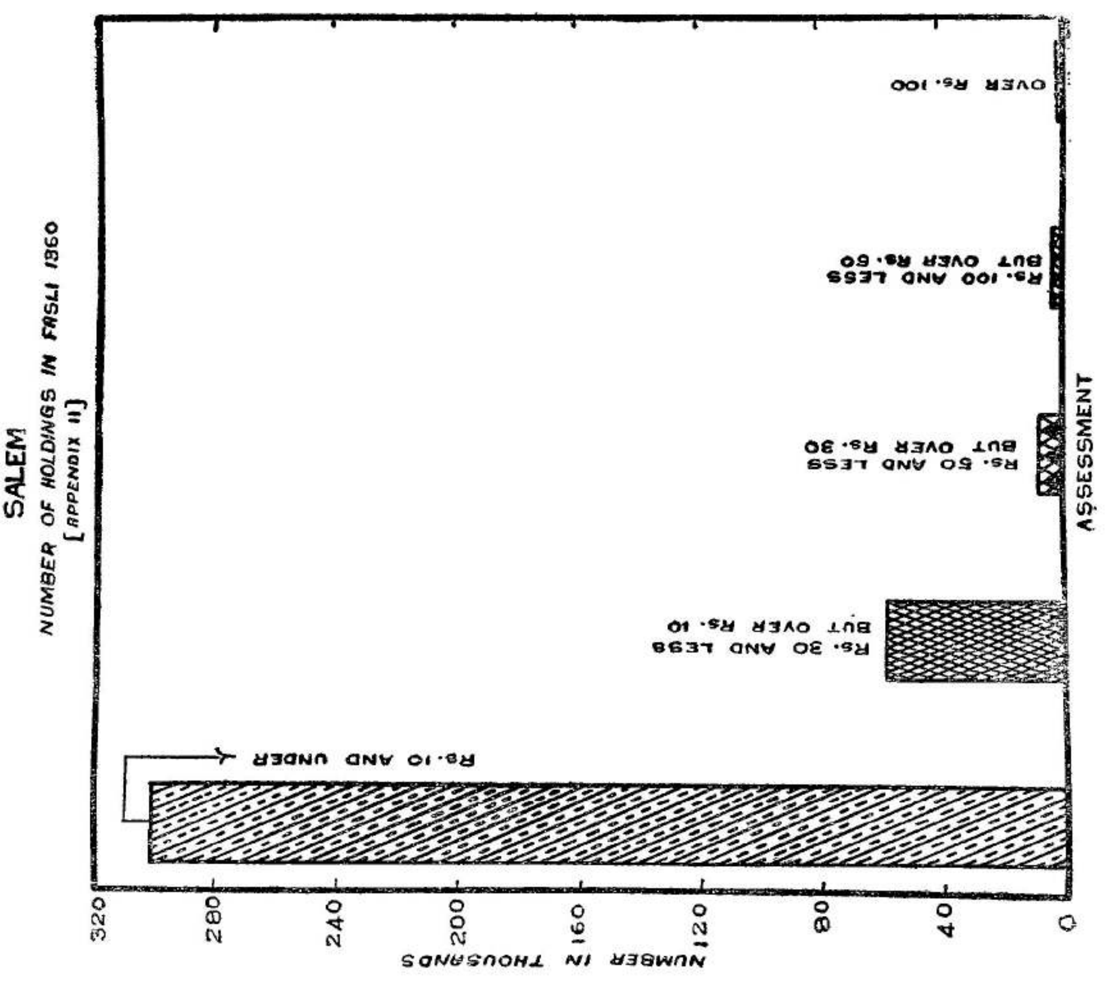
(Please *see* the Chart at page 17.)

7. *Area occupied and available.*—The following table shows the distribution of the total area of each taluk into arable, occupied and cultivated in hundreds of acres :—

Taluk.	*Total area.*		*Arable.*		*Occupied.*		*Cultivable area.*
	Area.	*Percentage arable.*	*Area.*	*Percentage occupied.*	*Area.*	*Percentage cultivated.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.
Hosur	7,861	44·1	3,467	82·9	2,876	76·7	2,205
Krishnagiri	3,824	65·1	2,489	100·0	2,489	90·9	2,263
Dharmapuri	6,078	61·7	3,749	67·7	2,538	84·9	2,156
Harur	4,565	55·3	2,523	87·1	2,198	55·3	1,215
Omalur	3,545	60·3	2,137	80·3	1,716	78·9	1,354
Tiruchengode	3,858	74·2	2,863	100·0	2,863	80·7	2,310
Salem	3,019	53·9	1,627	80·5	1,311	80·2	1,051
Attur	4,960	74·6	3,698	38·5	1,424	70·6	1,005
Namakkal	4,329	63·1	2,733	98·5	2,694	78·1	2,103
Rasipuram	2,167	48·3	1,047	64·1	671	89·6	601
Yercaud	390	73·8	288	76·7	221	92·3	204
Total ..	44,596	59.7	26,621	78.9	21,001	78.4	16,467

The arable area has been arrived at by excluding from the total all lands set apart for forests, village-sites, railways, roads, rivers, tanks, channels and various other common uses. Of the total area of 4,459,629 acres, 59·7 per cent or 2,662,140 acres are arable. Of this extent, 2,100,133 acres are accupied and of this area 1,646,678 acres are under cultivation. It is only in Hosur and Rasipuram taluks that there is less arable area.

8. *Soil classification.*—The soils are mostly black clay, mixed or black loam, black sand, mixed or loamy, red ferrugenous and red sand or gravel. The black or regar loam is considered most fertile. It absorbs moisture from the atmosphere and retains it. The red sandy soils are equal to loams in productivity. In Hosur taluk, the soil is chiefly red and sandy loam. Harur taluk consists mostly of poor sandy soil. Considerable stretches of good loams and black clay are found in parts of Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri taluks. In the immediate vicinity of Dharmapuri Town black cotton soil is present. In the Talaghat section, Red soils predominate. In and around


SALEM
NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN FASLI 1360
[APPENDIX II]
Rs. 10 AND UNDER
Rs. 30 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs. 10
Rs. 50 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs. 30
Rs. 100 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs. 50
OVER Rs. 100
ASSESSMENT
NUMBER IN THOUSANDS
0
40
80
120
160
200
240
280
320

Attur, the soil is black (due to alluvial deposits with red sub-soil). The percentage distribution of the types of soils in the various taluks is given below :—

Name of taluk.	Permanently improved soil.	Regar or black.			Red.	
		Clay.	Loam.	Sand.	Loam.	Sand.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Hosur	1	..	8	11	19	61
Krishnagiri	1	..	12	19	4	64
Dharmapuri	1	..	20	6	9	64
Harur	..	1	7	1	10	81
Omalur	2	2	5	12	22	57
Tiruchengode	2	1	3	1	13	80
Salem	2	2	5	2	22	67
Attur	1	13	11	3	30	42
Namakkal	4	1	9	2	26	58
Rasipuram	2	2	6	3	23	64
Total ..	2	2	9	6	18	63

9. *Holdings.*—Taking the averages for the quinquennial period immediately before the famine of 1876–77 as the standard (100), the variation in the holdings and land revenue of the district since 1866–67 are shown below :—

Period.	Holdings		Land revenue demand.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Net current.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1866–67 to 1870–71	93·7	102·5	101·6	101·4
1871–72 to 1875–76	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1876–77 to 1880–81	92·3	94·9	84·7	85·3
1881–82 to 1885–86	90·8	93·8	92·8	92·5
1886–87 to 1890–91	101·5	100·1	100·1	100·0
1891–92 to 1895–96	108·3	105·6	109·5	108·6
1896–97 to 1900–01	114·2	109·7	117·2	115·2
1901–02 to 1905–06	118·9	117·5	122·2	120·5
1906–07 to 1910–11	119·7	123·5	129·4	127·1
1911–12 to 1915–16	109·3	109·2	115·0	112·9
1916–17 to 1920–21	117·4	118·7	124·9	123·4
1921–22 to 1925–26	116·2	118·4	120·7	123·9
1926–27 to 1930–31	119·4	119·8	123·1	129·7
1931–32 to 1935–36	121·6	126·0	129·4	135·7
1936–37 to 1940–41	122·2	133·1	139·8	146·7
1941–42 to 1945–46	122·8	134·0	138·9	152·7
1946–47 to 1950–51	122·6	134·2	133·4	153·6

10. *Sale value of land.*—The following statement compares the value of dry, wet and garden lands sold in certain villages during the five years ending 1950 with the corresponding figures for the five years ending 1940 :—

Name of taluk.	Average value of an acre during the year 1936-40.						Average value of acre during the year 1946-50.					
	Dry		Wet.		Garden.		Dry.		Wet.		Garden	
	Black soil.	Red soil.	Tank-fed.	River-fed.	Black-soil.	Red soil.	Black-soil.	Red soil.	Tank-fed.	River-fed.	Black-soil.	Red soil.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Hosur	..	30	155	147	..	..	..	150	800	750	..	..
Krishnagiri	314	191	414	463	306	297	1,500	645	2,070	2,315	1,530	1,495
Dharmapuri	17	74	82	..	..	..	85	370	410	..	..	..
Harur	47	36	180	189	332	258	200	150	1,000	1,000	500	600
Omalur	150	150	250	250	175	175	600	600	1,000	800	700	700
Tiruchengode	150	200	500	1,000	300	400	450	600	1,500	1,000	600	900
Salem	284	146	560	560	325	285	270	150	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,000
Attur	170	110	560	1,000	130	100	450	550	800	700	600	70
Namakkal	200	100	1,500	6,000	300	250	200	100	1,500	6,000	300	2 5
Rasipuram	120	140	500	700	500	400	500	550	1,500	2,000	1,200	1,500

Dry and garden lands consisting of black soil are suited to the production of valuable crops and generally fetch higher value than red soil.

11. *Population and occupation.*—According to Census taken in 1951, the total population of the district is 3,371,769 or 478 persons per square mile against 2,869,226 or 406 persons per square mile according to 1941 Census. The increase is chiefly due to the absence of severe epidemics. The fluctuation during the last fifty years commencing from 1901 and the present distribution of the population in relation to the area are shown below:

Name of the taluk.	Population in 1951			Loss or gain of population per cent between											
	Per square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acre. Arable.	Per 1,000 acre. Culti-vated.	1901 and 1911.		1911 and 1921.		1921 and 1931.		1931 and 1941.		1941 and 1951.		1901 and 1951.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)		(9)		(10)	
Hosur	232	781	1,228	+	5·5	—	4·5	+	8·6	+	14·6	+	23·1	+	54·2
Krishnagiri	418	1,155	1,270	+	3·3	—	7·3	+	23·3	+	20·6	+	11·9	+	59·4
Dharmapuri	331	885	1,452	+	10·0	—	3·3	+	17·0	+	14·7	+	7·5	+	53·6
Harur	242	877	1,820	—	2·7	—	2·5	+	18·3	+	12·2	+	9·1	+	38·7
Omalur	697	1,815	2,864	+	39·4	+	9·6	+	20·1	+	20·1	+	29·0	+	150·5
Tiruchengode	788	1,661	2,067	+	8·8	+	12·9	+	5·1	+	18·8	+	14·2	+	75·1
Salem	1,383	3,204	4,959	—	2·2	—	1·5	+	36·7	+	32·9	+	31·6	+	132·8
Attur	418	718	2,672	+	4·2	+	11·7	+	6·8	+	15·8	+	19·8	+	72·5
Namakkal	621	1,551	2,016	+	3·1	+	4·8	—	1·4	+	20·3	+	11·9	+	43·5
Rasipuram	588	1,776	3,093	—	0·8	+	13·3	+	4·1	+	11·9	+	13·2	+	48·8
Yercaud	133	685	970	—	2·2	—	0·5	+	36·7	—	55·8	+	14·4	—	32·8
District ..	478	1,267	2,048	+	3·9	+	3·4	+	14·0	+	17·9	+	17·6	+	70·0

The average density of population is 478 per square mile of the total area, but varies from 133 in the Yarcaud taluk to 1,383 in Salem Taluk. The ten years ending in 1881 during which the famine of 1876–78 occurred, the district lost 22·7 per cent of its population, the only taluk which escaped severe loss being Attur. The next ten years showed a very rapid increase, representing a partial recovery from the effects of the famine; since then the rate of increase has been slower until the Census of 1921. During the Census of 1951, the population has increased by 17·6 per cent. It is marked in Salem taluk, (31·6 per cent,) Omalur (29·0 per cent,) Attur (19·8 per cent) and Hosur taluk (23·1 per cent). The dominant factor in Salem taluk has been the industrial and commercial development of Salem Town. Two new textile mills have come into existence during the decade beside other industries viz., Magnesite mines, carpet and druggets factories, Coffee curing factory, aluminium factory, tanning factory, sandal-wood oil factory, cinema studio, etc.

In Omalur taluk the dominant factor has been the setting up of industries at Mettur, a textile mill, Mettur chemicals etc., and a large number of immigrants that have been attracted as a consequence. Attur taluk is the chief paddy producing centre for the district and has consequently attracted many families and labouring classes, from areas where there is food scarcity. The other attractions for immigrants have been the opening of agricultrural colonies, Motor works, a glass factory and rice mills in this taluk. Hosur taluk has, it is reported, a plentiful supply of ragi which has attracted immigrants from scarcity areas.

The principal language of the district is Tamil spoken by 76·8 per cent of the population, but Telugu (14·5 per cent) and Kannada (5·6 per cent) are also widely spoken. The following table shows the distribution of population according to language :—

1. Tamil	2,589,194
2. Telugu	488,885
3. Kannada	189,387
4. Urudu	66,301
5. Hindi	11,002
6. Sourashtra	10,301
7. Malayalam	8,218
8. Marathi	7,792
9. Gujarathi	185
10. English	172
11. Other languages	332

The Hindu population including the Scheduled castes pre-dominates in this district. The strength of Hindus is 3,251,255. There are 92,070 Muslims and 24,481 Indian Christians. The rest of the population consists of, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists, Zorasarians and others. Viewed from educational standards the number of literates in this district as per 1951 Census is 383,158, of whom only 78,257 are females. Of the population, 82 per cent of the males and 95·3 per cent of the females are illiterates or in other words, out of 1,000 males only 180 and out of 1,000 females only 47 are literates.

The following table shows the distribution of population among eight livelihood classes into which the economic characteristics of the people, have been classified according to the Census of 1951 :—

Occupation.	Population supported by occupation in col. (1).	Percentage of the population in col. (2) to the district population.	Percentage on population in Column (2) of. Self supporting persons.	Non-earning dependents.	Earning dependents.	Percentage on the population in the district of Self supporting persons	Non-earning dependents.	Earning dependents.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			(A) *Agricultural Class.*					
1 Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents.	1,643,044	48·7	23·9	73·0	3·1	11·6	35·6	1·5
2 Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents.	197,750	5·9	21·5	74·4	4·1	1·3	4·4	0·2
3 Cultivating labourers and their dependents.	503,960	14·9	28·0	67·9	4 1	4·2	10·1	0·6
4 Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents.	47,897	1·4	31·5	65·4	3·1	0·5	0·9	..
Total ..	2,392,651	70·9	24·7	71·0	8·4	17·5	5·10	2.4
			(B) *Non-Agricultural Class.*					
(Persons including dependents who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—								
5 Production (other than cultivation).	477,605	14·2	23·2	71·4	5·4	3·3	10·1	0·2
6 Commerce	161,909	4·8	20·5	76·7	2·8	1·0	3·7	0·1
7 Transport	29,325	0·9	21·9	74·9	3·2	0·2	0·7	..
8 Other service and miscellaneous sources.	310,279	9·2	23·5	72·3	4·2	2·2	6·7	0·2
Total .	979'116	29.1	22.8	72·6	4·6	6·6	21·2	1·3
Total of agricultural and non-agricultural classes.	3,371,769	100·0	24·2	72.1	3·7	24.2	72·1	2·7

The agricultural class mainly consists of Vellalars, Pallis and Adi-dravidas, especially the former two. The following abstract shows the number and size of the holdings :—

Taluk.	Total number of holdings.	Average size of holdings. Area	Assessment.			Percentage of revenue paid on holdings on which the assessment is Rs. 10 and under.	Rs 30 and less but over Rs. 10.	Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 30.	Over Rs. 100.	Percentage of number of holdings on which the assessment is Rs. 10 and less.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.	Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 30.	Over Rs. 100.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		ACS.	RS.	A.	P.								
Hosur	30,554	5·23	7	6	2	40·51	37·12	19·33	3·04	81·83	14 94	3 01	0·22
Krishnagiri	31,855	6·61	8	1	7	43·55	34·53	16 80	5·12	78 42	18·48	2·69	0·41
Dharmapuri . ..	34,729	5·27	6	1	9	51·33	35·72	11·12	1 83	84·08	13·66	1·55	0.11
Harur	29,079	4·30	5	0	4	57·03	27·99	12 22	2·76	85 77	12 23	1·87	0·13
Omalur	41·618	4 05	6	15	1	42·15	38·55	17·06	2·24	78 44	18·76	2·65	0·15
Tiruchengode .. .	53,777	3·37	5	12	7	37·98	42·89	17 17	1 96	78.96	18 14	2·79	0·11
Salem	33,793	2·80	5	12	1	50 16	35·02	12·70	2 12	83 26	14·73	1·89	0·12
Attur	55,895	2·19	5	2	9	41·71	31·40	20 39	6·50	85 91	11·76	1·09	0 24
Namakkal	34,977	3·63	7	15	9	36 62	32 97	21 75	8 66	75 80	18 35	5·17	0 68
Rasipuram . ..	19,878	3·62	6	12	0	45·35	38·37	13 05	3 23	81 01	16·62	2·16	0 21
Yercaud	3,131	9·20	10	11	0	24 04	18 38	12 49	45·09	77·87	14 63	2·71	4·79
Total ..	369,286	3·99	6	6	9	43·21	35·53	16·74	4·52	81 41	15·72	2·58	0 29

12. *Industries.*—Weaving is carried on in every town or village of importance. The Sowrastras weave the finest cloths. Silk weaving is carried on on a large scale in Salem, Shevapet of Salem Town and in Rasipuram. The silk cloths woven in Salem Town posses great value. There are 86 large scale industries with a total of 7,938 persons employed.

Particulars of cottage industries are given below :—

Name of industry.	*Place of location of the industry.*	*Raw materials used for the industry.*	*Names of articles made.*	*Estimated quantity and value of output per annum.*	*Future prosperity of the industry and its scope for development.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				RS.	
Handloom	Throughout Salem, Rasipuram, Namakkal and Tiruchengode.	Yarn ..	Dhoties, Sarees, Shirting pieces, Coating, etc.	74,11,591	
Cumblies	Ayothiapattanam ..	Wool .	Cumblies ..	42,026	
Metal works	Shevapet	Iron and steel, copper, etc.	All house-hold utensils.	1,24,108	
Bamboo basket	Paranattamangalam	Bamboo ..	Baskets etc...	13,082	

Particulars of industries in Salem district are given below:—

Name of factory. (1)	*Number of factories in the category.* (2)	*Number of persons employed.* (3)
Electrical machinery apparatus, appliances and supplies	1	768
Electric light power	1	68
Gins and press	17	423
Rice Mills	5	42
Dhal Mills	3	28
Edible oils, except hydrogenated oils	18	385
Bakery products	2	40
Coffee curing works	2	64
Starch	22	831
Others	77	1,293
Beverages, Carbonated Water Industries	1	27
Textile Cotton Mills	4	3,848
Silk Mills	5	223
Wollon Mills	10	687
Carpet weaving	2	90
Knitting Mills	12	341
Coir rope and twine industries	5	68
Others	36	612
Furniture and fixtures (wooden)	1	63
Printing press in Lythographic printing and book binding	6	69
Tanneries	7	162
Heavy Chemicals	1	554
Vegetable and animal oils and fats except Edible oils	2	63
Matches	3	70
Soap	4	55
Glasses and glass products	2	342
Metal rolling	4	265
General and job Engineering	1	12
Repair of motor vehicles	11	221
Miscellaneous industry (Jewellery)	15	352
Cinema Studios	2	162
Beedi factories	22	357
Cigar factories	7	135

13. *Wealth.*—Most of the ryots are in *comparatively* poor condition. People are largely in the hands of money lenders and middlemen. The labouring classes mostly depend on big royts for their livelihood. In the cultivation season the labourer is comparatively prosperous, but when turned off for want of work, he may have to earn his livelihood by selling grass, fire-wood, etc., or by working on roads and other public works. In times of seasonal failure, the naturally fares worse than the ryot.

A statement showing the number of Income-tax assessees in Salem district is furnished below:—

Year.	*Number of assessees.*
1941	2,949
1942	3,129
1943	3,282
1944	4,474
1945	3.900
1946	3,378
1947	3,745
1948	3,665
1949	4,124
1950	4,381
1951	4,330

14. *Area liable to famine.*—The monsoon rains are precarious and partial failure of crops is by no means rare. There were famines in 1833 and 1876–78 and scarcity in 1866 and 1891–92. The famine of 1833 was marked be a rise of 71 per cent in prices. High prices prevailed in 1844–46 and 1857–58. The famine of 1876–78 was prolonged and necessitated the grant of relief on a large scale. Relief works had to be opened in1891–92 when there was distresses in Tiruchengode taluk, the western portion of Salem taluk, the Pennagaram division of Dharmapuri taluk and Uttangarai division of Harur taluk. Free grazing of cattle and sheep (not goats) was allowed on this occasion in all the reserved forest in the Salem, Namakkal, Tiruchengode and Harur taluks. Villagers were allowed to cut and remove grass, free of charge from reserves and as a last resort, graziers were allowed to cut small branches of fodder from certain reserves. Notwithstanding these measures there was great loss of cattle, chiefly amongst the breeding animals. In 1918, the South-west monsoon was a complete failure and the north-east monsoon rains were delayed in parts or insufficient or nil elsewhere in the district. The Pennagaram division of Dharmapuri taluk was the most affected, especially two villages. Metal collection work for the Perumbalai-Pennagaram was started by the District Board Rains however saved the situation and there was no necessity for opening test works Kists had to be postponed. There was no famine in the decennium ending fasli 1340, 1350 and 1360 and no expenditure was incurred by the State on account of famine by way of relief and remission of assessment.

15. *Irrigation and protection.*—The net area irrigated to net area sown in the district during Fasli 1360 was 16 per cent. The Chief sources of irrigation are the river systems of the Cauvery, the Tirumanimuttar, the Sarbhanganadi and Swethanadi, the Vasishtanadi, the Ponniyar, the Chinnar of the Sanatkumaranadi and the Vaniyar. There are also irrigation tanks which are rainfed. In some places there are wells to supplement the tank irrigation.

Hosur taluk.—Irrigation is carried on by tanks and anicut channels. The tanks are mainly rainfed except two which are fed by anicut channels.

Krishnagiri taluk.—The Chief irrigation source is the Barur tank serving about 3,853 acres for a first crop and 2,238 acres for a second crop. The tank is fed by the channel taking off from the left flank of the Nadungal anicut across the Ponniyar. On the right flank of the anicut the Agaram channel takes off and irrigates several villages terminating at Devarhatti tank. The Perukandapuram tank which was built as a famine relief work is fed by the Sandur river and the Mettur river of the Pambar basin. Another source is the Badathalav project.

Dharmapuri taluk.—There are six big irrigation tanks, numerous minor tanks and a few anicut channels. Most of the tanks are rainfed.

Harur taluk.—There are numerous small tanks with ayacuts less than 10 acres. The Alapuram and Venkatasamudram tanks are important and are fed by the Vaniyar. The supply in the Harur tank, Tirthagiri velasai tank and Pariapalli tank is supplemented by anicut channels. All the other tanks are mainly rainfed.

Omalur taluk.—The Chief irrigation source is the Sarbhanganadi with its tributaries. There are three big tanks and numerous anicut channels and minor tanks.

Salem taluk.—Irrigation is carried on mainly by anicut channels from the Tirumanimuttar and the Sarbhanganadi. There are many small tank mostly rainfed and a few fed by river channels also. The major irrigation sources are Naikarapatti tank, Ammapalayam tank, Sandyar Attiyampallimookanori and Kannankurichi tank.

Tiruchengode taluk.—The Chief irrigation sources are the Sarbhanganadi and the Tirumanimuttar. Anaiperur tank and Yedapadi tank are fed by the former. There are anicuts across Sarabhanganadi at Vellalapuram, Vembaneri, Molai and Thevur. Mangalam and Mallasamudram tanks are fed by the Ponnar, a tributary of the Tirumanimuttar. Kottapalayam tank, Poruthipalli tank and Illupalli tank are fed by the Tirumanimuttar, across which there are anicuts at Konnaiyur, Pullagoundampatty and Laddivadi. There are also some small minor irrigation tanks which are scattered over the taluk and are rainfed.

Rasipuram taluk.—There is irrigation under the Tirumanimuttar both by anicut channels and tanks fed by these channels. The important tanks are the Thoppapatti tank, Akkaraipatti tank, Anaipalayam tank, Pattanam tank and Sirapalli tank. There are besides several rainfed minor irrigation tanks.

Namakkal taluk.—The Cauvery channels irrigate some villages in the taluk. They are the Raja channel 21 miles long, the Komarapalayam channel 11 miles long and the Mohanur channel 16 miles long. In addition, there are several big tanks and minor irrigation tanks scattered all over the taluk, Most of the minor tanks are rainfed, while some of the big tanks are fed by supply channels taking off from the anicuts built across the Tirumanimuttar.

Attur taluk.—The taluk has good irrigation facilities on account of the Vasishtanadi and the Swetanadi which get abundant freshes. There are several anicuts across these rivers and several big tanks are fed by them.

A statement showing the number of minor irrigation sources, area irrigated by them and the area irrigated by major irrigation sources is given below :—

Name of taluk.	*Number of minor irrigation sources.*	*Ayacut of minor irrigation sources.*	*Area irrigated by minor irrigation sources.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		ACS.	ACS.
Hosur ..	430	11,804	569
Krishnagiri ..	459	10,104	7,177
Dharmapuri ..	323	9,128	3,314
Harur ..	213	3,746	1,755
Omalur ..	99	4,162	..
Salem ..	93	4,031	451
Tiruchengode ..	110	3,322	3,195
Attur ..	112	6,317	9,314
Rasipuram ..	47	2,370	484
Namakkal ..	43	2,010	1,761
Total ..	1,929	56,274	28,020

Stanley Reservoir.—The Stanley Reservoir is the reservoir formed by the Stanley Dam on the river Cauvery at Mettur. The length and height of the dam is 5,300' and 176' respectively. The water spread of the reservoir at full reservoir level is 59·25 sq. miles and effective capacity is 93,500 Mc. feet. The reservoir backs up 33 miles to the foot of 70 feet high Hoginekkal falls which become partly submerged when the reservoir is full. The reservoir supplies the requirements of water for the delta irrigation in Tanjore district for an area of 1,353,000 acres.

Under the New Mettur Canal Scheme, the reservoir water is used for irrigating about 45,000 acres in Coimbatore district and Salem district. The reservoir is the source of water supply for Mettur town and the Chemical and Textile Industries at Mettur. Extensive fish-culture is carried on in reservoir by the Fisheries Department. The water from the Reservoir is also used for generation of Electricitiy at Mettur Power House.

Mettur Hydro-Electric Project.—Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme is the second Hydro Electric Scheme undertaken by the Madras Government. The Power House islocated at the foot of the Mettur Dam. The elevation of the Power House is 637, above mean Sea Level. The first stage of the Scheme was completed in 1937 and the second stage was completed in 1946. The generating capacity is 17,000 K. W. minimum,and 40,000 K. W. The number of villages and towns electrified by the Mettur Hydro-Electricity System by the end of March 1951 was 93 in Salem distrrct, 40 in the Coimbatore district, 17 in Tiruchirapalli district, 18 in Chittoor district, 11 in Chingleput district, 99 in North Arcot district and 24 in South Arcot district.

The particulars of load development for the years 1941–42 to 1950–51 are given below :—

Year.	System peak.	Station peak.	Units generated in millions.	Gross revenue
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				RUPEES IN LAKHS.
1941–42	14,000	..	71·07	21·75
1942–43	15,300	23,406	82·45	24·00
1943–44	16,000	28,200	97·32	27·27
1944–45	18,915	26,120	104·92	30·78
1945–46	19,400	27,200	112·38	34·39
1946–47	23,850	35,000	114·09	39·47
1947–48	29,700	36,700	149·51	48·14
1948–49	35,800	39,600	184·18	62·05
1949–50	38,700	43,800	174·13	70·32
1950–51	41,100	46,900	191·96	85·97

The system peak load reached 41,100 k.w. The units generated during the year amounted to 191·96 millions and the revenue earned was Rs. 85.97 lakhs during the year 1950–51. The connected load of the system was 147,032 k.w. during 1950–51.

Particulars of financial results of the Mettur Hydro Electric System are given below :—

		RS.
(a)	Capital outlay including arrears of interest	5,52,60,445
(b)	Gross Revenue:	85,96,988
(c)	Operation and Maintenance excluding suspense	31,19,739
(d)	Depreciation Reserve Fund	9,63,848
(e)	Special Reserve Fund	3,85,539
(f)	Total expenses	44,69,126
(g)	Net Revenue	41,27,862

General description of the existing Water-supply Scheme of Salem Town.—The water-supply to Salem Town is drawn from the Panamarathupatty Tank which is eight miles distant from the town. It was originally designed for an ultimate population of 80,000 people on the per capita consumption of 10 gallons. The supply of the town is drawn from the tank and passed through slow sand filters, two units out of three being capable of dealing with the ultimate demand of 8 lakhs of gallons per day. At a latter stage an infiltration gallery was constructed below the tank to augment the supply during the period of draught. Although there is no means of accurately determining the exact quantity supplied to the town from this source, the present supply has been roughly estimated to be 6 lakhs of gallons per day, which is very poor rate for a town like Salem growing in importance. Several attempts were made to increase the supply from Panamarathupatty source but they had to be given up as not economically feasible. Finally it was decided to tap Mettur Reservoir to augment the existing supply. To be within

the financial resources of the Municipality, a rate of 10 gallons supply from Mettur was decided upon for an ultimate population of 150,000 including supply to the villages enroute and this was accepted by the Government for drawing the details of the Scheme in G.O. Ms. No. 926, Public Healthdated 24th January 1935.

The pumping station at Mettur Reservoir has been completed. The pumping main from Mettur to Nangavalli, the filtration works and staff quarters at Nangavalli and Hasthampatti Reservoir at Salem have been completed. The pipe lines for the supply of water in the town are nearing completion and the Cauvery water will be supplied to the public of Salem Town as soon as the pipe lines are completed.

16. *Loans.*—Statements showing the amount of loans granted in the District under the Land Improvement and Agriculturist Loans Acts during the decennium and improvement effected there by are given below:—

Land Improvement Loans Act

Fasli.	*Construction of new wells.*			*Repairs of wells.*			*Other improvements (Removal of smooth grass and reclamation of land.)*	
	Number of new wells constructed.	*Amount advanced.*	*Extent of land benefited.*	*Number of wells repaired.*	*Amount advanced.*	*Extent of land benefited.*	*Amount advanced.*	*Extent of land benefited.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		RS.	ACS.		RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.
1351	81	44,960	63	11	2,180	6	..	..
1352	76	37,730	38	17	4,090	11	..	..
1353	117	58,545	69	12	3,330	5	200	3
1354	121	60,355	74	7	2,750	6	..	..
1355	106	52,890	65	23	9,100	11	..	..
1356	131	65,710	75	28	14,600	9	..	..
1357	94	47,150	63	70	37,050	57	500	5
1358	127	63,620	71	161	74,200	127	500	6
1359	453	2,26,820	297	475	2,34,800	288	..	..
1360	503	2,51,385	328	523	2,46,950	346	4,300	7
Total ..	1,809	9,09,165	1,143	1,327	6.29,050	866	5,500	21

Aariculturists Loans Act

Fasli.	*Purchase of cattle.*	
	Amount advanced.	*Number of cattle purchased.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	
1351	3,870	24
1352	1,730	16
1353	1,070	8
1354	4,000	28
1355	3,500	20
1356	36,890	58
1357	92,710	463
1358	1,17,470	573
1359	1,53,650	662
1360	1,09,980	554
Total ..	5,24,870	2,406

New Well Subsidy Scheme.

Fasli.	*Total number of wells for which subsidy loans paid.*	*Total amount of subsidy loans paid.*	*Additional area brought under cultivation during the fasli.*	*Additional quantity of foodgrains produced during the fasli.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	ACS.	TONS.
1357	4,290	13,24,250	1,128·00	784·00
1358	2,321	14,56,655	149·00	15·00
1359	1,613	11,29,330	30·85	10·00
1360	692	5,07,800	8·00	..
Total ..	8,916	44,18,035	1,315·85	809·00

The Co-operative Credit Societies continued to play a useful role in the village economy of the district. These societies which issue short-term loans to the ryots, mainly for meeting the expenses in connection with agricultural operations, showed definite improvement during the decennium inspite of the general depression in the early forties owing to the World War. Societies as well as membership, business and working capital have increased remarkably.

The following table indicates the rapid development of rural Co-operative Credit Societies.

Year. (1)	Number of societies. (2)	Number of members. (3)	Loans issued during the year. (4)	Loans outstanding against members at the end of the year. (5)	Working capital. (6)
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	584	50,504	13,98,880	32,86,857	42,15,755
1942–43	572	56,733	18,86,659	29,30,992	37,00,062
1943–44	567	60,566	17,15,400	26,93,406	35,11,500
1944–45	559	61,854	19,54,056	27,88,490	36,74,948
1945–46	558	63,254	25,12,767	35,03,078	43,30,538
1946–47	594	68,527	28,10,394	38,86,670	34,69,438
1947–48	654	78,935	49,93,771	61,50,247	71,84,857
1948–49	714	90,526	37,20,010	63,59,868	73,19,816
1949–50	748	96,107	30,97,868	55,91,199	67,73,190
1950–51	757	99,001	36,04,177	48,65,929	60,18,071

The agriculturists took advantage of the low rate of interest and terms for easy repayment offered by rural credit societies Controlled credit scheme was worked through the marketing societies and loans were issued through Credit Societies to the agriculturists for raising cotton, gingelly, paddy, groundnut etc.

Owing to the out break of World War II prices of consumer goods had risen and their distribution had been controlled and rationing was introduced. Therefore all the villages were in need of an agency through which their needs could be met out. To give fillip to the co-operative movement particularly to rural credit societies, the rural credit societies had been converted into multipurpose co-operative societies and allowed to carry out the various activities like distribution of foodgrains, sugar, kerosene, mill cloth etc. The societies had thus undertaken this business and helped in bringing about equitable distribution to the general public.

The long term credit needs of the ryots were met by the primary Land Mortgage Banks. These banks issued long term loans for improvement of land, redemption of mortgages and discharge of prior debts with facilities for easy payments. The following table shows the extent to which the primary Land Mortgage Banks in the district were able to afford financial accommodation to the ryots.

Year. (1)	Number of Banks. (2)	Number of Members. (3)	Amount disbursed. (4)	Amount outstanding at the end of the year. (5)	Working capital. (6)
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	7	3,604	2,46,750	10,23,460	11,01,440
1942–43	7	4,064	2,77,210	10,51,205	11,14,176
1943–44	7	4,688	1,32,150	10,94,835	11,71,944
1944–45	7	4,946	1,69,940	11,73,356	12,57,218
1945–46	7	5,364	1,81,560	12,54,490	13,82,749
1946–47	7	5,980	3,15,058	14,50,863	15,88,207
1947–48	7	6,745	4,63,811	16,76,778	18,12,247
1948–49	7	7,415	5,47,865	19,58,865	20,85,385
1949–50	7	8,169	3,70,298	22,17,461	23,79,004
1950–51	7	8,900	3,72,754	24,39,033	26,09,638

Besides cheap credit accommodation, the agriculturists were given facilities to market their produce for maximum price, by organising the co-operative marketing societies. These societies took out the produce of the members on pledge and marketed them on their behalf for favourable prices. Intitution of controlled credit societies by which credit societies were linked with the Sale of Marketing societies for financing agricultnrists for raising crops and marketing the produce after harvests to their best advantage. It also helped in the development of business in Sale or Marketing Societies. Their progress during the decennium is given below:—

Year. (1)	Number of societies. (2)	Number of members. (3)	Amount of loan issued on pledge of produce. (4)	Value of the produce of members sold. (5)	Value of seeds, manures and of agricultural implements. (6)	Number of godowns (7)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	
1941–42	8	5,084	2,07,649	12,07,105	1,60,320	6
1942–43	8	5,163	2,13,300	16,23,430	1,72,450	7
1943–44	8	7,245	2,25,847	18,31,346	1,06,960	8
1944–45	8	9,820	2,01,985	25,82,896	1,29,310	9
1945–46	8	10,039	2,07,648	32,56,664	2,42,600	9
1946–47	8	12,231	1,69,026	41,48,401	2,74,370	10
1947–48	8	14,407	3,09,848	49,14,570	2,93,410	12
1948–49	8	18,844	2,73,207	37,28,635	2,43,154	22
1949–50	8	20,614	3,60,720	46,53,895	3,49,219	22
1950–51	8	24,576	4,17,352	54,92,308	5,30,078	16

Organisation of the Weavers' Co-operative Societies gave a best impetus to the Handloom weaving which comes next in importance to agriculture in this district. Though on account of the condition effected by the World War II, there was an abnormal increase in the price of yarn, dyes and chemicals, the Weavers' Co-operative Societies rendered relief to the weavers as much as possible. Some of these societies had undertaken the production of cloth for war purposes.

During the end of the forties due to scarcity of yarn and to market fluctuation, many weavers found it difficult to get sufficient work and some of them even gave up their profession of weaving and resorted to agricultural and manual labour to eke out their livelihood. Therefore relief scheme had been introduced.

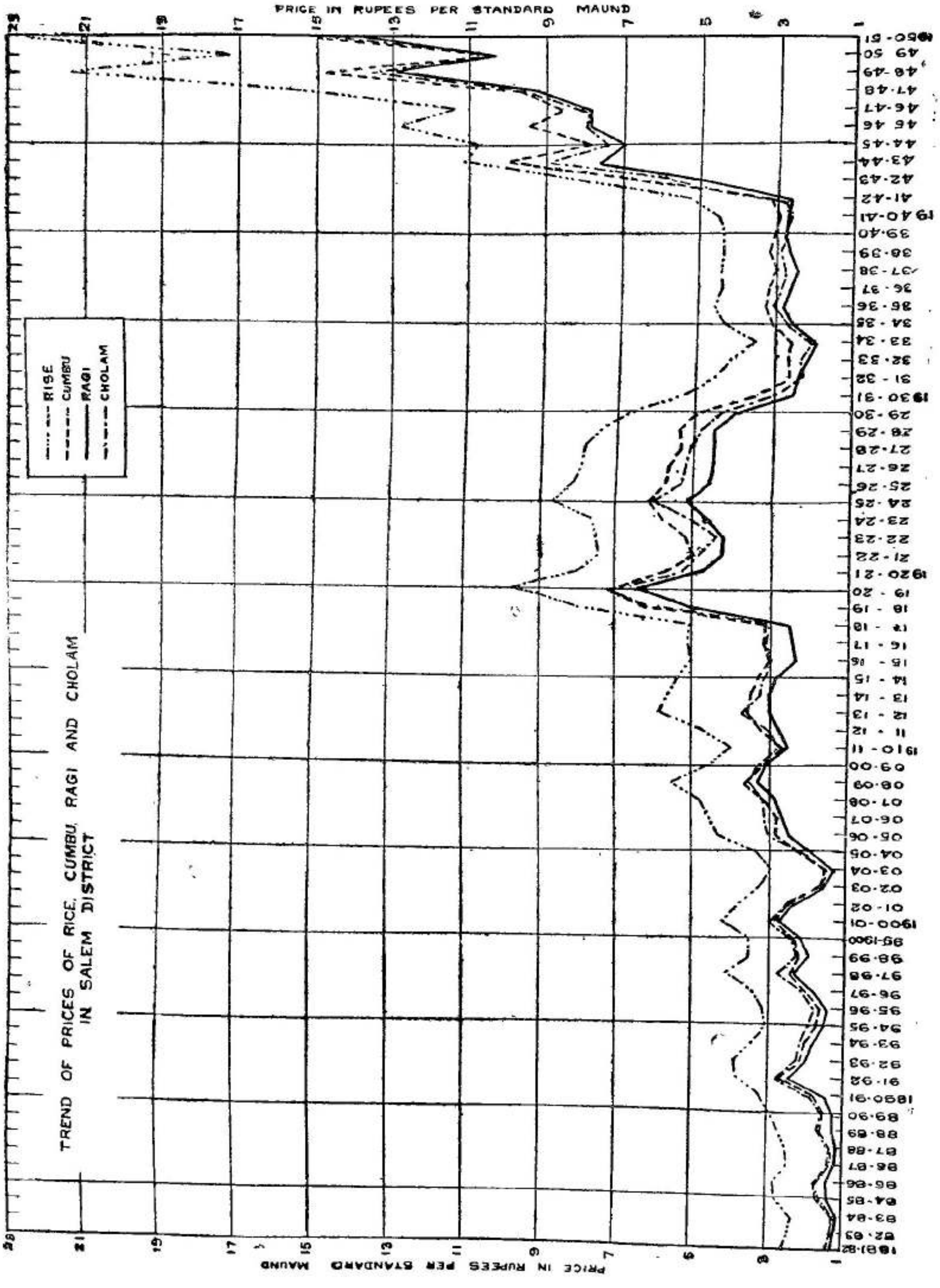
The following table indicates the extent of success achieved by the Weavers' Co-operative Societies during the decennium :—

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Number of looms brought into the fold of the societies.*	*Paid up share capital of members.*	*Value of finished goods produced.*	*Value of finished goods sold.*	*Working capital.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42 ..	10	2,235	1,256	69,760	10,98,125	12,62,279	2,72,150
1942–43 ..	10	2,910	1,725	87,787	15,47,254	16,26,403	3,26,850
1943–44 ..	12	3,739	2,176	93,800	22,73,520	24,52,725	4,05,370
1944–45 ..	12	4,289	2,971	1,20,230	29,77,565	33,51,695	5,32,755
1945–46 ..	12	4,410	3,364	2,46,381	42,38,958	45,18,431	7,78,232
1946–47 ..	25	6,861	5.215	4,15,394	32,26,205	37,98.345	19,53,520
1947–48 ..	50	12,425	9,756	6,72,855	55.04,525	66,16,922	2,67,372
1948–49 ..	50	13,672	10,323	8,02,655	68,08,841	66.09,799	24,01,210
1949–50 ..	50	13,068	10,980	8,07,390	56,05,024	69.52,191	24,93,259
1950–51 ..	50	15,037	12,840	8,96,867	56,55,186	66,10,485	26.78,460

To enable the people in the district to get pure and unadulterated milk at a resonable price, Milk Supply Societies had been organised at various centres. The ex-tappers were also admitted in these societies. The members were given loans and subsidies for the purchase of milch animals. The following are the figures relating to the business done by the Milk Supply Societies during the decennium :—

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Paid up share capital.*	*Value of milk and milk products sold.*	*Amount of Government loans disbursed for purchase of milch animals.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	6	210	1,750	9,230	7,565
1942–43	7	242	2,125	11,540	5,950
1943–44	7	267	2,329	15,423	7,865
1944–45	8	281	2,541	10,256	9,560
1945–46	8	327	2,731	17,160	11,325
1946–47	8	499	7,719	16,310	10,249
1947–48	8	457	9,308	55,956	13,800
1948–49	8	488	9,966	59.121	38,050
1949–50	12	670	13,463	70,943	20,800
1950–51	12	875	17,872	81,451	15,670

The policy of starting Co-operative Stores in important centres to check the profiteering tendency of retail shop-keepers was continued during the period. There was a rapid expansion of Consumers' Co-operation in this district during the period, as people realised more and more the usefulness of Co-operative Stores in the fair distribution of controlled and other commodities which were scarce in the open market. Though the primary stores societies made only a very limited beginning at the commencement of the decennium, great impetus was given to their development during the later years, by the conditions created by the World War II. They have been recognised as the most suitable


TREND OF PRICES OF RICE, CUMBU, RAGI AND CHOLAM IN SALEM DISTRICT
RISE
CUMBU
RAGI
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PRICE IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND

agency for the equitable distribution of foodgrains and other controlled commodities. The business done by the Primary Stores during the decennium is given below :—

Year. (1)	*Number of societies.* (2)	*Number of members.* (3)	*Paid up share capital.* (4) RS.	*Value of goods purchased.* (5) RS.	*Value of goods sold.* (6) RS.	*Value of foodgrains handled.* (7) RS.
1941–42	13	10,919	48,028	15,81,205	17,25,659	12,07,960
1942–43	29	15,390	82,936	20,55,399	22,74 630	16,24,473
1943–44	43	22,201	1,46,689	27,01,773	47,43,140	35,78,227
1944–45	44	31,092	1,61,729	49,94,719	53,57,414	34,52,370
1945–46	47	30,852	2,13,897	53,12,419	61,14,451	35,46,105
1946–47	72	48,924	8,28,173	83,00,819	88,47,322	55,94,782
1947–48	73	48,818	8,23,359	94,13,371	1,01,27,346	60,26,491
1948–49	71	46,375	6,68,022	1,03,49,534	1,16,66,808	79,27,131
1949–50	75	44,966	5,76,193	1,14,77,206	1,24,01,210	80,05,230
1950-51	85	37,219	3,74,914	97,86,057	1,96,73,490	[illegible],32,578

In addition to these societies, the following types of societies had been organised for the economic uplift of the people :—

1. Agricultural Improvement Societies.
2. Land Colonisation Societies
3. Egg Production Societies.
4. Carpet Weavers' Societies.
5. Coir Makers' Societies.
6. Metal Workers' Societies.
7. Basket, Makers' Societies.
8. Women's Cottage Industries Societies.
9. Housing Societies.
10. House Building Societies.
11. Fishermen Co-operative Societies.
12. Printing Worker's Societies.
13. Motor Transport Societies.
14. Students' Co-operative Societies.

During the decennium, the co-operative movement played a vital role in the economic life of the people and served the general public during the periods of scarcity.

17. *Foodgrains.*—Due to shortage of foodgrains caused by World War II, food rationing was introduced in this district during 1946. To enforce the rationing, rigid rules were followed. Ration shops were opened in all the villages and special staff were posted to look after the rationing system and procurement. Food grains were issued to the people through the ration shops. Though the rationing system caused some difficulty it worked satisfactorily.

The percentages of rice eating and millet eating population in the district for the decennium ending Fasli 1360 were as follows .—

	Percentage.
Rice eating population	46
Millet eating population	54

18. *Numbers relieved during past famines* :—From July 1866 to March 1867, the average number of people relieved was 3,765 or 0·23 per cent of the population of whom 420 were employed on works and 3,345 were relieved gratuitously. The maximum number relieved in any one month was 7,876 in September 1853. During the first 13 months of the famine of 1876—78, the mortality was 180,000 against an average of 50,000. From December 1876 to September 1878, the average number of persons relieved was 97,009 or 4·93 per cent of the population, 37,375 being employed on works and 59,634 being relieved gratuitously. The maximum number relieved in any one month was 369,137 in September 1877, that is about 18·77 per cent of population which gives an idea of the appalling conditions which must have prevailed. The average number of people relieved from October 1891 to August 1892 was 4,711 or 0·48 per cent of the population of the affected taluks, 4,505 being employed on works and 206 being relieved gratuitously. In the Tiruchengode taluk which was most seriously affected the proportion was 1·74 per cent of the population. The maximum number relieved in any one month was 7,573 in October 1891. There was no famine during the decade.

19. *Accessibility for Relief.*—The district is fairly accessible for purpose of relief.

Railways.—There are 119¼ miles of broad guage and 47¾ miles of metre gauge railway in the district. The west coast broad gauge line from Madras to Manglore traverses the taluks of Harur, Omalur, Salem and Tiruchengode. A broad gauge line connects Mettur Dam in Omalur taluk with Salem. A metre gauge line across Salem and Attur taluks connects Salem with Vridhachalam.

The Railway out-agency at Dharmapuri is served by Morappur station for passengers, parcels and goods.

An out-agency for parcels and goods at Edappadi in Tiruchengode taluk is served by Mc. Donald's Choultry station. The out-agengy at Krishnagiri for parcels and goods is served by Tiruppattur station in North Arcot district. Rasipuram out-agency for passengers, luggage and parcels is served by Salem junction. Salem Market station serves the Rasipuram out-agengy for goods. Thammampatti out-agengy for parcels and goods is served by Attur station.

Tiruchengode out-agency for passengers, parcels and goods is served by Sankaridrug station.

Roads :—Apart from railway lines, there are many roads which link important towns of Salem district. Some of the important roads are those from Hosur to Bangalore and Malur in Mysore State, Krishnagiri to Tirupattur and Vaniambadi in North Arcot district, Dharmapuri to Tirupattur, Harur to Tiruvannamalai in North Arcot district, Salem to Kallakurichi in South Arcot district across Attur taluk, Salem to Bhavani in Coimbatore district across Tiruchengode taluk, Namakkal to Pugalur, Musiri and Karur in Tiruchirappalli district. There are 2,525 miles of roads within the districts consisting of 205 miles of National Highways, 62 miles of Provincial Highways, 950 miles of Major district roads, 698 miles of other district roads, 497 miles of village roads and 113 miles of municipal roads. The roads in the district are in a satisfactory condition. The taluk-wise distribution of these roads except the municipal roads is given below : —

Name of taluk.	*National Highways.*	*Provincial Highways.*	*Major District Roads.*	*Other District Roads.*	*Village Roads.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.
Hosur ..	27	..	135	23	39	224
Krishnagiri	39	..	130	114	45	328
Dharmapuri	33	..	123	31	32	219
Harur ..	..	..	104	103	49	256
Omalur	19	..	58	68	57	202
Salem and Yercaud	24	24	84	74	52	258
Tiruchengode	25	..	109	131	74	339
Rasipuram	9	..	42	16	25	92
Namakkal	29	10	107	93	56	295
Attur	..	28	58	45	68	199
Total ..	205	62	950	698	497	2,412

Numerous buses and lorries ply for hire on all the important roads of the district and afford additional facilities for transport of passengers and goods.

20. *Scheduled and Backward Classes of the district* :—According to the Census of 1951, there were 497,922 persons of Scheduled Castes and 697 persons of Scheduled Tribes. Ameliorative works for the Scheduled and backward classes of the district are undertaken by the Harijan Welfare Department of the district under the control of the Collector with District Welfare Officer as the co-ordinating officer. There is a District Harijan Welfare Committee consisting of official and non-official members. During 1950–51, seven meetings of the committee were held. The members evinced keen interest in the welfare of the eligible communities and the proposals and suggestions made by them were promptly dealt with.

The various ameliorative works undertaken were as follows :—

1. Provision of house sites.

2. Maintenance of schools, grant of scholarship, stipends, boarding grants, grants for the purchase of books, etc., and grants to private educational institutions for the benefit of eligible communities.

3. Provision of wells and tanks for the supply of drinking water.

4. Provision of sanitary amenities, pathways, street lighting and burning or burial grounds.

5. Grants to private bodies engaged in social and economic uplift of eligible communities.

6. Assignment of lease of lands.

During 1950–51, 390 house-sites were provided by assignment of Government lands and 270 house-sites were provided by acquisition of lands involving an expenditure of Rs. 718–12–0 by the Government.

During 1950–51, 843 scholarships to the pupils of eligible communities were granted involving an expenditure of Rs. 10,448. Non-recurring grants to the tune of Rs. 210 were granted for the purchase of books etc.

The Government Sundaracharlu Hostel at Salem is purely for Harijans. During 1950–51 its strength was 36. There are 13 schools in the district for the eligible communities with the total strength of 585. Midday meals were supplied to the pupils in Harijan schools. An expenditure of Rs. 11,495–4–3 was incurred on supply of midday meals. There are 10 Harijan hostels in the district and an expenditure of Rs. 36,600 was incurred during 1950–51 for their maintenance.

A sum of Rs. 9,954 was spent in construction of flood banks for the Harijan colonies and construction of five dry earth latrines for Harijans. Construction of 8 new wells and repair of 18 old wells were completed during the year 1950–51. The total expenditure incurred was (Rs. 3,379+22,828) Rs. 26,207.

Out of a total area of 25,216.75 acres reserved, 14,575.40 acres were assigned to eligible communities during 1950–51.

Village vigilance committees were constituted in every village and Harijan Day was observed on the 30th of every month (on 28th in February) to promote the welfare of Harijans and eligible communities.

21. *Prohibition.*—Prohibition was re-introduced in the district from 1st October 1946. Statistics on the prohibition offences reported for the years 1946–47 to 1950–51 are furnished below :—

Nature of offence.	1946–47.	1947–48.	1948–49.	1949–50.	1950–51.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Smuggling of liquor from other States ..	20	2	1	..	1
2 Smuggling of liquor from district to district.	1	..	..	..	..
3 Illicit distillation of arrack	827	2,298	1,547	1,408	1,172
4 Possession of illicitly distilled arrack ..	347	1,286	671	1,806	2,265
5 Sale of illicitly distilled arrack	4	1	6	7	10
6 Illicit tapping of fermented toddy ..	43	56	149	244	119
7 Permitting sweet toddy to ferment ..	6	1	4	21	12
8 Tapping of sweet toddy without licences.	24	47	53	88	52
9 Illicit transport of liquor	8	16	3	6	10
10 Unlicensed sale of liquor	..	1	..	1	..
11 Possession of liquor without permit ..	53	135	104	104	94
12 Illicit cultivation of hemp plant ..	8	7	3	3	4
13 Smuggling of drugs from district to district.	26	..	2	4	..
14 Smuggling of drugs from other States ..	11	8	..	..	..
15 Illicit transport of drugs	..	1	..	2	1
16 Unlicensed sale of drugs	2	..	1	1	..
17 Miscellaneous	232	1,461	2,647	3,049	5,032
18 Unlicensed possession of drugs	193	208	117	144	149
19 Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit for human consumption.	..	1	..	1	..
20 Smuggling of opium	4	..	..	..	1
21 Transport of opium	..	..	..	2	..
22 Possession of opium	22	18	[illegible]	15	15
23 Sale of opium	..	..	..	..	..
24 Offences under Dangerous Drugs Act ..	1	1	..	..	..
Total ..	1,832	5,548	5,312	6,906	8,937

Detection of illicit tapping cases and allied offence and patrolling of areas bordering Bangalore and Mysore State by the enforcement staff and also joint raids conducted by Salem and bordering Police Officers along the banks of Cauvery river and the numerous islets in it, yielded satisfactory results. As a result of vigorous steps taken to enforce prohibition in this district, unprecedented results were achieved especially during the year 1950. The entire district police force was devoting unabated attention to eradicate crimes of illicit distillation by organising methodical raids in spite of several handicaps, such as want of transport, conveyance, and equipments.

To solicit public co-operation, the police undertook propaganda work and held meetings frequently in villages known for the crimes. The steps have produced satisfactory results as there has been a general improvement in the economic conditions of the people.

APPENDIX

Statistical table

Taluk.	Ryotwari.		Inam.		Zamindari.		Number and area of villages exclusive of — Total.		Deduct
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Poramboke or land reserved for communal purposes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	ACS.
Hosur	97	559,456	218	60,492	20	166,182	335	786,130	189,437
Krishnagiri	72	233,237	40	16,597	52	132,582	164	382,416	48,372
Dharmapuri	101	476,800	4	16,345	46	114,615	151	607,760	67,068
Harur	112	339,172	5	6,380	27	110,948	144	456,500	36,983
Omalur	125	342,767	1	2,315	3	9,376	129	354,458	80,767
Tiruchengode ..	90	255,668	37	19,504	40	110,651	167	385,823	62,068
Salem	177	248,742	32	11,963	8	41,236	217	301,941	24,461
Attur	126	384,134	7	83,225	1	28,619	134	495,978	41,913
Namakkal	82	180,382	54	12,894	70	239,653	206	432,929	77,176
Rasipuram	76	198,671	1	3,409	5	14,574	82	216,654	51,914
Yercaud	64	39,040	..	..	..	..	64	39,040	1,678
Total ..	1,122	3,258,069	399	233,124	272	968,436	1,793	4,459,629	681,837

APPENDIX

Rent roll of

Taluk.	Total holdings. Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average extent. Dry.	Average extent. Wet.	Average assessment Dry.	Average assessment Wet.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Hosur	30,554	159,926	2,25,670	4·92	0·31	1 12 2	5 10 0
Krishnagiri	31,885	210,470	2,58,074	6·09	0·52	5 5 0	2 12 7
Dharmapuri	34,729	183,072	2,12,144	4·91	0·36	4 6 0	1 11 9
Harur	29,079	125,025	1,46,011	4·13	0·17	3 13 4	1 3 0
Omalur	41,618	168,454	2,89,070	3·90	0·15	5 15 1	1 0 0
Tiruchengode	53,777	181,266	3,11,251	3·22	0·15	4 10 9	1 1 10
Salem	38,793	94,682	1,94,519	2·62	0·18	4 12 1	1 0 0
Attur	55,895	122,564	2,89,092	1·90	0·29	2 10 0	2 8 9
Namakkal	34,977	127,129	2,79,375	3·27	0·36	4 6 3	3 9 6
Rasipuram	19,878	71,935	1,34,262	3·37	0·25	5 1 6	1 10 6
Yercaud	8,131	28,802	33,464	9·20	..	10 11 0	..
Total ..	359,266	1,478,325	23,72,932	3·73	0·26	4 10 0	1 12 9

APPENDIX

Rent roll of ryotwari land according to

(Particulars not

APPENDIX

Cropping

Taluk.	Cereals. Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Varagu.	Others.	Pulses. Horse-gram.	Others.	Condiments and spices.	Fruits and vegetables.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Hosur	13,825	1,743	7,509	35,499	1,997	9,203	29,229	12,334	1,928	1,617
Krishnagiri	15,486	20,581	22,433	25,886	6,721	39,648	52,263	11.392	2,824	7,458
Dharmapuri	11,979	31,986	9,875	37,816	11,198	36,690	46,279	9,372	3,130	1,699
Harur	8,864	26,261	2,488	20,077	20,432	5,011	22,573	3,738	1,022	332
Omalur	8,485	22,532	17,131	33,157	1,380	25,837	28,575	6,622	1,831	3,817
Salem	12,574	20,499	3,545	12,019	4,956	11 194	6,460	4.545	760	6,005
Attur	29,776	21,069	6,389	3,464	12,333	10,726	2,604	6,457	1,406	4,541
Yercaud	341	440	2	2,832	1,311	6,902	289	1,167	266	795
Rasipuram	11,577	20,177	3,263	3,883	2,663	7,525	3,156	2,166	733	1,283
Tiruchengode ..	18,279	37,508	51,351	12,866	364	4,706	8,006	6,467	629	850
Namakkal	29,509	45,159	59,397	39,591	877	8,643	1,745	3,812	1,108	2,981
Total ..	160,695	247,955	183,383	277,020	64,232	169,085	201,179	68,072	15,637	31,378

I.

for Fasli 1360.

tributary states.				Area in occupation.							
area of											
Forest.	Area for which returns are not available.	Total.	Remainder arable area (Government inam and zamindaris).	Cultivable (actually cropped).	Fallows.	Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue excluding cesses.	Population according to census of 1951.	Incidence of land revenue per head.		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS.	A.	P.
249,987	..	439,424	346,706	220,510	67,084	82·95	3,73,111	270,687	1	6	0
46,562	38,599	133,533	248,883	226,310	22,573	100·00	4,89,624	287,359	1	11	3
165,817	..	232,885	374,875	215,566	38,253	67·71	3,13,868	313,113	1	0	0
155,839	11,330	204,152	252,348	121,543	98,300	87·12	2,00,006	221,227	0	14	6
60,012	..	140,779	213,679	135,412	36,208	80·32	4,64,493	387,926	1	3	2
8,252	29,202	99,522	286,301	231,024	55,277	100·00	9,52,402	475,287	2	0	7
114,789	..	139,250	162,691	105,105	25,994	80·58	3,52,965	521,220	0	10	10
84,240	..	126,153	369,825	100,498	41,851	38·49	4,28,482	265,471	1	9	10
37,915	44,486	159,577	273,352	210,242	59,126	98·54	3,76,990	423,834	0	14	3
60,062	..	111,976	104,678	60,112	7,001	64·11	2,02,724	185,906	1	1	5
251	8,309	10,238	28,802	20,356	1,788	76·88	42,919	19,739	2	2	9
983,726	131,936	1,797,489	2,662,140	1,646,678	453,455	78·88	41,97,584	3,371,769	1	3	11

II.

ryotwari land for Fasli 1360.

Holdings on which the assessment is.									
Rs. 10 and less.		Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.		Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 30		Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 50.		Over Rs. 100.	
Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number	Assessment.
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
25,003	91,430	4,564	83,769	678	26,720	241	16,895	68	6,856
24,982	1,12,389	5,884	89,130	547	21,923	311	21,427	131	13,205
29,409	1,08,889	4,745	75,780	373	13,204	164	10,380	38	3,891
24,940	83,266	3,557	40,876	399	10,062	144	7,781	39	4,026
32,645	1,21,845	7,809	1,11,448	791	29,589	310	19,712	63	6,476
42,461	1,18,214	9,756	1,33,486	1,207	36,496	292	16,939	61	6,116
28,137	97,565	4,979	68,111	464	13,018	173	11,696	40	4,129
48,021	1,20,573	6,575	90,773	789	36,898	323	22,055	187	18,793
26,512	1,02,306	6,418	92,122	1,283	36,235	524	24,522	240	24,199
16,103	60,882	3,303	51,513	344	12,188	85	5,339	43	4,340
2,438	8,046	453	6,152	57	2,077	28	2,102	150	15,087
300,651	10,25,405	58,408	5,43,160	6,932	2,38,410	2,595	1,58,848	1,060	1,07,169

II-A.

limits of holdings in Fasli 1360.

available.)

III.

in fasli 1360.

Industrial crops.					Miscellaneous.	Total—First and second crops.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cultivated.
		Oil seeds.						
Cotton.	Tobacco.	Castor.	Gingelly.	Others.				
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
13	11	3,594	7,836	7,189	6,448	189,975	12,430	177,545
475	123	4,076	1,035	43,293	1,378	255,072	29,720	225,352
788	296	2,272	1,124	26,595	3,328	234,427	18,355	216,072
..	284	1,224	220	13,777	240	126,543	9,898	116,645
3,599	539	2,447	832	26,086	917	183,787	16,325	167,462
1,892	118	772	113	13,535	1,339	103,326	12,342	90,984
2,055	1,072	816	662	14,312	6,088	123,770	17,191	66,579
..	5	30	2	122	5,828	20,332	1,389	18,943
1,726	201	519	241	15,453	..	74,566	12,257	62,309
8,012	993	3,206	5,987	85,706	1,756	246,686	13,661	233,025
4,001	168	758	3,352	48,428	6,964	256,428	24,661	231,762
22,561	3,810	19,714	21,40	394,496	34,286	1,814,907	168,229	1,646,678

APPENDIX

Agricultural stock

Taluk.	Cattle. Males over three years. Breeding bulls.	Cattle. Males over three years. Working bullocks.	Cattle. Males over three years. Others.	Cattle. Females over three years. Cows.	Cattle. Three years and under. Young stock.	Buffaloes. Males over three years. Breeding bulls.	Buffaloes. Males over three years. Working bullocks.	Buffaloes. Males over three years. Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Hosur	1,126	33,800	5,181	128,754	78,197	364	1,507	599
Krishnagiri	329	38,542	6,934	109,917	47,387	123	641	328
Dharmapuri	346	31,088	5,032	92,972	38,666	242	840	300
Harur	219	31,389	5,597	57,367	33,226	93	145	220
Omalur	416	30,982	8,431	69,496	36,625	177	1,363	1,264
Tiruchengode	915	72,451	7,246	71,490	46,023	260	480	356
Salem	768	41,154	6,183	46,038	23,246	231	348	264
Attur	328	60,018	6,603	26,103	14,261	479	1,821	471
Namakkal	1,283	80,035	7,268	46,291	35,224	570	1,210	1,298
Rasipuram	374	37,176	2,292	23,364	18,756	124	316	99
Total ..	6,104	456,644	60,769	671,792	372,611	2,663	9,680	5,199

APPENDIX

Water supply

Taluk.	Government protective irrigation works. Name of work.	Irrigable area.	Average area irrigated. First crop.	Average area irrigated. Second crop.	Average area irrigated. Total.	Average revenue. Demand.	Average revenue. Remission. Amount.	Average revenue. Remission. Percentage on demand.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
Hosur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishnagiri	Penugondapuram	312	218	94	312	1,723	271	15·7
Dharmapuri	..	30,193	18,416	8,593	27,009	375,048	227,454	60·6
Harur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Omalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchengode ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	Kuthanallam Tank Ammapalayam Tank Neikkarepatty Periyeri in Belur	687	500	349	849	163,877	5,608	3·4
Attur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namakkal	..	8,000	4,024	3,046	7,070	120,000	110,000	91·7
Rasipuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yercaud*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	39,192	23,158	12,082	35,240	660,648	343,333	52·0

* There are no sources of irrigation in this Sub-taluk.

IV.

in 1950–51.

Buffaloes—cont. Females over three years. Cows.	Buffaloes—cont. Three years and under. Young stock.	Sheep and goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Sugar-cane crushers.	Oil engines.	Boats.	Looms.	Indigo vats.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
11,248	8,405	178,443	1,742	3,440	51,058	15,149	387	27	..	827	..
5,533	3,686	228,501	236	2,040	56,577	4,461	117	67	..	667	..
9,055	6,413	282,818	314	2,340	49,400	2,577	450	62	..	3,580	..
8,862	5,953	135,958	225	1,379	31,694	1,788	59	29	..	680	..
15,765	12,019	231,754	205	1,136	57,755	4,483	41	34	..	20,322	..
16,858	15,103	355,507	185	1,319	79,407	16,313	272	161	112	30,850	..
9,930	7,965	101,129	597	725	5,813	4,925	334	198	..	44,224	..
8,307	5,290	141,687	127	399	45,551	4,215	567	181	..	387	3
24,148	21,665	240,575	1,076	1,864	56,287	13,076	310	354	65	12,737	..
6,561	9,419	69,369	135	185	22,180	4,399	142	333	..	23,626	..
116,267	95,908	1,965,741	4,842	14,827	455,722	71,888	2,679	1,446	177	137,800	

V.

and Irrigation.

Occupied area.	Irrigation under minor works in ordinary years. Average area irrigated. First crop. Extent.	First crop. Percentage of occupied area.	Second crop. Extent.	Second crop. Percentage of occupied area.	Percentage of remission on demand.	Irrigation under wells. Ordinary. Number. In repair.	Ordinary. Number. Out of repair.	Ordinary. Area irrigated. First crop.	Ordinary. Area irrigated. Second crop.	Doravu. Number. In repair.	Doravu. Number. Out of repair.	Doravu. Area irrigated. First crop.	Doravu. Area irrigated. Second crop.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
ACS.	ACS.		ACS.					ACS.	ACS.			ACS.	ACS.
9,564	7,937	83.0	893	4.8	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,308	8,638	83.8	2,022	19.6	10.00	4,354	1,000	26,625	1,305	..	..	..	..
193,074	13,526	7.0	5,426	2.8	45.00	701	62	3,765	1,733	..	..	..	..
9,534	6,040	63.4	1,608	16.9	4.60	2,820	31	12,154	2,345	..	..	..	..
6,338	5,283	83·4	1,496	23.6	3.50	4,571	521	15,554	[illegible],088	..	..	..	..
6,135	5,829	92.0	797	12.6	9.41	4,396	3[illegible]2	16,556	7,312	..	..	..	..
94,462	84,6[illegible]2	89.6	15,456	16.4	23.00	1,414	343	8,751	2,000	..	..	..	..
16,296	15,849	97·3	12,708	78.0	..	769	21	4,249	4,187	32	..	100	60
19,500	18,100	92.8	1,400	7.2	5.00	182	18	2,000	987	..	..	..	..
7,318	4,539	62.1	2,126	29.1	6.57	4,217	512	24,500	6,150	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
372,724	170,408	45.7	48,422	11.6	..	23,424	2,880	114,154	30,107	32	..	100	60

APPENDIX V-A.

Number of minor works the ayacut of which is

Taluk	Under 50 acres. Tanks. In repair.	Under 50 acres. Tanks. Out of repair.	Under 50 acres. Others. In repair.	Under 50 acres. Others. Out of repair.	From 50 to 200 acres. Tanks. In repair.	From 50 to 200 acres. Tanks. Out of repair.	From 50 to 200 acres. Others. In repair.	From 50 to 200 acres. Others. Out of repair.	From 200 to 500 acres. Tanks. In repair.	From 200 to 500 acres. Tanks. Out of repair.	From 200 to 500 acres. Others. In repair.	From 200 to 500 acres. Others. Out of repair.	Over 500 acres. Tanks. In repair.	Over 500 acres. Tanks. Out of repair.	Over 500 acres. Others. In repair.	Over 500 acres. Others. Out of repair.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Hosur	362	2	..	..	48	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishnagiri	203	25	164	14	56	..	21	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Dharmapuri	191	..	183	..	100	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Harur	225	30	62	30	19	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Omalur	56	..	43	..	24	..	5	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchengode	..	96	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Salem	[illegible]	91	2	14	6	18	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Attur	..	20	..	102	16	13	2	94	2	10	..	..	..	1	..	..
Namakkal	12	..	8	..	8	1	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Rasipuram	7	8	..	3	2	10	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yercaud	There are no irrigation sources in this sub-taluk.															
Total ..	1,061	271	412	162	274	63	42	99	19	11	4	..	4	1	..	..

APPENDIX

Holdings and Revenue

Fasli. (1)		Extent of holdings. Dry. (2)	Wet. (3)	Miscellaneous cultivation. (4)	Total. (5)	Assessment. Dry. (6)	Wet. (7)	Second crop. (8)	Charge for water. (9)	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation. (10)	Total. (11)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866–67)	..	1,002,149	81,027	Not available.	1,083,176	12,73,148	4,98,308	561	85,779	Not available.	18,07,796
1277 (1867–68)	..	1,063,654	67,279		1,130,9 3	13,74,898	4,42,388	529	34,051		18,51,866
1278 (1868–69)	..	1,074,593	67,286		1,141,879	13,84,308	4,42,289	535	36,493		18,63,625
1279 (1869–70)	..	1,083,948	67,087		1,151,035	13,90,539	4,41,114	543	36,265		18,68,461
1280 (1870–71)	..	1,106,029	72,008		1,178,037	13,83,584	4,59,061	546	28,991		18,72,182
Average	..	**1,066,075**	**70,937**	..	**1,137,012**	**13,61,295**	**4,56,632**	**548**	**34,316**	..	**18,52,786**
1281 (1871–72)	..	1,121,070	84,563	2,084	1,207,717	13,01,094	4,92,429	..	14,082	4,924	18,12,529
1282 (1872–73)	..	1,118,509	91,300	6,010	1,215,819	12,89,976	5,11,065	..	13,275	7,329	18,21,645
1283 (1873–74)	..	1,098,809	94,899	5,389	1,199,097	12,46,260	5,25,788	..	4,647	6,156	17,82,851
1284 (1874–75)	..	1,118,220	95,507	2,198	1,215,925	12,65,763	5,28,659	..	8,315	4,186	18,06,928
1285 (1875–76)	..	1,128,615	95,863	2,940	1,227,418	12,74,958	5,30,436	..	5,279	7,085	18,17,758
Average	..	**1,117,045**	**92,426**	**3,724**	**1,213,195**	**12,75,610**	**5,17,675**	..	**9,120**	**5,936**	**18,08,341**
1286 (1876–77)	..	1,133,873	95,988	1,336	1,231,197	12,80,608	5,30,981	..	8,170	8,492	18,18,258
1287 (1877–78)	..	1,127,336	96,533	645	1,224,514	12,76,072	5,33,608	..	9,018	3,180	18,21,878
1288 (1878–79)	..	1,098,653	96,758	840	1,196,251	12,51,680	5,55,285	..	12,097	5,163	18,04,225
1289 (1879–80)	..	873,889	93,765	1,271	968,925	12,20,368	5,21,397	..	10,192	3,816	15,55,773
1290 (1880–81)	..	884,003	93,864	1,749	979,616	10,39,667	5,22,440	..	10,832	4,135	15,77,084
1291 (1881–82)	..	920,079	94,237	2,273	1,016,589	10,73,237	5,24,777	..	7,607	8,784	16,09,405
1292 (1882–83)	..	972,951	94,684	2,129	1,069,764	11,21,904	5,26,550	..	8,450	4,191	16,61,095
1293 (1883–84)	..	1,017,620	95,128	1,637	1,114,385	11,64,441	5,28,295	..	14,319	4,103	17,10,158
1294 (1884–85)	..	1,032,504	95,249	3,986	1,131,739	11,81,059	5,28,096	..	12,642	7,169	17,28,872
1295 (1885–86)	..	1,074,854	95,731	2,886	1,172,971	12,19,258	5,30,069	..	16,257	6,267	17,72,211
Average	..	**1,003,502**	**95,006**	**2,582**	**1,101,090**	**11,51,780**	**5,27,557**	..	**11,890**	**6,103**	**16,96,330**
1296 (1886–87)	..	1,128,476	96,882	4,741	1,230,099	12,44,478	5,35,458	..	22,263	10,468	18,12,667
1297 (1887–88)	..	1,119,173	95,235	5,579	1,121,087	12,35,123	5,36,758	..	20,567	9,439	18,01,887
1298 (1888–89)	..	1,117,803	97,052	7,478	1,222,333	12,34,172	5,35,710	..	13,996	11,486	17,95,364
1299 (1889–90)	..	1,141,447	97,303	8,196	1,246,946	12,56,092	5,36,775	..	15,901	15,522	18,24,290
1300 (1890–91)	..	1,135,046	97,486	4,327	1,236,859	12,52,597	5,37,849	..	16,060	10,163	18,17,269
Average	..	**1,128,389**	**97,192**	**6,064**	**1,231,645**	**12,44,492**	**5,36,510**	..	**17,877**	**11,416**	**18,10,295**
1301 (1891–92)	..	1,123,771	97,477	2,609	1,223,857	12,44,257	5,37,325	..	11,876	10,020	18,03,478
1302 (1892–93)	..	1,187,381	99,291	7,861	1,295,033	13,02,350	5,44,102	..	19,352	18,073	18,83,877
1303 (1893–94)	..	1,219,334	99,964	9,423	1,328,721	13,32,369	5,47,277	..	24,490	21,441	19,25,577
1304 (1894–95)	..	1,242,506	100,404	11,785	1,354,695	13,53,556	5,49,335	..	18,949	20,285	19,51,225
1305 (1895–96)	..	1,256,708	100,615	11,318	1,368,641	13,65,990	5,50,260	..	31,711	34,593	19,82,554
Average	..	**1,206,040**	**99,550**	**8,599**	**1,314,189**	**13,19,724**	**5,45,660**	..	**21,276**	**22,682**	**16,09,343**
1306 (1896–97)	..	1,248,670	100,646	20,467	1,369,783	13,55,818	5,50,310	..	23,693	34,714	19,64,535
1307 (1897–98)	..	1,263,886	100,844	23,658	1,388,388	13,69,386	3,51,349	..	29,442	38,156	19,83,323
1308 (1898–99)	..	1,262,584	101,552	23,026	1,387,162	13,68,585	5,55,545	..	37,341	36,274	19,97,745
1309 (1899–1900)	..	1,263,100	101,900	23,303	1,388,303	13,69,597	5,57,427	..	22,926	35,311	19,85,261
1310 (1900–01)	..	1,266,156	101,998	23,791	1,391,945	13,70,174	5,57,650	..	19,637	32,938	19,80,399
Average	..	**1,260,879**	**101,388**	**22,849**	**1,385,116**	**13,66,714**	**5,54,458**	....	**26,604**	**35,478**	**19,83,252**
1311 (1901–02)	.	1,280,510	102,452	30,696	1,422,658	13,91,743	5,59,959	..	25,315	38,110	20,15,127
1312 (1902–03)	..	1,311,375	102,796	39,519	1,453,690	14,10,016	5,61,629	..	21,707	47,841	20,41,198
1313 (1903–04)	..	1,314,578	101,130	47,267	1,462,975	15,22,858	6,08,469	..	48,372	46,211	22,25,910
1314 (1904–05)	..	1,310,550	101,253	28,098	1,439,901	15,18,855	6,09,490	..	17,240	34,277	21,79,862
1315 (1905–06)	..	1,312,604	103,046	17,264	1,432,914	15,07,851	6,18,620	..	12,788	25,684	21,64,943
Average	..	**1,307,723**	**102,135**	**32,569**	**1,442,427**	**14,70,265**	**5,91,633**	..	**25,084**	**38,425**	**21,25,407**
1316 (1906–07)	..	1,318,635	104,127	32,852	1,455,614	15,60,598	6,53,795	..	15,757	35,495	22,65,645
1317 (1907–08)	..	1,338,066	104,211	45,683	1,448,560	15,73,370	6,53,846	..	11,677	48,774	22,87,667
1318 (1908–09)	..	1,353,271	104,339	47,227	1,505,337	15,84,476	6,56,881	..	11,524	54,953	23,07,834
1319 (1909–10)	..	1,364,054	105,098	42,130	1,511,282	15,92,657	6,58,301	..	30,504	55,100	23,36,562
1320 (1910–11)	..	1,177,047	85,059	37,975	1,300,081	13,86,800	5,02,347	..	27,499	47,866	19,64,512
Average	..	**1,310,455**	**100,667**	**41,173**	**1,452,295**	**15,39,580**	**6,25,034**	..	**19,392**	**48,438**	**22,32,444**
1321 (1911–12)	..	1,182,468	85,209	36,968	1,304,645	13,90,751	5,03,169	..	10,301	46,761	19,50,982
1322 (1912–13)	..	1,188,228	85,302	46,130	1,319,660	13,95,565	5,03,633	..	19,074	62,586	19,80,358
1323 (1913–14)	..	1,192,690	85,375	46,319	1,324,393	13,98,866	5,03,997	..	14,467	59,208	19,76,538
1324 (1914–15)	..	1,201,178	85,557	54,407	1,341,142	14,05,235	5,05,312	..	12,881	61,282	19,84,710
1325 (1915–16)	..	1,200,041	85,127	47,694	1,341,862	14,11,251	5,02,697	..	16,793	53,873	19,84,614
Average	..	**1,194,723**	**85,314**	**46,308**	**1,326,840**	**14,00,334**	**5,03,761**	..	**14,703**	**56,742**	**19,75,540**
1326 (1916–17)	..	1,215,508	85,017	48,395	1,348,920	14,16,680	5,02,027	..	33,615	54,345	20,06,667
1327 (1917–18)	..	1,306,306	93,390	48,401	1,448,097	15,19,931	5,85,047	..	36,398	51,200	21,92,576
1328 (1918–19)	..	1,306,953	93,482	34,701	1,435,136	15,20,067	5,85,574	..	7,197	39,176	21,52,014
1329 (1919–20)	..	1,307,438	93,564	37,670	1,438,612	15,20,834	5,86,176	..	29,056	47,457	21,83,523
1330 (1920–21)	..	1,310,875	93,769	43,510	1,448,154	15,23,525	5,87,113	..	36,029	53,207	22,02,174
Average	..	**1,289,416**	**91,844**	**42,535**	**1,423,795**	**15,00,268**	**5,69,187**	..	**28,859**	**49,077**	**21,47,391**
1331 (1921–22)	..	1,313,011	93,888	..	1,406,899	15,25,699	5,87,729	..	42,811	..	21,56,239
1332 (1922–23)	..	1,312,920	93,968	..	1,406,888	15,25,992	5,88,189	..	43,950	..	21,58,131
1333 (1923–24)	..	1,315,122	94,055	..	1,409,177	15,28,032	5,88,721	..	7,037	..	21,23,790
1334 (1924–25)	..	1,317,007	94,144	..	1,411,151	15,30,320	5,89,227	..	12,503	..	21,32,050
1335 (1925–26)	..	1,321,489	94,281	..	1,415,770	15,33,944	5,90,144	..	11,902	..	21,35,990
Average	..	**1,315,910**	**94,067**	..	**1,409,977**	**15,28,797**	**5,88,802**	..	**23,641**	..	**21,41,240**
1336 (1926–27)	..	1,328,040	94,395	..	1,422,435	15,39,671	5,90,774	..	13,016	..	21,43,461
1337 (1927–28)	..	1,351,401	94,460	..	1,445,870	15,56,630	5,91,144	..	12,061	..	21,59,835
1338 (1928–29)	..	1,357,633	94,542	..	1,452,175	15,59,490	5,91,655	..	12,846	..	21,63,991
1339 (1929–30)	..	1,363,161	94,743	..	1,457,904	15,63,199	5,92,830	..	16,316	..	21,72,345
1340 (1930–31)	..	1,369,193	95,545	..	1,464,738	15,67,282	5,98,239	..	20,503	..	21,96,024
Average	..	**1,353,885**	**94,739**	..	**1,448,624**	**15,57,255**	**5,92,928**	..	**16,948**	..	**21,57,131**

VI.

for a series of years.

Remissions.										
Due to season.										
Waste	Withered crop.	Others.	Fixed and other.	Total.	Net demand (current.)	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwari)	Fasli.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
9,953	9,744	911	1,41,244	1,61,852	16,45,944	79,473	17,25,417	..	17,25,417	1276 (1866-67).
20,942	33,753	776	1,42,716	1,93,187	16,53,979	85,968	17,39,647	..	17,39,647	1277 (1867-68).
10,221	3,973	1,164	1,44,358	1,59,716	17,03,909	83,514	17,87,423	..	17,87,423	1278 (1868-69).
8,796	576	604	1,43,711	1,53,687	17,14,774	90,926	18,05,700	..	18,05,700	1279 (1869-70).
4,446	370	1,470	1,39,839	1,46,125	17,26,057	88,195	18,14,252	..	18,14,252	1280 (1870-71).
10,872	**9,683**	**985**	**1,42,373**	**1,63,918**	**16,88,873**	**85,615**	**17,74,488**	..	**17,74,488**	Average.
10,279	880	891	1,32,231	1,33,281	16,68,248	82,337	17,50,585	..	17,50,585	1281 (1871-72).
11,114	1,621	3,047	1,29,196	1,44,978	16,76,667	97,177	17,63,844	..	17,63,844	1282 (1872-73).
17,005	4,672	1,639	1,18,415	1,41,731	16,41,120	80,675	17,21,795	..	17,21,795	1283 (1873-74).
8,641	635	4,167	1,19,297	1,32,740	16,74,183	97,655	17,71,838	..	17,71,838	1284 (1874-75).
37,053	7,398	6,145	1,18,415	1,69,011	16,48,747	91,032	17,39,779	..	17,39,779	1285 (1875-76).
16,818	**3,041**	**3,178**	**1,23,511**	**1,46,548**	**16,61,793**	**87,775**	**17,49,568**	..	**17,49,568**	Average.
90,440	364,980	13,563	99,613	5,68,596	12,49,655	80,694	13,30,349	..	13,30,349	1286 (1876-77).
15,418	3,50,629	11,954	1,31,211	5,09,207	13,12,671	84,225	13,96,896	..	13,96,896	1287 (1877-78).
8,927	903	5,633	1,32,058	1,47,521	16,56,704	95,197	17,51,901	..	17,51,901	1288 (1878-79).
26,447	8,464	7,367	1,21,120	1,63,398	13,92,375	83,224	14,75,599	55,046	14,20,553	1289 (1879-80).
15,933	2,492	13,088	1,21,036	1,52,549	14,24,535	83,587	15,08,122	55,04;	14,53,076	1290 (1880-81).
41,124	8,517	18,286	1,21,266	1,89,293	14,20,212	76,517	14,96,729	55,172	14,41,557	1291 (1881-82).
16,003	4,454	12,212	1,21,481	1,54,150	15,06,945	75,595	15,82,540	55,187	15,27,353	1292 (1882-83).
3,657	782	5,615	1,24,070	1,34,124	15,76,034	74,629	16,50,663	55,187	15,95,476	1293 (1883-84).
12,441	1,531	13,002	1,23,649	1,50,623	15,78,249	78,761	16,57,010	55,187	16,01,823	1294-(1884-85).
13,079	1,060	3,793	1,23,316	1,41,254	16,30,867	70,297	17,01,164	55,187	16,45,977	1295 (1885-86).
17,261	**8,270**	**10,582**	**1,22.758**	**1,53,869**	**15,42,461**	**75,160**	**16,17,621**	**55,184**	**15,62,437**	Average.
637	82	3,450	1,23,003	1,27,226	16,85,441	71,767	17,57,208	55,187	17,02,021	1296 (1886-87).
2,605	2,834	4,311	1,22,737	1,32,477	16,69,410	71,638	17,41,048	55,187	16,85,861	1297 (1887-88).
28,982	12,004	13,056	1,22,468	1,77,112	16,18,252	94,580	17,12,832	55,187	16,57 645	1298 (1888-89).
4,396	5,003	2,454	1,22,655	1,34,508	16,89,782	91,113	17,80,895	54,933	17,25,962	1299 (1889-90).
18,828	15,159	2,388	1,22,530	1,48,905	16,58,364	1,00,426	17,58,790	55,331	17,03,4[illegible]	1300 (1890-91).
11,090	**7,016**	**5,263**	**1,22,676**	**1,46,045**	**16,64,250**	**85,905**	**17,50,155**	**55,165**	**16,94,990**	Average.
68,595	30,126	3,136	1,20,194	2,22,051	15,81,427	90,186	16,71,613	55,120	16,16,493	1301 (1891-92).
6,534	6,496	2,050	1,24,517	1,39,597	17,44,280	60,820	17,95,100	55,862	17,39,738	1302 (1892-93).
4,305	2,170	2,228	12,968	21,671	10,03,906	84,391	18,88,297	55,187	19,33,110	1303 (1893-94).
25,331	6,673	1,750	12,830	46,584	19,04,641	99,378	20,04,109	55,187	19,48,832	1304 (1894-95).
3,008	955	1,514	13,294	18,771	19,63,783	74,648	20,38,431	55,187	19,83,244	1305 (1895-96).
21,555	**9,284**	**2,135**	**56,761**	**89.735**	**18,19,607**	**79,885**	**18.99,492**	**55,209**	**18,44,283**	Average.
22,904	10,582	1,720	12,913	48,127	19,16,408	64,091	19,81,399	55,074	19,26,325	1306 (1896-97).
4,529	4,902	1,700	13,377	24,508	19,63,815	62,335	20,26,150	55,221	19,70,929	1307 (1897-98).
2,878	626	1,259	12,909	17,672	19,80,073	71,340	20,51,413	55,266	19,36,147	1308 (1898-99).
19,473	12,353	3,055	13,238	48,118	19,37.142	71,910	20,09,052	55,187	19,53,865	1309 (1899-1900).
14,520	10,550	1,881	13,155	40,106	19,40,293	68,068	20,08,361	55,117	19,53,244	1310 (1900-01).
12,861	**7,808**	**1,924**	**13,118**	**85,706**	**19,47,346**	**67 729**	**20,15,275**	**55,173**	**19,60,102**	Average.
18,598	4,268	11,837	13,572	48,275	19,66,852	79,133	20,45,985	55,299	19,90,686	1311 (1901-02).
11,872	946	11,184	15,905	39,907	20,01,286	70,844	20,72,130	55,261	20,16,869	1312 (1902-03).
573	13	527	30,271	31,384	21,94,526	86,877	22,81,403	55,187	22,26,216	1313 (1903-04).
53,769	33,958	46,385	23,504	1,57,616	20,22,246	76,092	20,98,338	55,275	20,43,063	1314 (1904-05).
62,110	20,089	74,986	24,547	1,81,732	19,83,211	63,471	20,46,682	55,254	19,91,428	1315 (1905-06).
29,384	**11,855**	**28,984**	**21,560**	**91,783**	**20,33,624**	**75,283**	**21,08,907**	**55,255**	**20,53,652**	Average.
18,433	8,014	19,592	30,809	76,848	21,88,797	66,767	22,55,564	55,272	22,00,292	1316 (1906-07).
85,767	14,234	58,400	28,092	1,36,583	21,51,084	67,495	22,18,579	55,241	21,63,338	1317 (1907-08).
22,142	16,904	82,827	26,028	1,47,901	21,59,933	70,329	22,30,262	54,785	21,75,478	1318 (1908-09).
473	941	3,010	25,412	29,866	23,06,696	91,117	23,97,813	55,292	23,42,521	1319 (1909-10).
263	420	754	20,998	22,435	19,42,077	73,087	20,15,164	43,850	19,71,314	1320 (1910-11).
15,416	**8,121**	**30,923**	**26,268**	**80,727**	**21,49,717**	**73,759**	**22,23,476**	**52,887**	**21,70,589**	Average.
85,323	6,188	52,792	19,950	1,14,253	18,36,729	63,065	18,99,794	43,850	18,55,944	1321 (1911-12).
5,342	913	10,199	19,509	35,963	19,44,895	71,305	20,16,200	43,755	19,72,445	1322 (1912-13).
12,700	7,536	19,713	19,792	58,741	19,17,797	62,750	19,80,547	43,755	19,36,792	1323 (1913-14).
13,417	2,124	33,833	18,068	67,442	19,17,268	58,108	19,75,376	43,775	19,31,621	1324 (1914-15).
4,619	923	19,896	17,423	42,861	19,41,753	62,702	20,04,455	43,833	19,60,617	1325 (1915-16).
14,280	**3,537**	**27,287**	**18,748**	**63,852**	**19,11,688**	**66,583**	**19,75,274**	**43.790**	**19,31,484**	Average.
436	102	893	17,924	19,355	19.87,312	74,333	20,61,645	43,992	20,17,653	1326 (1916-17).
3,622	713	4,982	18.307	27,624	21,64,952	99,006	22,63,958	52,860	22,11,098	1327 (1917-18).
72,261	24,563	99,166	16,139	1,12,129	19,39,885	74,970	20,14,885	52,236	19,62,619	1328 (1918-19).
8,242	328	8,072	19,456	36,098	21,47,425	79,807	22,27,232	52,306	21,74,926	1329 (1919-20).
16,966	9,993	14,398	18,067	59,424	21,42,750	86,180	22,28,930	52,286	21,76,650	1330 (1920-21).
20,705	**7,140**	**25,502**	**17,979**	**70,926**	**20,76,465**	**82,850**	**21,59,325**	**50,736**	**21,08,539**	Average.
13,232	5,284	8,921	17,894	45,331	21,10,908	1,44,135	22,55,043	53,068	22,01,975	1331 (1921-22).
11,529	3 878	6,424	16,958	38,789	21,19,342	1,84,816	23,01,158	52,902	22,51,256	1332 (1922-23).
77,780	3 153	1,39,043	14,372	2,64,348	18,59,442	1,59,985	20,89,427	52,042	19,07,385	1333 (1923-24).
26,273	8.788	93,459	17,524	1,46,044	19,86,006	1,71,319	21,57,325	52,114	21,05,211	1334 (1924-25).
26,365	5,530	1,27,152	23,675	1,82,722	19,53,268	1,51,759	21,05,027	44,730	20,60,297	1335 (1925-26).
31,036	**11,826**	**7,500**	**18,085**	**1,35,447**	**20,05,793**	**1,62,403**	**21,66,196**	**50,971**	**21,17,225**	Average.
34,325	19,258	1,04,488	17,274	1,75,345	19,68,116	1,76 012	21,44,128	52,337	20,91,791	1336 (1926-27).
25,284	7,425	1,00,951	19,296	1,52,956	20,06,879	1,78,785	21,85,664	52,303	21,33,361	1337 (1927-28).
12,444	5,014	86,711	20,439	1,24,608	20,39,383	2,61,450	23,00,833	54,478	22,46,355	1338 (1928-29).
8,844	3,327	80,204	29,291	1,10,067	20,61,678	2,58 281	23,19,959	54,633	22,65,326	1339 (1929-30).
4,984	1,596	17,556	18,492	42,628	21,53,396	2,42,192	23,95,588	54,663	23,40,925	1340 (1930-31).
17,176	**7,324**	**77,982**	**18,759**	**1,21,241**	**20,45,690**	**2,23,344**	**22,69,234**	**53,683**	**22,15,551**	Average.

APPENDIX

Holdings and Revenue

Fasli.	Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second crop.	Charge for water.	Charges for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1341 (1931-32) ..	1,374,940	95,827	..	1,470,767	15,72,844	6,00,104	..	16,770	..	21,89,718
1342 (1932-33) ..	1,376,045	95,885	..	1,471,930	15,73,221	6,00,445	..	31,929	..	22,05,595
1343 (1933-34) ..	1,380,303	95,979	..	1,476,282	15,76,802	6,00,828	..	32,954	..	22,10,584
1344 (1934-35) ..	1,383,354	96,280	..	1,478,434	17,17,186	6,56,814	..	20,356	..	23,94,356
1345 (1935-36) ..	1,383,663	96,226	..	1,478,889	17,18,653	6,56,554	..	14,407	..	23,89,614
Average ..	1,379,261	96,039	..	1,475,300	16,31,741	6,22,949	..	23,283	..	22,77,973
1346 (1936-37) ..	1,384,316	96,199	..	1,480,515	17,24,171	6,57,082	13,037	..	..	23,94,290
1347 (1937-38) ..	1,385,401	96,525	..	1,481,926	17,24,686	6,59,976	16,844	..	..	24,01,506
1348 (1938-39) ..	1,386,041	96,534	..	1,482,575	17,26,632	6,60,073	16,677	..	..	24,02,382
1349 (1939-40) ..	1,386,069	96,550	..	1,482,619	17,26,856	6,60,136	28,424	..	..	24,15,416
1350 (1940-41) ..	1,388,419	96,585	..	1,485,004	17,28,617	6,60,365	29,135	..	..	24,18,117
Average ..	1,386,049	96,479	..	1,482,528	17,26,193	6,59,526	20,623	..	..	24,06,342
1351 (1941-42) ..	1,392,311	96,601	..	1,488,912	17,31,039	6,60,470	23,572	..	..	24,15,081
1352 (1942-43) ..	1,393,178	96,632	..	1,489,810	17,33,914	6,60,657	20,346	..	..	24,14,917
1353 (1943-44) ..	1,393,369	96,625	..	1,490,004	17,39,155	6,60,678	32,125	..	..	24,31,958
1354 (1944-45) ..	1,383,430	96,635	..	1,490,065	17,39,352	6,60,678	37,989	..	..	24,38,019
1355 (1945-46) ..	1,393,722	96,651	..	1,490,373	17,39,199	6,60,668	17,844	..	..	24,17,711
Average ..	1,393,202	96,631	..	1,489,833	17,36,532	6,60,630	26,675	..	..	24,23,537
1356 (1946-47) ..	1,393,670	96,562	..	1,490,232	17,39,154	6,60,208	43,148	..	..	24,42,510
1357 (1947-48) ..	1,393,550	96,556	..	1,490,106	17,39,066	6,60,199	37,790	..	..	24,37,055
1358 (1948-49) ..	1,393,460	96,569	..	1,490,029	17,39,001	6,60,260	25,808	..	..	24,25,069
1359 (1949-50) ..	1,387,745	96,239	..	1,483,984	17,36,148	6,58,305	29,630	..	..	24,24,083
1360 (1950-51) ..	1,385,843	97,360	..	1,483,203	17,13,669	6,70,942	22,313	..	..	24,06,924
Average ..	1,390,854	96,657	..	1,487,511	17,33,408	6,61,982	31,738	..	..	24,27,128

VI—*cont.*

for a series of years—*cont.*

Remissions. Due to season. Waste.	Remissions. Due to season. Withered crop.	Remissions. Due to season. Others.	Remissions. Fixed and others.	Remissions. Total.	Net demand (current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of beriz deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwari).	Fasli.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
15,139	..	56,745	17,266	89,150	1,00,568	2,07,103	23,07,671	55,401	22,52,270	1341 (1931–32).
2,836	..	15,321	17,631	35,788	21,69,807	2,20,892	23,90,699	55,466	23,35,233	1342 (1932–33).
9,201	..	14,982	3,902	28,085	21,82,490	2,19,777	24,02,276	57,409	23,44,867	1343 (1933–34).
23,458	..	51,644	1,38,651	2,13,853	21,80,503	2,38,846	24,19,349	55,202	23,64,147	1344 (1934–35).
17,613	..	1,53,194	1,03,600	2,74,407	21,15,207	23,764	23,52,971	46,221	23,06,750	1345 (1935–36).
11,869	..	58,377	58,21[illegible]	1,28,256	21,49,717	2,24,876	23,74,593	58,940	23,20,658	Average.
17,568	..	1,09,116	41,623	1,68,307	22,25,983	2,29,280	24,55,263	55,498	23,99,765	1346(1936–37).
13,995	..	86,519	7,210	1,07,724	22,93,782	2,32,290	25,26,072	52,394	24,73,678	1347 (1937–38).
18,404	..	57,120	9,704	85,318	23,17,064	2,37,324	25,54,388	53,263	25,01,125	1348 (1938–39).
3 787	..	14,725	5,953	24,465	23,90,951	2,45,169	26,36,120	51,668	25,84,452	1349 (1939–40).
4,521	..	18,737	6,132	29,390	23,88,727	2,76,534	26,65,261	55,784	26,09,527	1350 (1940–41).
11,655	..	57,248	14,143	83,041	23,23,301	4,44,120	25,67,421	53,711	25,13,710	Average.
7,265	29,654		67,156	1,04,075	23,11,006	3,33,602	26,44,608	..	26,44,608	1351 (1941–42).
9,973	48,901		58,125	1,16,999	22,97,918	3,42,075	26,39,993	..	26,39,993	1352 (1942–43).
2,378	25,819		57,859	86,056	23,45,902	3,82,461	27,28,363	..	27,28,363	1353 (1943–44).
3,360	11,434		57,467	72,261	23,65,758	3,91,623	27,57,381	..	27,57,381	1354 (1944–45).
28,053	1,12,280		58,272	1,98,605	22,19,106	3,65,758	25,84,864	..	25,84,864	1355 (1945–46).
10,206	45,618		59,776	1,15,600	23,07,938	3,63,104	26,71,042	..	26,71,042	Average.
1,814	6,226		55,331	63,371	23,79,139	3,93,026	27,72,165	..	27,72,165	1356 (1946–47).
7,118	22,250		74,150	1,03,518	23,33,537	4,28,338	27,61,875	..	27,61,875	1357 (1947–48).
69,761	4,29,773		67,532	5,57,066	18,68,008	4,91,567	23,59,570	..	23,59,570	1358 (1948–49).
15,746	89,142		71,554	1,76,442	22,47,641	4,84,736	27,32,877	..	27,32,877	1359 (1949–50).
26,485	69,398		56,717	1,52,600	22,54,324	5,59,412	28,13,736	..	28,13,736	1360 (1950–51).
[illegible],185	1,23 258		65,057	2,10,602	22,18,529	4,71,416	26,87,945	..	26,87,945	Average.

APPENDIX VII.

Meteorological Statements.

Statement showing the normal monthly temperature recorded at Salem based on data up to 1950.

Month.	Mean temperature in degrees.	Mean range in degrees.	Highest temperature in degrees.	Lowest temperature in degrees.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
January	76·7	22·9	99	55
February	80·1	25·9	103	52
March	84·7	26·2	107	58
April	88·3	23·4	109	65
May	88·1	22·4	109	65
June	85·2	20·2	107	68
July	83·3	19·1	105	66
August	82·8	18·8	102	67
September	82·4	18·6	102	66
October	79·8	19·8	100	60
November	78·2	17·8	96	55
December	76·1	20·1	96	55
Average ..	82·1	21·3	..	..

APPENDIX VIII.

Average rainfall for the district in inches.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1870	0·42	..	0·79	0·67	2·66	4·33	2·47	4·74	7·95	7·78	1·35	0·60	33·46
1871	0·47	0·30	2·17	1·31	3·37	0·54	1·53	2·96	6·35	4·33	4 56	0 26	28·51
1872	..	0·26	..	1·23	6·90	2·84	2·50	4·26	6·98	4 61	5 36	2·21	36·15
1873	..	1·66	0·03	1 30	1·41	1·14	1·84	4·92	4·52	9·86	0·53	0 64	27·85
1874	..	0·03	0·10	0·30	9·84	1·60	3·29	3·92	8·16	8·62	2·91	0·47	40·24
1875	..	..	0·82	2·74	3·97	2·33	1·32	2·18	3·61	6·16	1·86	0·17	25·14
1876	..	..	0·43	0·51	3·78	1·65	2·11	3·33	3·65	1·07	0·82	0·06	17·41
1877	..	..	1·47	0·48	3·13	2·96	0·69	1·23	10·66	11·03	3·91	1·32	36·88
1878	0·03	..	0·26	2·67	3·41	4·00	4·70	6·96	4·25	4·19	4·34	0·58	35·39
1879	1·09	1 25	1·59	0 55	2·02	1·07	8 11	2·19	5·23	4·92	1·44	0·02	29·48
1880	0·64	0·20	..	1·83	6 14	0·91	1·53	6·59	1·15	8·75	8·51	0·98	37·23
1881	..	..	0·15	0·14	3 59	1·16	0 59	6 82	6 36	1 32	4 58	0 50	25 21
1882	1·18	..	0·35	1·43	6·97	0·92	2·07	8·39	3·27	4·95	8 18	0·32	37·98
1883	..	..	0·55	0·94	4·55	1·54	1·99	7·19	2·09	9 67	5·92	2·69	37·13
1884	0·17	..	0·46	0·35	2·21	2·69	0·49	4·41	1·53	5 94	3·57	4·25	26·07
1885	..	..	0·84	0·14	3·54	3·48	1·01	1·71	5·07	10·54	1·98	4·03	32·34
1886	0·01	..	0·57	0·28	5·84	2·73	5·22	7·79	6·84	2·84	2·25	1·04	35·41
1887	..	..	0·85	1·25	4·34	2·72	0·59	3·34	2 09	8·26	6·07	2·29	31·80
1888	0·02	0·02	0·15	0·72	3·26	2·73	1·54	2·39	6·49	4·01	5·88	0·51	27·72
1889	0·06	..	0·53	2·11	2·69	2 18	5·19	4·89	6·85	6·72	0·67	1·65	33·54
1890	0 21	..	0·92	1·88	3·77	2·45	2·59	4 90	3·78	4·93	4·49	0·78	30·20
1891	0·29	0·82	0·74	0·88	0·92	2 67	2·88	1·35	3'56	5·78	1·32	0·67	21·88
1892	0·01	0·54	0'21	1·36	4·94	4·75	3·12	8·05	1·66	3·97	0·45	0·78	29·84
1893	0·18	0·89	0·97	2·57	4·37	3·08	4·14	2 46	2 26	8 74	7·58	0·01	38·15
1894	0·03	0 92	0·51	1·89	3·69	1·51	3·26	6·54	3·98	6 95	2 03	0·10	31·32
1895	..	0·02	..	2·69	3 46	1·65	2 35	6·17	8·78	8·07	2 38	1·99	37·56
1896	0·11	0·06	0·05	0·01	3 07	3 12	0·58	2·59	10·04	4·11	4·64	2·25	30·63
1897	0·01	1·43	0·42	0·51	4 89	1 81	1·86	6·32	12·56	4·27	1·57	0·42	36·07
1898	0·01	0·84	0·07	2·85	2·89	1 00	0 82	3·77	8·78	5·26	11·74	2·17	40·20
1899	..	..	..	3·86	4 16	0 36	0·77	1·83	9·58	3·63	0·18	0·99	25·36
1900	0 38	..	..	2·92	2·70	1·65	4·77	1·85	7·38	5·43	1·01	0·68	28·77
1901	0·25	1 02	0 09	0·71	5 47	1·41	1·89	2·65	8·70	5·82	4·83	1·38	34 23
1902	0·88	0·13	0·54	1·15	5·57	2·59	1·52	6·35	4·13	7·70	2·60	3·65	36·90
1903	0·23	0·01	..	0·27	7 79	3·54	2·80	6·22	9·93	5·55	11 25	3·04	50·63
1904	0·31	..	..	0·93	7·89	0·94	4 72	1 36	2·55	4·42	0·10	0·28	24·00
1905	0 13	0 03	1·43	1·95	3·81	1·76	1·81	4·78	2·70	6·68	1·99	0·03	27·10
1906	1·54	1·09	0 18	0·17	1 69	2·72	4·48	10·68	3·12	5·98	2 20	1·61	35·46
1907	0·05	..	1·23	2·71	2 76	3·33	4 31	1·82	6 09	2·73	3·46	1·91	30·40
1908	0·32	0 81	0·32	0·96	4·90	2 69	1·54	1·48	6·90	5·88	0·43	0·18	26·41
1909	3·67	0·12	0 40	3·60	4·96	0·60	1 35	11·41	10 52	7·70	1·17	0·17	46·86
1910	0·03	0·35	0·09	1·12	4·49	2·29	8·31	6·03	1 30	12·60	4 59	..	41·11
1911	..	..	0·54	1·96	6·03	2·44	1·73	0·92	4·88	5·44	3·37	1·57	28·88
1912	..	0·10	0·19	0·10	3 76	2 07	1 35	3 23	8·33	8·10	7·22	0·09	34·59
1913	..	..	0·15	0·68	4·03	2·02	2·32	2·65	7·79	6·54	1·99	1·46	29·63
1914	0·11	0 01	0·19	1·67	3·54	1·44	1·57	3 82	5·54	6·70	3·84	1·28	29·71
1915	0·88	0 09	1·09	0·80	2·84	4·30	6·43	3·77	8·12	4·95	6·56	1·15	41·88
1916	..	0 01	..	0 83	3 41	0·90	10·79	6 88	5 18	12 31	5 08	1·10	46·39
1917	0·20	1 63	0·63	0·67	3·32	4·35	2·43	7·74	10·14	4·66	4·11	0·39	40·27
1918	1·23	0 03	1·36	0 71	0 74	1 43	2·31	2·83	2·57	1·35	5·61	0·70	23·87
1919	0·38	..	0·45	1·18	6·07	2·00	3·13	1·92	10·31	3·36	8·60	1·75	39·13
1920	2·42	0·07	0·13	2·85	3·16	1·56	1·12	3·29	9·15	6·75	7·68	..	37·63
1921	2·36	..	..	2·62	3·80	2·08	5·76	6·83	3·26	7·27	2·73	0 44	38·05
1922	0 63	0·10	..	1·10	5·48	2·18	1·66	4·81	2·19	9·73	10·21	1·00	39·09
1923	1·24	0·01	1·00	1·79	2·00	1·25	1·33	1 06	4·98	4·50	0·23	0·88	20·27
1924	0·34	0·01	0·51	1·27	0·60	1·72	2 43	4·25	6·07	2·98	8·55	0·03	30·06
1925	0·07	0 02	0·76	1·48	4·55	1·99	1·22	3·25	4·54	2·42	2 66	3·97	26·98
1926	2·50	0·01	1·23	2·82	2·00	2·08	2 07	1·46	6·54	4·43	2·30	0·47	27·98
1927	0·06	0·06	0·04	0·82	4·37	3 40	2·87	5·16	7·92	1·52	8·33	0·28	29·41
1928	0·12	1·44	0·78	2·65	3·58	1·26	3·49	3·80	1 40	9·50	2·40	1·88	32·31
1929	0·36	0·49	0·11	4·63	2·47	1·80	1·60	1·86	6·70	4·82	4·50	1·77	31·11
1930	0·73	1 77	0·72	0·80	8 56	2·52	2 41	2·14	3·67	12·94	4·64	1·42	42·32
1931	0·05	..	0·02	1·40	2·81	1·34	3·56	1·98	6·15	3·21	5·80	5·10	31·41
1932	..	2·01	0 01	1·98	5·80	2·01	2·06	7·71	2·78	9·65	6·99	1·45	43·05
1933	0·09	..	0·57	1 58	4·90	1·07	1·89	7·97	3 96	8·20	2·00	3·67	34·90
1934	1·58	..	..	1·33	4·06	3·18	1·60	1·60	1·30	11·40	3·60	0·15	29·81
1935	0·96	0·07	0·08	1·98	1·73	2·49	1·61	7·78	4·16	5·07	3 00	1·51	30·44
1936	0·01	1·48	0·62	2·09	3·90	2·21	4·13	2·31	7·26	3·05	6·51	0·94	35·51
1937	0·10	0·23	0 69	4·71	4·56	2·74	1·83	5·12	4·05	6·14	4·91	0·48	35·58
1938	0·01	0·44	0·28	1·38	3 78	1·76	6·34	8·74	4·61	1·36	0·36	0·81	29·87
1939	0·58	..	1·80	5·58	3·40	3·69	0·85	4·25	5'92	12·25	6·02	0·04	43·88
1940	0·02	0·01	0·81	2·78	9·36	3·63	1·58	2·56	6·03	4·46	7·50	1·05	39·79
1941	0·40	0·02	0·01	1·69	5·00	0·75	2·74	8·90	8·21	4·11	4·14	4·45	35.42
1942	..	..	..	3·11	4·23	2·68	1·04	5·47	4·80	5·18	1·73	2·58	30·82
1943 ..	·01	0·37	0·17	3·09	7·14	1·36	2·92	3·09	5·54	12·64	2·78	0·15	42 26

APPENDIX VIII—*cont.*

Average rainfall for the district in inches—*cont.*

Year. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)	Total (14)
1944	0·22	1·58	2·60	1·68	2·27	3·76	2·79	5·94	7·39	6·49	6·24	2·49	43·45
1945	0·01	0·01	..	2·13	3·26	0·75	2·78	6·86	1·78	5·80	3·27	0·12	26·77
1946	0·69	..	0·63	1·77	4·11	1·72	1·87	4·07	8·40	7·57	9·98	7·56	48·37
1947	0·79	0·13	1·21	1·11	2·20	2·97	4·48	6·80	5·43	8·01	1·28	0·25	34·66
1948	0·98	0·02	..	1·52	5·66	2·09	2·65	4·08	2·56	5·86	5·77	0·72	31·91
1949	..	0·16	..	2·54	3·36	2·80	5·16	5·94	3·73	8·20	0·95	..	32·84
Average 1870–1949	0·45	0·32	0·50	1·60	4·19	2·24	2·73	4·46	5·58	6·28	3·98	1·29	33·62
		1·27			5·79			15·01			11·55		

APPENDIX VIII-A.

Average number of wet days.

Year. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)	Annual total. (14)
1870	1	..	1	1	5	7	5	6	8	10	3	2	49
1871	1	1	1	3	5	2	3	5	8	6	6	1	42
1872	..	..	..	2	4	5	5	10	8	6	9	4	53
1873	..	3	..	3	2	2	2	8	7	13	2	2	44
1874	..	..	..	1	8	3	5	5	11	9	5	2	49
1875	..	..	1	4	7	3	3	4	5	9	2	..	38
1876	..	..	1	2	7	3	4	5	5	2	2	..	31
1877	..	..	1	1	6	5	2	3	14	14	6	2	54
1878	..	..	..	3	6	5	8	10	9	6	5	1	58
1879	1	1	2	1	3	3	10	5	6	6	2	..	40
1880	1	..	..	4	9	3	4	6	3	13	11	3	57
1881	..	..	1	..	6	8	1	9	7	2	6	2	37
1882	2	..	1	2	9	2	6	10	4	8	10	1	55
1883	..	..	1	2	7	3	4	10	3	12	7	3	52
1884	1	..	..	1	4	3	1	6	3	10	8	3	40
1885	..	..	1	..	5	6	3	3	5	11	3	4	41
1886	..	..	1	..	7	4	7	10	10	5	5	2	51
1887	..	..	2	2	6	5	1	4	4	11	9	5	49
1888	..	..	..	2	5	4	3	6	9	7	8	1	45
1889	1	..	1	3	4	4	7	10	9	9	2	3	53
1890	1	..	1	3	7	6	7	7	7	8	6	1	54
1891	1	2	1	1	1	6	3	3	5	9	3	3	38
1892	..	1	..	3	9	7	7	12	3	6	1	2	51
1893	1	1	2	4	8	7	8	4	4	11	10	..	60
1894	..	1	1	4	7	2	6	10	6	11	6	1	55
1895	..	..	..	4	5	3	6	8	11	10	4	4	55
1896	..	..	..	..	5	6	2	7	10	6	8	4	47
1897	..	2	1	1	9	3	4	9	14	5	3	1	52
1898	..	1	..	3	5	3	2	5	13	9	12	3	56
1899	..	..	..	6	5	1	1	3	11	7	..	2	36
1900	1	..	..	4	4	3	8	5	11	7	3	2	48
1901	..	2	..	2	7	3	5	4	10	8	7	4	52
1902	2	..	1	2	8	3	4	9	8	12	7	6	62
1903	1	..	..	1	9	6	5	9	12	8	11	4	66
1904	1	..	..	2	9	2	7	3	5	7	..	1	37
1905	..	..	2	4	5	3	4	7	5	11	5	..	46
1906	2	2	..	..	3	5	7	14	5	10	5	4	57
1907	..	..	2	4	5	5	5	4	9	5	7	4	50
1908	..	2	1	2	8	3	4	4	9	11	1	1	46
1909	4	..	..	6	7	2	4	13	7	11	2	..	56
1910	..	1	..	2	6	4	11	10	4	14	7	..	59
1911	..	..	1	4	7	5	5	3	7	8	5	5	50
1912	..	..	..	..	7	5	4	8	10	12	9	..	55
1913	..	..	..	2	7	3	5	5	9	10	2	4	47
1914	..	..	..	2	6	3	4	8	8	13	6	3	53
1915	2	..	3	1	6	7	10	6	10	6	10	2	63
1916	..	..	..	1	6	2	12	10	9	13	7	2	62
1917	..	3	1	1	5	7	4	11	12	6	7	1	58
1918	2	..	2	2	5	3	4	5	4	3	10	2	42
1919	1	..	1	2	9	4	6	4	13	5	11	4	60
1920	4	..	..	4	5	8	2	6	12	9	12	..	57
1921	5	..	..	4	6	4	7	9	5	11	3	1	55
1922	1	..	..	2	10	4	4	7	5	12	12	2	59
1923	3	..	2	3	3	2	4	3	7	8	1	3	39
1924	1	..	1	3	9	3	5	8	10	5	7	..	52
1925	..	..	1	3	7	4	2	7	6	5	7	7	49
1926	4	..	2	4	4	3	5	4	8	6	4	1	45
1927	..	..	..	3	8	5	7	7	10	1	7	1	49
1928	..	3	1	5	6	3	6	8	3	13	4	4	56
1929	1	1	..	7	5	4	4	4	8	8	7	4	53
1930	2	2	1	2	7	5	3	5	5	17	7	3	59
1931	..	..	..	3	5	3	6	5	8	5	8	8	51
1932	..	2	..	3	7	3	4	11	6	14	9	2	61
1933	..	..	2	3	8	2	6	8	5	11	4	2	51
1934	3	..	..	3	6	5	5	3	3	15	4	1	48
1935	2	..	..	4	4	4	4	10	6	8	4	3	49
1936	..	2	2	2	6	4	7	5	9	5	11	2	55
1937	..	..	1	7	6	5	5	6	6	8	8	1	53
1938	..	1	1	3	6	4	6	10	8	3	1	2	45
1939	2	..	2	6	5	5	2	5	8	14	8	..	57
1940	..	..	1	4	12	6	4	6	7	7	13	3	63
1941	1	..	..	3	5	2	6	7	12	6	9	4	55
1942	..	..	..	3	8	5	3	7	6	6	3	6	47
1943	3	1	1	5	6	3	5	7	8	18	4	1	62
1944	1	2	3	2	4	5	5	7	9	9	12	5	64
1945	..	..	..	4	6	2	5	8	5	9	6	..	46
1946	1	..	1	4	6	4	4	8	10	11	10	8	67
1947	2	..	2	2	4	4	6	11	8	10	2	1	52
1948	2	..	..	3	7	4	6	7	5	9	9	2	54
1949	..	1	..	4	6	5	8	7	7	12	2	..	52
Average 1870–1919	1	..	1	2	6	4	5	7	8	8	6	2	50
		3			8			24			16		
1920		3	1	..	4	2	5	10	6	9	5	1	47

APPENDIX IX.

Variation of Rainfall in inches.

Recording station.	Year.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Thalli	Maximum, 1903 ..	..	..	4·76	5·23	3·43	4·78	8·72	6·55	15·75	1·26	50·48
	Minimum, 1923 ..	1·71	1·63	6·89	2·56	2·07	0·85	4·86	0·95	..	0·13	21·65
	Average, 1895–1949 ..	0·98	1·76	5·06	2·47	3·42	4·62	5·93	6·06	2·81	0·74	33·84
Denkanicottah ..	Maximum, 1903 ..	..	1·52	4·36	3·61	4·27	4·69	8·96	7·36	14·01	2·01	50·79
	Minimum, 1923 ..	0·15	1·69..	3·41	0·31	0·86	0·37	3·58	2·90	....	0·40	13·67
	Average, 1879–1949 ..	1·07	2·06	4·90	2·16	2·52	3·66	5·29	6·30	3·87	9·06	32·79
Rayakotta	Maximum, 1903 ..	0·75	..	8·44	2·61	2·15	5·36	9·71	5·27	19·43	6·58	60·30
	Minimum, 1923 ..	0·85	0·26	..	..	..	0·15	5·06	2·67	..	0·88	9·87
	Average, 1895–1949..	1·40	1·70	4·74	2·04	2·17	3·57	5·82	6·45	4·33	1·45	33·69
Hosur	Maximum 1903 ..	0·45	0·28	7·05	4·44	4·69	5·53	13·00	7·29	10·66	1·51	55·80
	Minimum, 1904 ..	0·20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·60	0·14	0·81	2·75
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	1·18	1·77	4·54	1·97	2·36	3·91	5·32	5·93	3·22	0·95	31·14
Krishnagiri	Maximum, 1916 ..	..	0·11	2·48	0·53	18·00	7·24	6·08	9·75	10·40	1·25	55·84
	Minimum, 1923 ..	0·54	1·25	3·08	0·99	0·22	..	5·58	5·33	0·53	0·42	17·94
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	1·14	1·35	4·33	2·50	2·86	4·19	6·22	5·66	3·37	1·2[illegible]	32·85
Uthangari	Maximum, 1917 ..	1·67	0·39	3·77	6·02	3·25	10·45	13·55	7·59	4·07	0·72	51·48
	Minimum, 1875 ..	..	0·40	0·70	1·00	0·25	2·45	4·43	5·53	0·40	0·55	15·61
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	1·21	1·08	3·41	2·03	2·85	4·85	6·25	5·87	4·34	1·58	33·47
Harur	Maximum, 1946 ..	0·40	1·00	5·49	0·75	0·26	3·63	10·93	5·30	11·36	12·80	51·97
	Minimum, 1927 ..	0·36	0·37	0·76	1·99	2·05	4·36	4·74	1·00	3·61	0·71	19·97
	Average, 1879–1949 ..	1·60	1·03	3·44	1·74	2·34	4·17	5·52	5·45	4·95	2·42	32·65
Dharmapuri	Maximum, 1903 ..	0·10	0·42	13·01	2·83	3·71	6·54	12·90	5·57	12·64	4·25	61·97
	Minimum, 1871 ..	2·50	0·90	0·30	1·20	..	0·80	0·40	1·35	0·50	0·20	8·15
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	1·13	1·40	4·34	2·31	2·28	4·24	5·52	6·02	4·00	1·36	32·60
Palacole	Maximum, 1932 ..	3·93	1·40	7·14	3·50	2·62	11·54	3·68	9·69	7·60	1·30	52·40
	Minimum, 1899 ..	..	3·36	4·75	..	..	0·88	6·43	1·61	0·30	0·48	17·79
	Average, 1895–1949 ..	1·19	1·78	4·43	2·11	2·40	3·58	6·04	6·58	3·88	1·13	33·14
Pennagaram	Maximum, 1946 ..	1·82	3·12	3·76	2·01	0·89	2·80	8·27	10·40	16·64	9·29	59·00
	Minimum, 1891 .	0·65	0·40	0·90	1·40	1·32	1·35	1·70	2·10	0·53	0·12	10·47
	Average, 1879–1949 ..	1·47	1·86	4·72	2·51	2·52	3·92	5·60	6·45	3·86	1·06	33·98
Omalur	Maximum, 1903 ..	0 08	1·52	9·10	2·65	4·25	10·23	11·54	9·26	11·55	0·78	60·96
	Minimum, 1891 ..	1·55	1·45	0·05	1·65	0·37	1·57	2·57	4·65	0·75	0·27	14·88
	Average, 1879–1949 ..	1·22	1·76	4·12	2·37	3·44	5·12	5·45	6·08	3·52	1·05	34·12
Salem . ..	Maximum, 1882 .	3·08	2·77	8·28	1·57	4·33	13·40	8·64	7·98	9·67	0·40	60·12
	Minimum, 1891 ..	1·69	1·33	1·05	4·46	1·04	1·39	4·21	3·64	1·12	0·83	20·76
	Average, 1870–1949 .	1 16	1·98	4·54	3·10	3·73	6·31	6·07	6·63	3·62	1·08	38·22
Rasipuram ..	Maximum, 1886 ..	0·20	0·15	6·40	4·10	8·10	11·20	12·50	6·50	1·35	.	50·50
	Minimum, 1923 ..	0·27	1·54	0·43	3·10	3·11	1·70	1·60	3·37	0·74	0·41	16·26
	Average, 1879–1949 ..	0·84	1·68	4·01	2·52	3 34	5·12	5·06	6·01	3·75	0·88	33·21
Sankari .. .	Maximum, 1909 .	3·50	6·19	4 92	0·34	0·75	14·32	4·59	11·83	3·91	..	50·35
	Minimum 1891 ..	1·00	1·15	1·35	2·40	0·40	1·80	2·43	3·49	0·71	0·25	15·03
	Average, 1879–1949 ..	1·22	1·82	4·10	1·98	2·40	4·18	4·70	5·95	3·47	0·92	30·74
Tiruchengode ..	Maximum, 1944 ..	3·61	2·30	4·11	7·13	1·86	3·08	9·16	8 51	6·29	2·82	48·96
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·20	0·85	2·35	0·35	0·50	1·90	2·75	1·45	0·90	..	11·25
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	1·10	1·76	3·68	1·87	1·91	3·66	4·64	5·99	3·77	1·10	29·48
Thammampatti	Maximum, 1932 ..	..	3·48	1·62	1·54	2·89	13·29	4·32	8·42	11·34	2·73	49.63
	Minimum, 1925 ..	..	..	1·11	0·93	0·36	0·15	2·95	1·06	0·43	7·38	14·37
	Average, 1895–1949 ..	2·05	1·70	3·59	1·41	2·15	3·63	4·39	6·64	5·93	2·[illegible]	33·94
Attur	Maximum, 1946 ..	0·69	0·16	3·14	1·28	3·12	3·60	8·42	12·03	19·31	11·12	62·87
	Minimum, 1923 .	3·81	2·04	0·87	0 31	1·67	1·78	2·80	5 08	.	1·09	19·45
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	1·82	1·59	3·85	1·75	2·68	4·73	6·06	7·71	5·54	1·69	37·42
Valappadi ..	Maximum, 1944 .	6 67	1·27	4·79	2·93	3·98	4·43	6·41	6·86	10·88	2·14	50·36
	Minimum, 1923 ..	2·60	1·51	0·18	0·95	1·84	1·11	2·55	5·37	..	1·71	17·82
	Average, 1902–1949 ..	1·55	1·56	3·70	1·81	2·59	4 53	5·01	5·99	4·46	1·45	32·66
Namakkal	Maximum, 1946 ..	2·63	0·67	3·29	2·28	2·32	10 30	4 15	9·36	10·16	4·68	49·79
	Minimum, 1891 ..	3·70	0·40	0·55	2·25	0·20	1·70	1·00	5·33	0·48	0.87	16·48
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	0·90	1·78	4·08	1·46	2·17	4·09	4·28	5·85	3·81	1·14	29·55
Paramathi	Maximum, 1944 ..	5·24	3·29	4·18	1·80	0·45	5·93	8·78	3·67	7·80	3·86	45·00
	Minimum, 1891 ..	..	..	3·00	..	..	2·32	2·35	0·80	1·80	0·50	10·77
	Average, 1879–1949 ..	1·09	1·77	3·73	1·04	1·18	2·90	3·51	5·69	3·62	1·32	25·84
Sendamangalam ..	Maximum, 1939 ..	3·39	7·19	3·40	4·20	..	8·40	5·80	17·14	9·95	..	59·47
	Minimum, 1918 ..	0·50	0·84	2·04	0·05	3·17	3·07	0·53	2·80	3·38	0·40	16·78
	Average, 1895–1949 ..	1·03	1·83	4·43	1·75	2·70	4·77	5·66	6·28	3·61	1·18	33·28
Yercaud Shevroys Hills.	Maximum, 1916 ..	..	0·30	5·27	6·59	17·65	14·00	11·53	23·10	13·49	2·85	94·77
	Minimum, 1876 ..	1·80	1·20	6·00	0·80	9·60	7·95	5·70	..	1·50	..	34·55
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	2·47	2·86	6·33	5·35	7·37	10·29	9·54	9·69	6·64	3·22	63·76
District ..	Maximum, 1903 ..	0·24	0·27	7·79	3·54	2·80	6·22	9·93	5·55	11·25	3·04	50·63
	Minimum, 1876	0·43	0·51	3·78	1·65	2·11	3·33	3·65	1·07	0·82	0·06	17·41
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	1·27	1·60	4·19	2·24	2·73	4·46	5·58	6·28	3·98	1·29	33·62

APPENDIX X.

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas.

(Average monthly prices for the whole district.)

Grain	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2) RS.	(3) RS.	(4) RS.	(5) RS.	(6) RS.	(7) RS.	(8) RS.	(9) RS.	(10) RS.	(11) RS.	(12) RS.	(13) RS.	(14) RS.	(15) RS.
Rice, second sort.	2·88	2·83	2·98	3·80	2·60	2·47	2.42	2·44	2·44	2.40	2·38	2.47	2·60	1874–75
	2·51	2·69	2.65	2.67	2.67	2·90	2·94	2·84	3·03	3·08	3·03	3·10	2·84	1875–76
	3.23	3·33	3.54	3.96	5·06	5·80	5·71	5·40	5·48	5·06	9·48	5·71	4·73	1876–77
	6·90	7·14	7·41	5·19	5·13	4·65	4·70	4·65	4·65	4·54	4·54	4·94	5·37	1877–78
	5·06	5·40	4·82	4·12	3·85	3·74	3·51	3·48	3,51	3·39	3·45	3·96	4·02	1878–79
	3·88	3·81	3·54	3·42	3·20	3·36	3·05	2·98	3·08	3·03	2·96	3·08	3·28	1879–80
	3·10	3·17	3·10	3·20	2·50	2·44	2·34	2·35	2·56	2·74	2·42	2·63	2·71	1880–81
	2·76	2·82	2·96	2·63	2·45	2·41	2·45	2·31	2·38	2·37	2·40	2·44	2·53	1881–82
	2·55	2·70	2·63	2·51	2·48	2·42	2·22	2·25	2·31	2·31	2·34	2.44	2·43	1882–83
	2·48	2·48	2·48	2·42	2·33	2·23	2·12	2·26	2·34	2·38	2·37	2·41	2·36	1883–84
	2·51	2·60	2·60	2·65	2·61	2·72	2·96	3,10	3.01	2·82	2·74	2·84	2·76	1884–85
	2·90	2·94	2·96	2·90	2·82	2·82	2·78	2·74	2·68	2·67	2·63	2·70	2·80	1885–86
	2·72	2·70	2·67	2·53	2·38	2·35	2·30	2·35	2·37	2·38	2·37	2·40	2·46	1886–87
	2·42	2·45	2·50	2·56	2·47	2·45	2·45	2·47	2·48	2·50	2·48	2·51	2·48	1887–88
	2·58	2·61	2·70	2·67	2·68	2·68	2·68	2·68	2·72	2,76	2·78	2·82	2·70	1888–89
	2·90	2·88	2·84	2·78	2·76	3·03	2·98	2·94	3·01	2·98	3·05	3·15	2·94	1889–90
	3·23	3·28	3·28	3·23	3·25	3·17	3·20	3·33	3·33	3·31	3·33	3·45	3·28	1890–91
	2·71	**2·75**	**2·76**	**2·69**	**2·63**	**2·63**	**2·61**	**2·64**	**2·66**	**2·65**	**2·65**	**2·72**	2·67	Average.*
	3·54	3·70	3·85	3·74	3·81	4·35	4·35	4·30	2·06	4·26	4·21	4·17	3·86	1891–92
	4·17	4·08	4·00	3·77	3·60	4·04	3·96	3·92	3·92	3·88	3·81	3·77	3·91	1892–93
	3·74	3·70	3·77	3·67	3·51	3·42	3·28	3·28	3·25	3·23	3·05	3·17	3·42	1893–94
	3·28	3·31	3·31	3·20	3·17	3·23	3·23	3·28	3·31	2·99	3·33	3·42	3·09	1894–95
	3·48	3·51	3·54	3·48	3·36	3·20	3·12	3·01	2·98	2·14	2·96	3·10	3·16	1895–96
	3·12	3·20	3·17	3·25	3·81	3·57	3·36	3·36	3·39	3·54	3·70	3,85	3·44	1896–97
	4·00	4·12	4·12	3·96	4·04	4·26	4·21	4·26	4·17	4·17	4·17	4·17	4·14	1897–98
	4·26	4·30	4·26	3·96	3·85	3·64	3·28	3·05	3·03	3·03	2·96	2·88	3·54	1898–99
	2·92	2·94	2·94	2·98	3·17	3·48	3·70	4·81	3·96	4·17	3·12	4·21	3·53	1899–1900
	4·35	4·30	4·30	4·26	4·08	4·30	4·12	4·12	4·17	4·26	4·21	4·08	4·21	1900–01.
	3·69	**3·72**	**3·73**	**3·63**	**3·64**	**3·75**	**3·56**	**3·64**	**3·42**	**3·45**	**3·65**	**3·68**	3·63	Average.
	4·30	4·30	4·35	4·26	4·12	3·57	3·67	3·45	3·33	3·39	3·42	3·45	3·80	1901–02
	3·60	3·54	3·48	3·42	3·33	3·23	3·10	3·03	3·08	3.12	3·15	3·23	3·28	1902–03
	3·23	3·25	3·23	3·12	3·01	3·01	2·94	2·84	2·86	2·86	2·82	2,76	2·99	1903–04
	2·74	2·74	2,78	2·90	3·10	3·67	3·60	3·70	3·70	3·77	3·74	3·85	3·36	1904–05
	4·08	4·21	4·12	4·12	4·17	4·26	4·49	4·65	4·60	4·49	4·54	4·88	4·38	1905–06
	4·94	4·94	4·88	4·82	4·65	4·44	4·17	4·26	4·49	4·35	4·44	4·40	4·57	1906–07
	4·44	4·49	4·60	4·60	4·70	4·76	4·82	5·06	5·06	5·06	5·06	5·19	4·82	1907–08
	5·33	5·48	5·63	5·63	5·71	6·15	6·15	5·63	5·33	5·26	5·26	5·19	5·56	1908–09
	5·33	5·26	5·06	4·70	4·60	4·49	4·12	4·12	4·04	4·21	4·21	4·21	4·53	1909–10
	4·30	4·30	4·26	4·17	4·17	3·88	3·81	3·88	4·00	3·88	4·00	3·88	4·04	1910–11
	4·23	**4·23**	**4·24**	**4·17**	**4·16**	**4,15**	**4·09**	**4·06**	**4·05**	**4·05**	**4·01**	**4·10**	4·13	Average.
	3·92	4·00	4·30	4·49	4·70	4·60	5·00	5·13	5·19	5·26	5·40	5·55	4·80	1911–12
	5·88	6·06	6·06	5·88	5·88	5·97	6·06	5·88	5·97	5·48	5·88	5·88	5·91	1912–13
	5·80	5·63	5·71	5·71	5·71	5·71	5·63	5·63	5·63	5·55	5·55	5·63	5·66	1913–14
	5·71	5·71	5·71	5·63	5·65	5·55	5·40	5·48	5·33	5·13	5·00	5·00	5·43	1914–15
	5·06	5·06	5·06	5·00	5·06	5·06	5·00	5·00	5·00	5·06	5·13	5·13	5·05	1915–16
	5·26	5·26	5·19	5·19	5·19	5·19	5·00	5·00	5·06	5·06	5·00	5·00	5·12	1916–17
	5·06	5·06	5·00	5·06	5·06	5·06	4·94	4·94	4.94	4·94	5·48	5·71	5·10	1917–18
	6·97	6·35	6·90	6·94	8·00	7·41	8·89	9·76	9·52	9·09	9·09	9·76	7·97	1918–19
	9·09	9·30	9·76	9·30	8·89	10·00	10·81	10·81	10·26	9·52	9·06	9·09	9·66	1919–20
	9·09	9·30	9·09	8·70	8·33	8·51	7·02	7·14	7·14	7·14	7·02	6·78	7·06	1920–21
	6·08	**6·17**	**6·28**	**5·99**	**6·24**	**6·31**	**6·38**	**6·48**	**6·43**	**6·22**	**6·26**	**6·35**	6·27	Average.
	6·78	7·14	7·27	7·41	7·41	7·41	7·69	7·69	7·54	7·69	7·84	7·84	7·48	1921–22
	7·84	7·84	8·00	8·00	8·00	7·84	7·69	7·41	7·27	6·78	7·02	7·14	7·57	1922–23
	7·27	7·14	7·14	6·27	7·69	8·00	8·00	7·84	7·69	7·69	7·84	8·00	7·63	1923–24
	8·16	8·89	9·09	8·89	8·89	8·89	8·51	8·51	8·51	8·70	8·51	8·33	8·66	1924–25
	8·33	8·51	8·51	8·51	8·51	8·33	8·00	7·84	7·84	7·69	7·60	7·69	8·12	1925–26
	7·74	8·00	8·00	7·84	7·84	7·84	7·84	8·00	7·84	8·00	8·00	7·84	7·91	1926–27
	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	7·84	7·69	7·69	7·69	7·69	7·41	7·84	1927–28
	7·54	7·54	7·54	7·54	7·54	7·54	7·54	7·41	7·27	7·27	7·27	7·02	7·42	1928–29
	7·02	7·02	7·14	7·14	7·02	6·90	6·78	6·66	6·35	6·25	6·15	6·15	6·72	1929–30
	6·06	5·97	5·88	5,80	5·71	5·55	5·40	5·00	4·60	4·54	4·40	4·26	5·26	1930–31
	7.48	**7·01**	**7·66**	**7·64**	**7·66**	**7·63**	**7·53**	**7·41**	**7·26**	**7·23**	**7·24**	**7·17**	7·46	Average:
	4·26	4·30	4·35	4·40	4·50	4·50	4·60	4·40	4·50	4·70	4·60	4·50	4·47	1931–32
	4·50	4·50	4·50	4·51	4·46	4·40	4·10	3·70	3·80	3·70	3·50	3·50	4·10	1932–33
	3·70	3·80	3·70	3·57	3·53	3·50	3·41	3·37	3·31	3·35	3·34	3·41	3·50	193[illegible]4
	3·47	3·65	4·25	4·54	4·39	4·28	4·29	4·48	4·55	4·47	4·49	4·57	4·28	1934–35
	4·65	4·66	4·59	4·56	4·58	4·56	4·57	4·49	4·44	4·38	4·44	4·43	4·53	1935–36
	4·48	4·45	4·42	4·38	4·41	4·40	4·30	4·23	4·31	4·41	4·44	4·42	4·30	1936–37
	4·32	4·37	4·37	4·44	4·47	4·47	4·41	4·38	4·33	4·36	4·35	4·37	4·39	1937–38
	4·31	4·24	4·33	4·25	4·21	4·41	4·44	4·38	4·30	4·44	4·39	4·42	4·35	1938–39
	4.41	4·43	4·42	4·34	4·33	4·29	4·24	4·17	4·38	4·44	4·42	4·44	4·36	1939–40
	4·39	4·35	4·28	4·28	4·36	4·47	4·43	[illegible]	4·60	4·73	4·79	4·73	4·50	1940–41
	4·25	**4·28**	**4·32**	**4·33**	**4·32**	**4·33**	**4·28**	**4·20**	**4·27**	**4·30**	**4·27**	**4·28**	4·29	Average.
	4·97	5·30	5·26	5·17	5·05	5·12	5·14	5·14	5·28	5·41	5·37	7·69	5·24	1941–42
	5·93	6·05	6·46	7·08	7·17	8·34	8·64	8·75	9·15	9·83	10·01	10·72	8·18	1942–43
	11·04	11·19	10·93	11·23	11·35	11·25	11·04	11·19	11·33	11·42	11·01	10·82	11·15	1943–44
	10·64	10·52	10·42	10·31	10·63	10·88	10·84	10·99	11·03	11·35	11·22	11·04	10·82	1944–45
	11·00	11·17	11·33	11·67	12·42	13·45	13·59	14·70	14·25	14·41	13·42	11·48	12·74	1945–46
	11·13	11·13	11·45	11·33	11·55	11·29	11·45	11·38	11·61	11·34	11·58	11·56	11·40	1946–47
	11·70	11·92	11·69	11·71	11·29	13·44	15·39	15·90	17·29	19·61	22·15	22·70	15·[illegible]1	1947–48
	24·88	26·36	25·56	26·60	27·12	22·26	16·52	17·27	17·21	17·52	17·77	17·54	21·[illegible]8	1948–49
	17·63	17·44	16·98	17·17	17·32	17·21	17·38	17·70	17·10	17·10	17·28	16·48	17·23	1949–50
	16·94	17·01	17·28	17·29	17·62	17·26	21·52	27·90	28·90	28·70	30·60	28·40	22·47	1950–51
	[illegible]	**[illegible]**	**12.74**	**12·96**	**13·15**	**13·05**	**13.15**	**14·09**	**14·82**	**14·67**	**15·05**	**14·65**	13·60	Average:

*Average for the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

(Average monthly prices for the whole district)—*cont.*

Grain.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Year (July to June.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Cholam ..	1·66	1·61	1·65	1·49	1·49	1·51	1·48	1·53	1·50	1·42	1·47	1·43	1·52	1874–75
	1·42	1·43	1·48	1·58	1·67	1·81	1·81	1·85	1·90	2·01	1·84	1·94	1·73	1875–76
	2·07	2·12	2·29	2·78	3·51	4·82	4·88	4·30	4·49	4·26	4·76	4·82	3·76	1876–77
	5·06	6·15	6·35	4·82	4·54	4·44	4·26	4·21	4·04	3·77	3·74	4·17	4·63	1877–78
	4·12	3·92	3·51	2·44	2·50	2·61	2·72	2·55	2·29	2·19	2·34	2·40	2·80	1878–79
	2·33	2·23	2·14	2·27	2·33	2·29	2·29	2·26	2·26	2·67	2·14	1·80	2·25	1879–80
	1·81	1·82	1·76	1·61	1·49	1·47	1·66	1·48	1·60	1·60	1·49	1·53	1·61	1880–81
	1·63	1·56	1·72	1·35	1·28	1·21	1·38	1·33	1·35	1·29	1·26	1·29	1·39	1881–82
	1·32	1·34	1·30	1·25	1·27	1·29	1·36	1·28	1·27	1·23	1·31	1·25	1·29	1882–83
	1·21	1·19	1·14	1·13	1·11	1·11	1·16	1·21	1·29	1·23	1·26	1·25	1·19	1883–84
	1·32	1·37	1·37	1·45	1·42	1·53	1·79	1·82	1·90	1·62	1·65	1·63	1·57	1884–85
	1·72	1·75	1·82	1·79	1·75	1·80	1·83	1·79	1·64	1·56	1·65	1·61	1·73	1885–86
	1·57	1·47	1·29	1·25	1·20	1·25	1·36	1·35	1·42	1·44	1·39	1·28	1·36	1886–87
	1·25	1·28	1·27	1·29	1·30	1·32	1·37	1·38	1·32	1·36	1·36	1·44	1·33	1887–88
	1·50	1·53	1·54	1·64	1·67	1·67	1·69	1·69	1·66	1·62	1·55	1·56	1·61	1888–89
	1·61	1·53	1·47	1·40	1·36	1·58	1·61	1·60	1·62	1·65	1·63	1·64	1·56	1889–90
	1·77	1·79	1·76	1·82	1·86	1·85	1·92	1·97	1·92	1·86	1·89	1·88	1·86	1890–91
	1·49	**1·48**	**1·47**	**1·44**	**1·42**	**1·46**	**1·55**	**1·54**	**1·54**	**1·49**	**1·50**	**1·48**	**1·49**	Average.*
	2·06	2·12	2·47	2·50	2·67	3·33	3·25	3·10	2·98	2·88	2·88	2·82	2·76	1891–92
	2·80	2·31	2·06	1·97	1·95	2·45	2·29	2·30	2·33	2·26	2·08	2·04	2·24	1892–93
	2·17	2·30	2·38	2·48	2·44	2·30	2·25	2·20	2·12	2·01	1·79	1·71	2·18	1893–94
	1·84	1·84	1·88	1·90	1·98	2·05	2·03	1·97	1·96	1·98	1·96	1·87	1·94	1894–95
	1·96	1·90	1·83	1·88	1·81	1·75	1·80	1·73	1·77	1·72	1·73	1·73	1·80	1895–96
	1·76	1·82	1·81	1·65	2·33	2·26	2·20	2·13	2·15	2·34	2·31	2·27	2·10	1896–97
	2·72	2·78	2·92	2·67	2·72	2·96	3·12	2·98	2·70	2·68	2·68	2·55	2·79	1897–98
	2·76	2·86	2·76	2·53	2·50	2·41	2·21	2·08	1·96	1·85	1·75	1·52	2·27	1898–99
	1·51	1·55	1·81	2·20	2·31	2·53	2·74	2·76	2·82	2·86	2·72	2·63	2·37	1899–1900
	2·90	2·84	2·98	2·98	3·12	3·20	3·12	3·05	3·03	2·94	2·86	2·98	3·00	1900–01
	2·25	**2·23**	**2·29**	**2·30**	**2·28**	**2·52**	**2·50**	**2·43**	**2·38**	**2·35**	**2·28**	**2·21**	**2·35**	Average.
	3·03	2·96	2·98	2·86	2·68	2·61	2·45	2·34	2·17	2·06	1·94	1·71	2·48	1901–02
	1·79	1·67	1·61	1·61	1·62	1·59	1·60	1·69	1·69	1·63	1·62	1·51	1·64	1902–03
	1·49	1·47	1·44	1·43	1·45	1·50	1·51	1·54	1·68	1·68	1·61	1·51	1·52	1903–04
	1·47	1·44	1·53	1·73	1·96	2·50	2·47	2·51	2·[illegible]3	2·51	2·44	2·42	2·13	1904–05
	2·61	2·68	2·70	2·68	2·98	3·10	3·33	3·33	3·28	3·25	3·23	3·57	3·06	1905–06
	3·74	3·64	3·42	3·28	3·20	3·20	3·12	2·98	3·01	2·92	2·70	2·70	3·16	1906–07
	2·80	2·88	3·17	3·20	3·36	3·51	3·42	3·31	3·36	3·20	2·94	2·96	3·18	1907–08
	3·10	3·31	3·23	3·39	3·54	4·08	4·04	3·70	3·57	3·48	3·45	3·64	3·54	1908–09
	3·64	3·57	3·51	3·31	3·28	3·39	3·36	3·28	3·20	3·20	3·12	2·86	3·31	1909–10
	2·82	2·60	2·45	2·58	2·74	2·80	2·98	3·01	2·94	2·94	2·60	2·38	2·74	1910–11
	2·65	**2·62**	**2·60**	**2·61**	**2·68**	**2·83**	**2·83**	**2·77**	**2·74**	**2·69**	**2·57**	**2·53**	**2·68**	Average.
	2·35	2·56	2·78	2·86	3·17	3·42	3·15	3·17	3·23	3·25	3·20	3·36	3·04	1911–12
	3·77	3·85	3·88	3·81	3·96	4·08	3·85	3·64	3·42	3·45	3·31	3·20	3·69	1912–13
	3·33	3·31	3·23	3·48	3·45	3·33	3·36	3·33	3·28	3·25	3·25	3·23	3·32	1913–14
	3·28	3·33	3·42	3·39	3·36	3·36	3·33	3·23	3·25	3·10	2·92	2·90	3·24	1914–15
	2·98	2·94	2·94	3·12	3·33	3·25	3·15	3·01	2·96	2·94	2·86	2·90	3·03	1915–16
	3·03	3·01	3·08	3·15	3·17	3·23	3·20	3·23	3·33	3·17	3·01	3·03	3·14	1916–17
	2·98	2·96	2·92	2·92	2·90	3·08	3·03	3·03	3·15	3·25	3·39	3·48	3·09	1917–18
	3·60	4·08	4·49	3·51	4·60	5·26	6·56	7·02	7·84	7·84	7·54	7·27	5·80	1918–19
	7·41	7·54	7·41	6·90	6·90	7·54	7·84	7·84	7·41	6·78	6·56	5·63	7·15	1919–20
	5·80	5·48	5·48	5·63	5·48	5·48	5·19	5·48	5·40	5·26	4·88	4·65	5·35	1920–21
	3·85	**3·99**	**3·96**	**3·88**	**4·03**	**4·20**	**4·27**	**4·30**	**4·33**	**4·23**	**4·09**	**3·97**	**4·09**	Average.
	4·49	4·60	4·76	4·60	4·54	4·49	5·00	5·26	5·19	5·26	5·19	5·00	4·87	1921–22
	4·82	4·76	4·60	4·54	4·60	4·54	4·40	4·35	4·30	4·12	4·12	4·12	4·44	1922–23
	4·17	4·30	4·35	4·40	4·88	5·71	5·80	5·71	5·71	5·26	5·33	5·26	5·07	1923–24
	5·97	6·66	6·78	6·45	6·45	5·97	5·88	5·71	5·80	5·88	5·80	5·71	6·09	1924–25
	5·63	5·88	5·88	5·80	5·63	5·63	5·00	4·94	4·94	4·94	4·88	5·00	5·35	1925–26
	4·94	5·26	5·48	5·19	5·06	5·13	5·19	5·26	5·19	5·33	5·33	5·33	5·22	1926–27
	5·40	5·33	5·19	5·19	5·26	5·26	5·19	5·00	4·88	5·00	4·88	4·82	5·12	1927–28
	4·88	4·82	4·82	4·88	5·06	5·06	5·06	4·94	4·88	4·70	4·65	4·60	4·86	1928–29
	4·65	4·65	4·76	4·70	4·65	4·54	4·12	4·00	3·92	3·88	3·74	3·85	4·29	1929–30
	3·77	3·54	3·60	3·57	3·33	3·15	2·88	2·58	2·44	2·42	2·34	2·19	2·98	1930–31
	4·87	**4·98**	**5·02**	**4·98**	**4·95**	**4·95**	**4·85**	**4·78**	**4·73**	**4·68**	**4·63**	**4·59**	**4·38**	Average.
	2·19	2·19	2·20	2·20	2·25	2·30	2·30	2·30	2·40	2·40	2·40	2·40	2·29	1931–32
	2·40	2·40	2·30	2·36	2·34	2·30	2·40	2·30	2·20	2·20	2·20	2·20	2·30	1932–33
	2·30	2·30	2·20	2·10	2·06	2·04	1·94	1·89	1·94	1·99	1·88	1·92	2·05	1933–34
	2·00	2·02	2·44	2·98	2·69	2·59	2·54	2·79	2·86	2·94	2·87	2·95	2·64	1934–35
	3·15	3·23	3·02	3·00	3·13	3·06	2·96	2·98	2·98	2·89	2·90	2·91	3·02	1935–36
	2·83	2·79	2·70	2·74	2·77	2·73	2·63	2·61	2·81	2·85	2·82	2·75	2·75	1936–37
	2·71	2·69	2·68	2·76	2·78	2·78	2·71	2·56	2·67	2·68	2·63	2·51	2·68	1937–38
	2·59	2·58	2·58	2·57	2·63	3·09	3·17	3·14	3·08	2·90	2·95	2·75	2·84	1938–39
	2·71	2·69	2·77	2·86	2·83	2·68	2·43	2·60	2·73	2·70	2·67	2·63	2·69	1939–40
	2·64	2·66	2·71	2·68	2·64	2·62	2·46	2·43	2·55	2·57	2·59	2·53	2·59	1940–41
	2·55	**2·56**	**2·56**	**2·62**	**2·61**	**2·62**	**2·55**	**2·56**	**2·62**	**2·62**	**2·59**	**2·56**	**2·59**	Average.
	2·70	2·68	2·64	2·60	2·60	2·61	2·60	2·63	2·74	2·87	2·92	3·15	2·73	1941–42
	3·33	3·52	4·10	4·37	4·53	5·85	6·32	6·70	7·12	7·43	7·74	8·32	5·79	1942–43
	9·10	9·42	9·42	8·93	9·53	9·35	8·34	8·30	8·71	8·55	8·44	8·53	8·89	1943–44
	8·14	8·04	7·74	7·45	7·37	7·23	6·94	6·91	7·05	7·21	7·07	6·74	7·32	1944–45
	6·68	6·78	6·53	6·76	7·01	7·84	8·48	9·23	9·26	9·12	9·16	8·37	7·94	1945–46
	7·95	8·09	7·86	8·18	8·29	7·86	7·85	7·93	7·89	7·79	7·68	7·66	7·91	1946–47
	7·44	7·71	7·56	7·80	7·90	8·26	9·99	9·52	10·20	12·68	13·22	14·29	7·71	1947–48
	14·77	16·10	16·34	18·26	20·35	18·06	9·49	9·60	10·04	11·16	9·26	9·81	13·52	1948–49
	10·44	11·01	10·64	9·98	9·98	10·93	10·32	10·19	9·44	14·24	10·23	10·16	10·38	1949–50
	10·83	10·78	10·26	10·09	10·20	10·16	14·25	17·66	19·46	21·86	21·24	21·28	14·89	1950–51
	8·14	**8·41**	**8·31**	**8·44**	**8·78**	**8·82**	**8·46**	**8·88**	**9·19**	**9·99**	**9·70**	**9·89**	**8·91**	Average.

* Average for the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

(Average monthly prices for the whole district)—*cont.*

Grain.	July.	August.	September	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June	Annual average.	Year (July to June.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Cumbu	1·70	1·46	1·34	1·29	1·22	1·29	1·36	1·47	1·50	1·47	1·49	1·48	1·42	1874–75
	1·48	1·48	1·48	1·49	1·52	1·66	1·72	1·82	1·86	1·88	1·91	1·96	1·69	1875–76
	2·04	2·06	2·06	2·51	3·36	4·49	4·94	4·54	4·88	4·65	5·13	5·26	3·83	1876–77
	6·15	6·66	6·45	3·74	3·08	2·98	2·94	3·05	3·31	3·31	3·54	3·92	4·09	1877–78
	4·12	3·60	2·72	2·13	2·03	2·08	2·16	2·22	2·30	2·16	2·17	2·42	2·52	1878–79
	2·38	2·01	2·07	2·00	2·01	1·97	2·01	2·09	2·17	2·16	2·21	2·00	2·08	1879–80
	1·97	1·88	1·75	1·66	1·37	1·32	1·31	1·33	1·50	1·57	1·50	1·60	1·56	1880–81
	1·73	1·61	1·66	1·33	1·32	1·25	1·32	1·29	1·36	1·38	1·37	1·43	1·42	1881–82
	1·45	1·40	1·28	1·15	1·17	1·18	1·23	1·20	1·28	1·30	1·34	1·34	1·28	1882–83
	1·35	1·27	1·24	1·20	1·13	1·10	1·16	1·23	1·29	1·36	1·35	1·33	1·25	1883–84
	1·36	1·40	1·40	1·50	1·45	1·50	1·83	1·92	1·98	1·88	1·89	1·90	1·67	1884–85
	1·90	1·83	1·86	1·76	1·67	1·63	1·63	1·68	1·70	1·76	1·81	1·77	1·75	1885–86
	1·72	1·56	1·36	1·27	1·20	1·25	1·34	1·38	1·44	1·45	1·45	1·43	1·40	1886–87
	1·38	1·35	1·36	1·32	1·28	1·30	1·28	1·33	1·36	1·45	1·45	1·52	1·47	1887–88
	1·54	1·54	1·61	1·60	1·56	1·50	1·51	1·51	1·58	1·63	1·64	1·63	1·57	1888–89
	1·64	1·51	1·41	1·36	1·33	1·51	1·54	1·56	1·63	1·65	1·64	1·69	1·54	1889–90
	1·86	1·72	1·66	1·69	1·68	1·64	1·72	1·83	1·88	1·87	1·94	1·98	1·79	1890–91
	1·59	**1·52**	**1·48**	**1·42**	**1·38**	**1·39**	**1·46**	**1·49**	**1·55**	**1·57**	**1·59**	**1·60**	**1·50**	Average.*
	2·05	2·21	2·47	2·41	2·53	3·08	3·08	3·03	3·03	3·08	3·15	3·15	2·77	1891–92
	2·65	2·05	1·88	1·64	1·67	2·21	2·21	2·27	2·29	2·25	2·26	2·26	2·14	1892–93
	2·13	1·96	1·98	1·90	2·04	2·03	1·99	2·03	2·07	2·08	2·06	2·07	2·04	1893–94
	2·09	1·97	1·83	1·69	1·65	1·69	1·69	1·71	1·74	1·75	1·73	1·78	1·78	1894–95
	1·83	1·83	1·73	1·65	1·56	1·56	1·59	1·61	1·61	1·58	1·61	1·67	1·65	1895–96
	1·75	1·82	1·84	1·82	2·22	2·04	1·94	2·00	2·08	2·16	2·26	2·34	2·02	1896–97
	2·45	2·40	2·29	1·97	2·09	2·38	2·53	2·58	2·56	2·56	2·58	2·60	2·42	1897–98
	2·67	2·76	2·82	2·67	2·34	2·13	2·03	1·86	1·89	1·84	1·79	1·73	2·21	1898–99
	1·71	1·75	2·06	2·09	2·12	2·35	2·51	2·72	2·58	2·74	2·74	2·86	2·35	1899–1900
	2·90	2·94	2·84	2·51	2·51	2·65	2·76	2·86	3·01	3·17	3·10	3·15	2·87	1900–01
	2·22	**2·17**	**2·17**	**2·04**	**2·07**	**2·20**	**2·23**	**2·27**	**2·29**	**2·32**	**2·33**	**2·36**	**2·23**	Average.
	3·10	2·90	2·92	2·68	2·38	2·23	2·26	2·29	2·25	2·29	2·29	2·25	2·49	1901–02
	2·17	1·90	1·78	1·62	1·51	1·49	1·53	1·66	1·67	1·63	1·65	1·67	1·69	1902–03
	1·71	1·61	1·54	1·46	1·45	1·48	1·48	1·51	1·57	1·57	1·57	1·55	1·54	1903–04
	1·57	1·57	1·57	1·75	2·00	2·58	2·63	2·65	2·72	2·80	2·72	2·84	2·28	1904–05
	2·88	2·84	2·68	2·68	2·63	2·80	2·96	2·94	2·96	3·03	3·12	3·15	2·89	1905–06
	3·64	3·36	2·80	2·53	2·45	2·50	2·74	2·80	2·92	2·82	2·80	2·84	2·85	1906–07
	2·84	2·90	3·03	2·96	2·92	3·05	3·17	3·33	3·42	3·45	3·42	3·45	3·16	1907–08
	3·51	3·48	3·42	3·39	3·51	3·96	3·96	3·70	3·74	3·77	3·77	3·92	3·68	1908–09
	3·92	3·81	3·51	3·10	2·88	2·92	2·94	2·92	3·10	3·12	3·12	3·08	3·20	1909–10
	3·15	2·72	2·27	2·30	2·37	2·37	2·40	2·40	2·56	2·90	2·86	2·92	2·60	1910–11
	2·85	**2·71**	**2·55**	**2·46**	**2·41**	**2·54**	**2·57**	**2·62**	**2·79**	**2·74**	**2·73**	**2·77**	**2·64**	Average.
	2·86	2·80	2·88	2·90	3·08	3·20	3·23	3·48	3·60	3·70	3·70	3·81	3·27	1911–12
	3·88	3·77	3·92	3·67	3·51	3·67	3·51	3·42	3·48	3·48	3·45	3·42	3·60	1912–13
	3·48	3·39	3·54	3·36	3·31	3·36	3·48	3·60	3·70	3·74	3·77	3·85	3·55	1913–14
	3·85	3·77	3·64	3·42	3·17	3·12	3·10	3·12	3·15	3·20	3·20	3·23	3·36	1914–15
	3·20	3·12	3·12	2·76	2·82	2·86	2·94	2·98	2·01	2·98	3·03	3·10	2·99	1915–16
	3·25	3·28	3·28	3·12	3·03	3·17	3·15	3·25	3·28	3·20	3·23	3·23	3·21	1916–17
	3·20	3·23	3·10	3·08	2·94	2·96	2·96	3·01	3·15	3·33	3·54	3·70	3·18	1917–18
	3·81	4·60	4·54	4·04	5·88	5·40	6·45	7·84	8·51	8·16	8·00	8·16	6·28	1918–19
	7·54	7·02	7·54	6·56	6·15	7·14	6·56	8·33	7·02	7·69	7·41	7·27	7·19	1919–20
	6·78	6·66	6·25	5·88	5·63	5·88	5·19	5·33	5·25	5·48	5·26	5·00	5·74	1920–21
	4·19	**4·16**	**4·18**	**3·88**	**3·95**	**4·08**	**4·66**	**4·44**	**4·45**	**4·50**	**4·46**	**4·48**	**4·24**	Average.
	4·76	4·65	4·35	4·44	4·40	4·49	5·06	5·48	5·63	5·63	5·71	5·63	5·02	1921–22
	5·48	5·33	5·13	5·19	5·00	5·06	5·26	5·33	5·48	5·19	5·33	5·26	5·25	1922–23
	5·06	5·00	4·88	5·06	5·63	6·35	6·25	6·25	6·25	6·15	6·45	6·66	5·83	1923–24
	6·56	6·66	6·56	5·97	6·15	5·97	5·88	5·97	6·06	6·15	6·25	6·15	6·19	1924–25
	6·25	6·15	6·45	5·80	5·88	5·63	5·48	5·33	5·48	5·48	5·48	5·55	5·75	1925–26
	5·88	5·88	5·97	5·63	5·26	5·33	5·33	5·33	5·55	5·71	5·88	5·80	5·63	1926–27
	5·97	5·88	5·33	5·26	5·19	5·19	5·26	5·19	5·33	5·40	5·26	5·19	5·37	1927–28
	5·40	5·40	5·40	5·40	5·40	5·40	5·48	5·40	5·40	5·40	5·48	5·48	5·42	1928–29
	5·26	5·19	5·13	5·19	5·06	4·88	4·70	4·76	4·70	4·65	4·65	4·54	4·89	1929–30
	4·35	4·30	4·08	3·92	3·51	3·28	3·15	3·08	2·02	2·82	2·72	2·67	3·40	1930–31
	5·50	**5·44**	**5·33**	**5·19**	**5·15**	**5·16**	**5·19**	**5·21**	**5·28**	**5·26**	**5·32**	**5·29**	**5·28**	Average.
	2·67	2·65	2·60	2·60	2·55	2·55	2·50	2·50	2·60	2·70	2·70	2·70	2·61	1931–32
	2·70	2·60	2·60	2·65	2·65	2·60	2·60	2·60	2·60	2·60	2·60	2·70	2·63	1932–33
	2·70	2·70	2·60	2·44	2·48	2·56	2·50	2·52	2·57	2·52	2·48	2·59	2·55	1933–34
	2·48	2·48	2·72	3·32	2·98	2·88	2·96	3·10	3·28	3·45	3·51	3·51	3·06	1934–35
	3·54	3·48	3·12	3·09	3·29	3·22	3·19	3·29	3·23	3·27	3·28	3·29	3·27	1935–36
	3·22	3·19	3·06	3·05	3·14	3·13	3·04	3·11	3·19	3·22	3·23	3·17	3·15	1936–37
	3·04	3·00	2·93	2·97	2·94	2·94	2·92	2·90	2·98	3·00	2·96	2·98	2·96	1937–38
	2·97	2·84	2·85	2·81	2·89	3·23	3·46	3·47	3·38	3·38	3·25	3·21	3·15	1938–39
	3·13	2·97	2·96	3·02	2·97	2·97	2·90	2·01	2·96	3·02	3·16	3·26	3·02	1939–40
	3·11	2·82	2·85	2·89	2·83	2·84	2·73	2·72	2·87	3·03	3·03	2·97	2·89	1940–41
	2·96	**2·87**	**2·83**	**2·88**	**2·87**	**2·89**	**2·88**	**2·91**	**2·97**	**3·02**	**3·02**	**3·04**	**2·93**	Average.
	3·03	3·04	3·01	3·00	2·97	2·97	3·00	3·07	3·28	3·29	3·27	3·57	3·12	1941–42
	3·70	3·65	4·27	4·89	5·20	6·30	7·14	7·58	8·24	8·74	9·04	10·32	6·50	1942–43
	10·68	10·76	10·87	10·32	10·51	10·64	9·05	9·31	9·49	8·81	8·84	9·33	0·88	1943–44
	9·24	8·60	8·35	7·77	7·21	7·21	7·28	7·57	7·59	7·66	7·61	7·68	7·81	1944–45
	7·64	7·71	7·31	7·73	8·09	10·48	10·52	10·52	11·13	10·73	11·13	10·01	9·42	1945–46
	8·76	8·82	8·82	8·82	8·76	8·72	8·45	8·58	9·04	8·63	8·04	8·04	8·62	1946–47
	8·07	8·06	7·34	7·80	8·09	8·59	10·64	10·28	10·24	11·83	12·48	12·54	9·66	1947–48
	13·28	14·93	15·06	20·94	20·35	20·80	..	9·17	9·48	8·74	..	.	14·75	1948–49
	10·70	10·43	10·09	9·81	10·27	9·93	10·13	10·19	10·19	9·91	10·81	10·62	10·26	1949–50
	10·94	10·10	10·82	10·28	..	10·38	15·92	15·73	14·50	6·82	24·22	23·74	14·86	1950–51
	8·50	**8·61**	**8·59**	**9·13**	**9·05**	**9·60**	**9·13**	**9·20**	**9·32**	**9·52**	**10·60**	**10·65**	**9·50**	**Average**

* Average for the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

(Average monthly prices for the whole district)—*cont.*

Grain.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2) RS.	(3) RS.	(4) RS.	(5) RS.	(6) RS.	(7) RS.	(8) RS.	(9) RS.	(10) RS.	(11) RS.	(12) RS.	(13) RS.	(14) RS.	(15) RS.
Ragi	1·45	1·34	1·28	1·25	1·27	1·29	1·33	1·33	1·32	1·27	1·26	1·31	1·32	1874–75
	1·33	1·35	1·39	1·44	1·49	1·72	1·84	1·87	1·81	1·75	1·78	1·75	1·63	1875–76
	1·94	1·99	2·19	2·74	3·54	4·60	4·76	4·26	4·44	4·44	4·70	4·82	3·70	1876–77
	6·06	6·45	6·35	4·40	4·04	3·64	3·51	3·74	3·48	3·12	3·33	3·85	4·37	1877–78
	3·06	3·88	3·08	2·42	2·31	2·21	2·25	2·30	2·00	1·69	1·85	2·08	2·50	1878–79
	2·13	2·05	1·97	1·95	1·90	1·90	1·90	1·91	1·85	1·77	1·72	1·72	1·90	1879–80
	1·75	1·74	1·69	1·21	1·42	1·38	1·35	1·30	1·36	1·38	1·21	1·33	1·43	1880–81
	1·46	1·44	1·44	1·25	1·23	1·18	1·22	1·23	1·24	1·20	1·22	1·26	1·28	1881–82
	1·33	1·34	1·26	1·22	1·19	1·19	1·21	1·18	1·15	1·13	1·15	1·19	1·21	1882–83
	1·22	1·19	1·16	1·17	1·13	1·07	1·08	1·14	1·19	1·16	1·15	1·16	1·15	1883–84
	1·19	1·21	1·26	1·30	1·20	1·26	1·43	1·58	1·53	1·38	1·41	1·39	1·35	1884–85
	1·43	1·44	1·48	1·43	1·37	1·39	1·40	1·41	1·40	1·36	1·37	1·38	1·41	1885–86
	1·38	1·32	1·28	1·25	1·20	1·20	1·23	1·25	1·22	1·23	1·18	1·17	1·24	1886–87
	1·18	1·19	1·18	1·15	1·17	1·15	1·28	1·17	1·17	1·16	1·17	1·24	1·18	1887–88
	1·26	1·27	1·31	1·31	1·32	1·29	1·28	1·28	1·27	1·27	1·26	1·28	1·28	1888–89
	1·29	1·27	1·23	1·20	1·18	1·33	1·32	1·20	1·32	1·32	1·32	1·32	1·28	1889–90
	1·38	1·40	1·38	1·41	1·41	1·41	1·51	1·60	1·58	1·55	1·54	1·64	1·48	1890–91
	1·31	1·31	3·10	1·27	1·24	1·25	1·30	1·31	1·31	1·28	1·28	1·30	1·29	Average. *
	1·77	1·87	2·27	2·00	2·26	3·05	2·94	2·86	2·74	2·67	2·51	2·48	2·45	1891–92
	2·25	2·05	1·91	1·76	1·79	2·14	2·13	2·12	2·03	1·94	1·91	1·92	2·00	1892–93
	1·94	1·91	1·98	2·05	1·96	1·91	1·84	1·81	1·75	1·61	1·54	1·59	1·82	1893–94
	1·65	1·62	1·56	1·54	1·54	1·56	1·56	1·57	1·56	1·50	1·48	1·50	1·55	1894–95
	1·57	1·59	1·61	1·50	1·44	1·41	1·43	1·45	1·44	1·40	1·43	1·49	1·48	1895–96
	1·53	1·56	1·59	1·55	2·03	1·95	1·85	1·90	1·89	1·87	1·94	2·00	1·81	1896–97
	2·21	2·22	2·22	2·04	2·19	2·41	2·51	2·51	2·41	2·38	2·35	2·35	2·32	1897–98
	2·44	2·51	2·53	2·30	2·15	2·11	1·82	1·76	1·63	1·54	1·50	1·50	1·98	1898–99
	1·56	1·65	1·70	1·79	2·03	2·34	2·48	2·53	2·53	2·55	2·51	2·61	2·19	1899–1900
	2·82	2·84	2·94	2·82	2·82	2·86	2·12	2·90	2·78	2·70	2·74	2·84	2·77	1900–1901
	1·97	1·98	2·03	1·94	2·02	2·17	2·07	2·14	2·08	2·02	1·99	2·03	2·04	Average.
	2·84	2·80	2·84	2·68	2·56	2·45	2·33	2·26	2·13	1·92	1·83	1·79	2·37	1901–02
	1·87	1·79	1·64	1·67	1·53	1·49	1·48	1·51	1·44	1·41	1·42	1·43	1·56	1902–03
	1·37	1·35	1·30	1·27	1·29	1·31	1·31	1·31	1·32	1·31	1·28	1·28	1·31	1903–04
	1·25	1·25	1·35	1·58	1·83	2·41	2·37	2·31	2·26	2·17	2·17	2·21	1·93	1904–05
	2·34	2·37	2·31	2·29	2·37	2·48	2·61	2·68	2·60	2·50	2·58	2·86	2·50	1905–06
	2·98	2·96	2·84	2·68	2·61	2·65	2·70	2·76	2·68	2·56	2·50	2·56	2·71	1906–07
	2·60	2·76	2·76	2·78	2·88	3·03	2·98	3·05	3·03	2·90	2·84	2·90	2·88	1907–08
	3·01	3·10	3·10	3·15	3·33	3·67	3·74	3·54	3·42	3·31	3·31	3·39	3·34	1908–09
	3·54	3·51	3·36	3·17	3·03	3·05	3·08	3·05	2·94	2·84	2·84	2·84	3·10	1909–10
	2·88	2·82	2·68	2·56	2·61	2·53	2·51	2·53	2·47	2·35	2·31	2·29	2·55	1910–11
	2·47	2·47	2·42	2·38	2·40	2·51	2·31	2·50	2·43	2·33	2·31	2·35	2·43	Average.
	2·26	2·30	2·55	2·70	2·90	3·03	2·94	3·01	3·01	2·98	3·03	3·12	2·82	1911–12
	3·20	3·25	3·28	3·10	3·05	3·05	3·03	3·01	2·98	2·82	2·80	2·82	3·03	1912–13
	2·90	2·90	3·01	3·05	3·03	3·08	3·12	3·12	3·12	3·12	3·10	3·12	3·06	1913–14
	3·20	3·31	3·31	3·17	3·01	2·94	2·90	2·86	2·78	2·55	2·45	2·48	2·91	1914–15
	2·51	2·47	2·42	2·27	2·31	2·30	2·34	2·33	2·42	2·40	2·35	2·41	2·38	1915–16
	2·48	2·47	2·47	2·44	2·42	2·46	2·47	2·48	2·47	2·48	2·44	2·47	2·46	1916–17
	2·45	2·47	2·51	2·48	2·45	2·44	2·47	2·50	2·58	2·58	2·72	2·76	2·53	1917–18
	2·86	3·15	3·60	2·90	4·76	4·76	5·55	6·66	6·78	6·56	6·56	6·90	5·09	1918–19
	7·27	7·14	7·27	6·15	5·97	6·15	6·90	7·14	6·66	5·97	5·63	5·55	6·48	1919–20
	5·71	5·71	5·63	5·19	5·00	4·94	4·35	4·60	4·60	4·17	3·92	3·85	4·81	1920–21
	3·48	3·52	3·61	3·35	3·49	3·51	3·61	3·77	3·74	3·56	3·50	3·55	3·56	Average.
	3·88	4·04	4·00	4·04	4·00	4·17	4·60	4·54	4·54	4·78	4·60	4·54	4·31	1921–22
	4·49	4·65	4·65	4·60	4·49	4·44	4·35	4·26	4·17	3·88	3·77	3·81	4·30	1922–23
	3·77	3·92	4·00	4·08	4·60	5·13	5·13	5·06	5·06	5·06	5·13	5·06	4·67	1923–24
	5·26	5·55	5·55	5·33	5·26	5·26	5·13	5·06	5·00	5·00	5·00	4·82	5·19	1924–25
	4·82	4·88	4·88	5·00	4·82	4·76	4·60	4·49	4·49	4·40	4·35	4·44	4·66	1925–26
	4·70	4·49	4·54	4·44	4·35	4·49	4·60	4·60	4·54	4·40	4·54	4·76	4·55	1926–27
	4·65	4·54	4·54	4·49	4·54	4·60	4·60	4·54	4·49	4·40	4·54	4·40	4·53	1927–28
	4·40	4·40	4·44	4·76	4·65	4·54	4·54	4·40	4·49	4·44	4·40	4·35	4·49	1928–29
	4·26	4·30	4·35	4·26	4·12	4·00	3·92	3·85	3·81	3·64	3·54	3·42	3·96	1929–30
	3·28	3·17	3·12	3·08	2·78	2·58	2·44	2·26	2·14	2·08	1·97	1·87	2·56	1930–31
	4·35	4·39	4·41	4·41	4·36	4·40	4·39	4·32	4·27	4·22	4·18	4·15	4·32	Average.
	2·56	2·50	2·45	2·40	2·30	2·30	2·20	2·30	2·50	2·50	2·40	2·30	2·39	1931–32
	2·30	2·30	2·30	2·24	2·20	2·20	2·10	2·10	2·10	2·10	2·00	2·00	2·15	1932–33
	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·01	1·91	1·87	1·85	1·86	1·87	1·83	1·79	1·81	1·90	1933–34
	1·82	1·92	2·44	2·77	2·43	2·46	2·55	2·70	2·79	2·78	2·74	2·80	2·52	1934–35
	2·94	2·96	2·82	2·78	2·77	2·80	2·76	2·79	2·73	2·67	2·63	2·72	2·78	1935–36
	2·74	2·73	2·74	2·68	2·66	2·62	2·53	2·57	2·57	2·52	2·51	2·46	2·61	1936–37
	2·45	2·43	2·42	2·42	2·40	2·39	2·38	2·40	2·39	2·41	2·38	2·37	2·40	1937–38
	2·41	2·39	2·38	2·40	2·47	2·78	2·83	2·80	2·79	2·73	2·73	2·68	2·62	1938–39
	2·62	2·72	2·80	2·84	2·79	2·87	2·78	2·78	2·81	2·72	2·70	2·71	2·76	1939–40
	2·69	2·63	2·70	2·72	2·66	2·63	2·61	2·56	2·57	2·54	2·48	2·41	2·60	1940–41
	2·45	2·46	2·50	2·53	2·48	2·49	2·46	2·49	2·51	2·47	2·44	2·43	2·47	Average
	2·44	2·53	2·56	2·50	2·43	2·50	2·48	2·52	2·65	2·65	2·72	2·90	2·57	1941–42
	3·05	3·21	3·60	3·84	3·98	4·82	5·35	5·48	5·78	6·19	6·66	7·93	4·99	1942–43
	8·20	8·43	7·86	7·87	7·73	7·74	7·57	7·44	7·36	6·79	6·96	7·15	7·59	1943–44
	7·19	7·12	7·25	7·14	6·74	6·83	6·66	6·76	6·99	7·06	6·86	6·62	6·93	1944–45
	6·48	6·04	6·59	6·70	7·20	8·17	8·50	9·31	8·95	8·89	8·61	7·81	7·82	1945–46
	7·58	7·62	7·76	7·73	7·62	7·04	7·68	7·71	7·72	8·04	8·50	8·43	7·84	1946–47
	8·59	8·61	8·47	8·54	8·61	9·08	9·65	8·94	9·25	10·04	10·47	11·04	9·27	1947–48
	12·63	13·12	13·79	18·07	20·38	15·38	9·33	8·92	9·87	11·10	11·06	11·03	12·89	1948–49
	10·76	11·07	10·00	10·62	10·57	10·45	10·36	10·09	9·53	10·12	10·88	10·66	10·43	1949–50
	11·54	10·08	10·57	10·37	11·03	10·28	15·09	15·23	16·82	16·54	19·79	16·70	13·74	1950–51
	7·85	7·93	7·84	8·34	8·63	8·29	8·27	8·24	8·49	8·74	9·25	9·03	8·41	Average.

* Average for the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

(Average annual prices at each station in the district).

Grain.	Attur.	Salem.	Sankaridrug.	Denkanikota.	Hosur.	Dharmapuri.	Pennagarm.	Krishnagiri.	Omalur.	Rasipuram.	Harur.	Tiruchengodu.	Uttangarai.	Namakkal.	Paramathi.	Year (July to June.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Rice, second sort	2·44	2·55	2·90	2·53	2·90	2·42	2·56	2·17	2·74	2·76	2·90	2·80	2·55	..	..	1874–75
	2·61	2·70	3·01	2·90	3·36	2·96	2·98	2·51	2·84	2·86	3·10	3·01	2·78	..	..	1875–76
	4·04	4·49	4·65	4·82	5·26	4·76	4·94	4·35	4·76	4·65	4·94	4·35	4·94	..	..	1876–77
	4·88	5·48	5·48	5·06	4·04	4·40	5·97	5·71	5·80	5·19	5·80	5·00	5·88	..	..	1877–78
	4·08	4·26	4·04	3·36	3·48	3·64	4·12	3·70	4·04	1·97	4·04	3·81	4·12	..	..	1878 79
	3·12	3·54	3·36	1·86	2·04	2·29	5·97	3·60	3·45	3·33	3·45	3·23	3·28	..	..	1879–80
	2·41	3·10	2·92	1·65	1·95	1·83	5·06	2·96	2·96	2·82	2·96	2·67	2·74	..	..	1880–81
	2·41	2·78	2·88	1·86	2·08	1·99	3·92	2·60	2·80	2·74	2·82	2·61	2·56	..	..	1881–82
	2·30	2·58	2·50	2·58	2·70	2·60	2·37	2·30	2·55	2·55	2·50	2·44	2·47	..	..	1882–83
	2·30	2·58	2·41	2·34	2·58	2·35	2·34	2·12	2·51	2·47	2·48	2·25	2·38	..	..	1883–84
	2·67	3·10	2·98	2·67	2·94	2·68	2·65	2·50	2·90	2·82	2·70	2·88	2·78	..	..	1884–85
	2·67	3·10	2·92	2·78	3·01	2·61	2·70	2·80	3·05	2·88	2·78	2·74	2·98	..	..	1885–86
	2·45	2·78	2·56	2·31	2·53	2·60	2·33	2·35	2·72	2·50	2·41	2·45	2·58	..	..	1886–87
	2·37	2·78	2·63	2·35	2·51	2·45	2·37	2·38	2·72	2·65	2·44	2·50	2·63	..	..	1887–88
	2·47	2·92	2·86	2·78	2·86	2·61	2·63	2·60	3·05	2·78	2·69	2·82	2·67	..	..	1888–89
	2·82	3·10	3·10	2·90	3·12	2·78	2·84	2·86	3·42	2·90	3·05	2·96	2·12	..	..	1889–90
	3·12	3·28	3·48	3·10	3·36	3·20	3·15	2·23	3·92	3·28	3·31	3·51	3·57	..	..	1890–91
	2·56	2·90	2·83	2·57	2·77	2·58	2·73	2·57	2·96	2·76	2·72	2·72	2·77	..	..	Average.
	3·57	4·04	3·88	4·08	4·30	4·21	4·17	4·08	4·21	3·70	4·08	4·21	4·49	..	..	1891–92
	3·70	4·04	3·81	3·81	3·81	4·21	4·12	3·81	4·35	3·70	4·08	3·74	4·12	..	..	1892–93
	3·05	3·64	3·42	3·51	3·20	3·57	3·42	3·42	3·85	3·25	3·45	3·28	3·39	..	..	1893–94
	3·54	3·51	3·48	3·36	3·15	3·57	3·33	3·12	3·45	3·39	3·31	3·33	3·17	..	..	1894–95
	2·86	3·15	3·10	3·33	3·25	3·45	3·39	3·23	3·28	3·31	3·31	3·01	2·98	..	..	1895–96
	3·05	3·42	3·39	3·48	3·64	3·36	3·39	3·36	3·57	3·42	3·48	3·23	3·33	..	..	1896–97
	3·88	4·12	4·44	4·30	4·17	4·08	3·85	3·92	4·12	4·21	4·04	4·08	4·08	..	..	1897–98
	3·25	3·81	3·36	3·57	3·85	3·51	3·30	3·25	3·60	3·51	3·48	3·15	3·33	..	..	1898–99
	3·45	3·74	3·42	3·67	3·54	3·48	3·45	3·33	3·67	3·67	3·64	3·25	3·39	..	..	1899–1900
	4·17	4·70	4·21	4·54	4·12	4·49	4·35	4·40	4·44	4·44	4·26	4·00	4·26	..	..	1900–01
	3·45	3·82	3·65	3·77	3·70	3·79	3·69	3·59	3·85	3·66	3·71	3·53	3·65	..	..	Average.
	3·17	4·08	3·77	4·17	3·96	3·92	3·77	4·00	4·04	3·57	4·12	3·42	3·92	..	..	1901–02
	3·15	3·54	3·33	3·45	3·39	3·17	3·17	3·33	3·57	3·17	3·28	3·08	3·28	..	..	1902–03
	2·90	3·23	3·03	2·98	3·03	3·15	2·80	3·10	3·25	2·92	2·80	2·90	2·96	..	..	1903–04
	3·28	3·70	3·36	3·15	3·15	3·10	3·03	3·28	3·67	3·45	3·15	3·45	3·36	..	..	1904–05
	4·65	5·00	4·65	4·21	4·26	4·21	4·12	4·40	4·40	4·76	4·21	4·60	4·12	..	..	1905–06
	5·00	5·06	4·54	4·76	4·49	4·17	4·40	4·54	4·65	4·76	4·44	4·35	4·44	..	..	1906–07
	4·94	5·26	4·76	4·54	4·60	4·30	4·54	4·65	5·08	5·33	4·65	4·60	4·94	..	..	1907–08
	5·26	6·45	5·40	5·40	5·33	5·26	5·33	5·71	5·55	5·97	5·63	5·40	5·40	..	..	1908–09
	4·82	5·55	4·49	4·35	4·44	4·00	4·12	4·35	4·82	4·82	4·35	4·49	4·26	..	..	1909–10
	4·21	5·76	4·30	3·88	3·88	3·74	3·64	3·57	4·40	4·44	3·70	4·12	3·88	..	..	1910–11
	4·14	4·71	4·16	4·09	4·05	3·90	3·89	4·09	4·34	4·32	4·03	4·04	4·06	..	..	Average.
	4·54	5·80	4·94	4·40	4·70	4·82	4·54	4·44	5·00	5·00	4·35	4·94	4·70	..	..	1911–12
	5·55	7·14	6·06	5·48	5·97	6·45	5·40	6·06	6·15	6·06	5·80	5·80	5·55	..	..	1912–13
	5·19	7·41	5·63	5·26	6·06	6·06	4·94	6·06	5·48	5·55	5·40	6·06	5·13	..	..	1913–14
	4·70	6·45	5·40	4·94	6·06	5·71	5·33	5·40	5·71	5·40	5·06	6·06	5·00	..	..	1914–15
	4·65	5·80	4·88	4·54	5·88	5·48	5·00	4·35	5·13	5·13	4·76	6·06	4·76	..	..	1915–16
	5·00	5·63	5·26	4·60	5·71	5·40	4·82	4·40	5·00	4·13	4·88	6·06	5·06	..	..	1916–17
	4·65	5·80	5·06	4·82	5·88	5·13	4·94	4·60	5·48	4·49	4·94	5·88	5·00	5·00	6·06	1917–18
	6·66	8·51	7·54	6·45	7·84	7·69	7·69	7·27	7·84	7·41	7·41	8·70	7·54	8·16	8·00	1918–19
	10·52	11·11	9·09	9·30	8·16	9·76	9·30	8·51	10·00	9·76	8·51	10·26	9·52	10·00	11·43	1919–20
	7·14	9·30	6·90	8·00	7·69	8·51	8·51	7·54	8·70	7·27	7·27	8·10	7·69	8·00	8·00	
	5·86	7·30	6·08	5·78	6·40	6·50	6·05	5·87	6·45	6·12	5·84	6·80	6·00	7·79	6·37	Average.
	6·78	8·70	7·69	8·00	8·70	6·78	7·27	7·54	7·02	7·14	7·02	6·90	7·84	8·51	6·90	1921–22
	6·90	8·70	7·27	7·81	8·33	7·54	6·90	7·69	7·54	7·41	7·84	7·27	7·54	7·69	6·90	1922–23
	6·90	9·09	7·27	7·69	8·16	7·69	7·27	7·84	7·27	8·70	7·84	7·41	7·27	7·02	7·27	1923–24
	8·00	9·76	8·16	7·69	8·70	8·00	7·84	8·70	8·51	10·52	8·89	8·51	8·16	9·52	9·00	1924–25
	7·69	9·76	8·00	8·00	8·51	7·54	7·41	8·33	7·54	9·52	7·54	7·41	7·69	8·70	9·52	1925–26
	7·41	9·76	7·41	8·00	8·33	7·41	7·41	8·00	7·41	7·69	8·00	7·69	7·84	8·00	8·89	1926–27
	6·35	9·76	7·41	8·00	8·70	7·14	7·27	7·41	7·69	7·27	7·84	7·14	7·84	8·33	8·51	1927–28
	7·27	9·76	7·14	8·00	8·00	6·66	7·41	7·14	7·41	7·02	7·02	6·90	7·27	6·90	8·89	1928–29
	5·97	9·30	6·45	8·00	7·69	6·45	6·25	6·25	6·56	5·88	6·35	6·25	6·45	5·97	8·51	1929–30
	5·13	6·35	5·06	6·06	5·48	4·76	4·49	5·40	5·19	4·76	4·70	5·26	4·88	5·00	5·88	1930–31
	6·84	9·09	7·19	7·73	8·06	7·00	6·95	7·43	7·21	7·59	7·30	7·07	7·28	7·56	8·04	Average.
	4·40	5·20	4·30	4·70	5·00	4·80	4·00	4·30	4·30	4·00	4·10	4·30	4·00	4·30	5·30	1931–32
	3·80	4·70	3·70	4·40	4·60	4·40	3·60	3·70	3·90	4·00	4·00	4·00	3·80	4·10	4·70	1932–33
	3·13	3·89	3·65	3·79	3·81	3·45	3·07	3·39	3·38	3·52	3·32	3·54	3·54	3·39	3·62	1933–34
	3·73	4·99	3·98	4·24	4·12	4·07	3·72	3·84	4·55	4·36	4·76	4·33	3·99	4·36	5·26	1934–35
	4·06	5·05	4·86	4·24	4·44	4·43	3·80	4·06	4·20	4·43	5·23	4·25	4·24	5·31	5·33	1935–36
	4·02	4·65	4·59	4·22	4·79	3·93	3·68	4·21	4·06	4·19	5·32	4·06	4·54	4·90	4·54	1936–37
	4·18	5·52	4·26	4·58	4·86	4·04	3·78	4·42	3·94	4·06	5·32	4·06	4·34	4·42	4·08	1937–38
	3·95	5·50	4·09	4·68	4·55	3·87	3·84	3·97	4·15	4·09	5·32	4·31	4·11	4·39	4·35	1938–39
	4·00	4·93	4·03	4·66	5·12	3·89	4·03	4·18	4·26	3·92	5·19	4·18	4·14	4·48	4·41	1939–40
	4·51	4·28	4·28	4·47	5·34	4·05	4·27	4·49	4·45	4·26	5·37	4·28	4·21	4·80	4·30	1940–41
	3·98	4·87	4·17	4·40	4·66	4·09	3·78	4·06	4·12	4·08	4·79	4·13	4·10	4·45	4·59	Average.

Grain.	Attur.	Salem.	Sankaridrug.	Denkanikota.	Hosur.	Dharmapuri.	Pennagaram.	Krishnagiri.	Omalur.	Rasipuram.	Harur.	Tiruchengodu	Uttangarai.	Namakkal.	Paramathi.	Yercaud.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Rice second sort—*cont.*	5·62	4·96	4·93	5·32	5·57	4·98	4·77	5·11	5·41	4·94	5·68	5·55	5·07	5·18	5·38	..	1941–42
	9·25	7·79	8·06	7·92	7·79	7·37	6·89	7·44	8·68	8·34	9·12	9·00	8·92	7·43	9·34	..	1942–43
	8·90	9·27	15·10	12·20	1[illegible]·22	9·86	9·61	12·28	10·05	10·20	10·46	15·57	10·65	9·33	14·97	11·73	1943–44
	8·36	10·53	11·97	11·43	11·35	10·34	9·69	10·17	10·17	12·01	10·46	12·70	10·68	10·96	8·12	11·76	1944–45
	8·74	10·53	14·62	13·18	14·90	12·26	11·91	12·35	11·28	11·46	11·79	15·12	13·40	12·29	15·78	11·42	1945–46
	8·82	10·57	10·86	12·08	12·71	12·21	12·36	11·28	11·25	10·66	11·85	11·27	11·57	12·03	12·01	11·11	1946–47
	11·98	11·86	15·64	18·32	17·29	14·71	15·82	15·14	19·47	13·42	18·50	13·73	19·38	16·54	21·09	18·61	1947–48
	16·15	14·57	21·31	22·26	23·30	22·27	21·06	21·36	21·66	20·64	21·45	16·33	21·26	22·75	22·80	23·02	1948–49
	16·66	17·47	17·02	18·77	18·31	16·37	17·49	17·72	16·61	16·08	18·01	16·40	17·93	17·35	17·90	17·76	1949–50
	22·30	18·72	18·72	18·08	17·00	21·70	17·27	17·67	19·19	16·9[illegible]	22·22	20·05	22·66	23·52	17·30	17·12	1950–51
	11·68	11·63	13·82	13·96	13·94	13·21	12·69	13·05	13·32	12·46	13·97	13·57	14·15	13·74	14·47	15·32	Average.

* Average for the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

(Average annual prices at each station in the district)—*cont.*

Grain.	Attur.	Salem.	Sankaridurg.	Denkanikota.	Harur.	Dharmapuri.	Pennagaram.	Krishnagiri.	Omalur.	Rasipuram.	Hosur.	Tiruchengodu.	Uttangarai.	Namakkal.	Paramathi.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cholam	1·50	1·58	1·61	..	..	1·36	..	1·39	1·65	1·84	1·31	1·92	1·20	..	..	1874–75
	1·50	1·69	1·83	..	..	1·54	..	1·84	1·59	1·99	1·39	2·05	1·57	..	..	1875–76
	2·70	3·31	3·42	5·00	5·13	3·42	5·33	3·36	3·64	3·60	3·20	3·48	3·31	..	..	1876–77
	3·85	4·65	4·35	6·25	4·04	7·54	9·09	4·70	5·13	4·54	6·56	4·54	4·12	..	..	1877–78
	2·72	2·88	2·33	1·13	3·01	..	4·21	2·09	2·56	3·23	2·74	2·60	4·30	..	..	1878–79
	1·98	2·37	2·07	..	..	..	3·28	2·05	2·25	2·37	..	2·14	..	..	..	1879–80
	1·56	1·87	1·59	..	0·97	1·00	..	1·90	1·78	1·77	..	1·54	..	..	..	1880–81
	1·43	1·57	1·36	..	1·54	..	1·09	1·50	1·48	1·51	..	1·39	..	..	..	1881–82
	1·29	1·40	1·30	..	..	..	1·16	1·16	1·29	1·46	..	1·39	..	..	..	1882–83
	1·11	1·29	1·26	..	..	1·00	..	1·19	1·21	1·35	1·12	1·31	..	..	..	1883–84
	1·66	1·77	1·50	..	..	1·03	..	1·43	1·67	1·80	1·55	1·53	..	..	..	1884–85
	1·73	1·86	1·67	..	..	..	..	1·65	1·75	1·87	1·40	1·85	..	..	..	1885–86
	1·33	1·55	1·42	..	..	1·05	..	1·21	1·45	1·49	1·12	1·50	..	..	..	1886–87
	1·39	1·38	1·46	..	..	..	..	1·19	1·51	1·39	1·00	1·35	..	..	..	1887–88
	1·57	1·57	1·81	..	..	..	..	1·36	1·57	1·75	1·74	1·72	..	..	..	1888–89
	1·49	1·58	1·72	..	..	..	..	1·37	1·64	1·79	..	1·57	..	..	..	1889–90
	1·85	1·84	1·35	..	..	..	..	1·61	1·96	2·03	..	2·02	..	..	..	1890–91
	1·49	**1·58**	**1·49**	..	**1·54**	**1·03**	**1·13**	**1·34**	**1·55**	**1·64**	**1·32**	**1·56**	..	..	..	Average.*
	2·61	2·53	2·72	..	..	..	..	2·53	2·73	2·80	..	2·96	..	..	..	1891–92
	2·35	2·27	2·48	..	..	..	..	1·77	2·74	2·41	1·87	2·42	..	..	..	1892–93
	2·35	2·11	..	..	..	..	..	1·85	2·23	2·42	..	2·40	..	..	..	1893–94
	2·04	1·97	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·92	2·08	....	1·90	..	..	..	1894–95
	1·65	1·71	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·86	1·94	..	1·76	..	..	..	1895–96
	2·09	2·17	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·34	2·25	..	1·94	..	..	..	1896–97
	2·68	2·68	2·63	..	..	..	..	..	2·84	2·96	..	2·72	..	..	..	1897–98
	2·22	2·14	2·08	..	..	..	..	..	2·12	2·29	..	2·19	..	..	..	1898–99
	2·26	2·40	2·20	..	..	..	..	..	2·58	2·29	..	2·05	..	..	..	1899–1900
	2·90	3·01	2·80	..	..	..	..	..	3·23	3·15	..	3·08	..	..	..	1900–01
	2·32	**2·30**	**2·49**	..	..	..	..	**2·05**	**2·46**	**2·46**	**1·87**	**2·34**	..	..	..	Average.
	2·55	2·41	2·12	..	..	..	..	..	2·60	2·47	..	2·25	..	..	..	1901–02
	1·74	1·78	1·47	..	..	..	..	..	1·86	1·65	..	1·46	..	..	..	1902–03
	1·45	1·73	1·30	..	..	..	..	..	1·67	1·61	..	1·36	..	..	..	1903–04
	1·98	2·02	1·79	..	..	..	..	..	2·25	2·22	..	2·29	..	..	..	1904–05
	2·84	2·90	3·15	..	..	..	..	..	2·90	3·25	..	3·05	..	..	..	1905–06
	3·12	3·20	2·94	..	..	..	..	..	3·05	3·10	..	3·01	..	..	..	1906–07
	3·23	3·28	2·98	..	..	..	..	..	3·36	3·17	..	3·03	..	..	..	1907–08
	3·36	3·54	3·45	..	..	..	..	..	3·64	3·57	..	3·48	..	..	..	1908–09
	3·15	3·39	2·98	..	..	..	..	..	3·39	3·36	..	3·17	..	..	..	1909–10
	2·63	3·05	2·38	..	..	..	..	..	2·94	3·05	..	2·51	..	..	..	1910–11
	2·61	**2·73**	**2·46**	..	..	..	..	..	**2·77**	**2·75**	..	**2·56**	..	..	..	Average.
	2·86	3·42	2·65	..	..	..	..	..	2·23	2·47	..	2·25	..	..	..	1911–12
	3·64	4·08	3·25	..	..	..	..	..	1·86	1·65	..	1·46	..	..	..	1912–13
	3·31	3·74	2·90	..	..	..	..	..	1·67	1·61	..	1·36	..	..	..	1913–14
	2·94	3·20	3·17	..	..	..	..	..	2·25	2·22	..	2·29	..	..	..	1914–15
	2·70	3·08	3·12	..	..	..	..	..	2·90	3·25	..	3·05	..	..	..	1915–16
	3·28	3·10	2·78	.	..	..	..	..	3·05	3·10	..	3·01	..	..	..	1916–17
	2·98	3·45	2·60	..	..	..	..	..	3·36	3·17	..	3·03	..	..	..	1917–18
	5·00	5·55	5·19	..	..	..	..	..	3·64	3·57	..	3·48	..	..	..	1918–19
	6·66	7·14	7·41	..	..	6·66	..	6·78	3·39	3·36	..	3·17	..	..	..	1919–20
	5·13	6·06	4·04	..	..	5·26	..	..	2·94	3·05	..	2·51	..	..	..	1920–21
	3·65	**4·28**	**3·51**	..	..	**5·96**	..	**6·78**	**2·83**	**2·75**	..	**2·56**	..	..	..	Average.
	4·65	5·40	4·49	..	..	5·06	..	..	5·26	4·82	..	4·60	..	5·06	4·35	1921–22
	4·26	4·30	4·12	..	..	4·88	..	..	4·70	4·44	..	4·26	..	4·30	4·26	1922–23
	4·60	5·19	4·82	..	..	5·13	..	..	5·33	5·06	..	5·33	..	5·00	4·82	1923–24
	5·19	5·88	5·48	..	..	5·55	..	..	5·97	6·45	..	6·35	..	7·41	6·90	1924–25
	5·06	5·40	4·94	..	..	4·65	..	..	5·00	5·06	..	5·26	..	5·88	6·56	1925–26
	5·00	4·88	5·06	..	..	4·76	..	5·13	5·06	5·19	..	5·40	..	5·63	6·35	1926–27
	4·54	5·26	4·94	..	..	4·70	..	4·82	5·13	5·40	..	5·19	..	5·71	6·35	1927–28
	4·30	5·19	4·76	..	..	4·44	..	4·44	4·76	5·19	..	5·06	..	4·88	6·25	1928–29
	3·39	4·88	4·17	..	..	3·60	..	3·77	3·20	4·76	..	4·70	..	5·00	6·35	1929–30
	2·45	2·92	2·96	..	..	2·25	..	2·50	2·63	2·96	..	3·45	..	3·25	3·88	1930–31
	4·34	**4·93**	**4·57**	..	..	**4·50**	..	**4·13**	**4·70**	**4·93**	..	**4·96**	..	**5·21**	**5·61**	Average.
	2·20	2·20	2·10	..	..	1·80	..	..	1·80	2·10	2·40	2·00	2·20	2·60	2·70	1931–32
	1·80	2·50	2·20	..	..	2·00	2·00	2·10	2·50	2·50	2·10	2·10	..	2·60	1·70	1932–33
	1·71	2·51	2·20	..	..	2·00	1·81	1·99	2·29	1·97	1·78	2·01	..	1·82	2·38	1933–34
	2·46	3·01	2·43	2·70	2·67	2·58	2·50	2·61	2·82	2·65	2·32	2·29	..	2·48	3·52	1934–35
	2·50	3·18	2·83	..	..	2·85	2·76	2·77	2·23	3·13	2·64	3·21	..	3·30	3·71	1935–36
	2·45	2·84	2·87	..	..	2·50	2·67	2·65	2·84	3·10	2·39	2·85	..	2·76	3·11	1936–37
	2·41	2·78	2·92	..	..	2·46	2·46	2·46	2·83	2·74	2·39	2·83	..	2·94	2·92	1937–38
	2·43	3·22	2·89	..	..	2·68	3·00	2·73	2·90	2·85	2·54	2·85	..	2·93	2·90	1938–39
	2·42	2·69	2·50	..	..	2·94	2·84	2·92	2·91	2·78	2·67	2·35	..	2·64	2·67	1939–40
	2·48	2·78	2·54	..	..	2·55	2·50	2·58	2·81	2·50	2·41	2·44	..	2·58	2·84	1940–41
	2·30	**2·77**	**2·55**	**2·70**	**2·67**	**2·44**	**2·51**	**2·46**	**2·72**	**2·66**	**2·32**	**2·51**	..	**2·67**	**2·95**	Average.

Grain.	Attur.	Salem.	Sankaridrug.	Denkanikota.	Hosur.	Dharmapuri.	Pennagaram.	Krishnagiri.	Omalur.	Rasipuram.	Harur.	Tiruchengodu.	Uttangarai.	Namakkal.	Paramathi.	Yercaud.	Year (July to June.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Cholam—*cont.*	2·89	2·82	2·61	..	..	2·68	2·43	2·70	2·87	3·15	2·47	2·61	..	2·66	2·83	..	1941–42
	5·48	6·47	5·15	..	..	5·32	5·19	4·77	5·56	7·13	5·01	6·37	..	6·01	6·63	..	1942–43
	7·99	9·60	10·73	..	..	8·92	7·55	8·83	8·50	8·03	6·41	10·84	..	8·17	11·32	11·26	1943–44
	6·10	8·45	7·31		..	7·38	6·80	6·81	7·62	8·72	6·81	7·68	6·63	7·17	6·36	..	1944–45
	5·70	8·39	8·47	..	..	6·60	6·86	7·92	9·00	7·58	8·03	7·35	7·89	7·32	7·94	..	1945–46
	..	8·27	6·53	..	..	7·82	8·33	..	7·77	7·78	7·85	7·54	7·92	7·42	8·22	..	1946–47
	7·12	8·68	9·10	..	..	9·90	8·96	13·11	13·36	10·15	.	11·74	11·95	9·99	10·38	15·75	1947–48
	14·12	9·47	17·56	..	..	15·73	12·05	13·16	9·83	15·86	14·54	12·55	12·52	17·74	14·30	15·44	1948–49
	..	9·38	..	..	.	9·77	10·41	..	10·78	9·64	..	9·81	10·81	10·61	10·62	12·60	1949–50
	15·42	16·19	15·07	13·87	10·06	16·91	14·03	..	7·38	10·83	10·32	18·58	10·35	21·61	10·27	11·63	1950–51
	8·10	**8·27**	**9·17**	**13·87**	**10·06**	**8·90**	**8·26**	**8·19**	**8·27**	**8·89**	**7·81**	**9·51**	**9·72**	**9·92**	**8·89**	**13·34**	**Average.**

* Average for the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

(Average annual prices at each station in the district—*cont.*

Grain.	Attur. (2)	Salem (3)	Sankaridrug. (4)	Denkanikota. (5)	Hosur. (6)	Dharmapuri. (7)	Pennagaram. (8)	Krishnagiri. (9)	Omalur. (10)	Rasipuram. (11)	Karur. (12)	Tiruchengodu (13)	Uttangarai. (14)	Namakkal. (15)	Paramathi. (16)	Yercaud. (17)	Year (July June). (18)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cumbu	1·40	1·56	1·46	..	..	1·41	1·36	1·13	1.43	1·64	1·32	1·74	1·31	..	..	..	1874–75
	1·51	1·67	1·72	..	..	1·53	1·57	1·67	1·53	1·67	1·54	1·92	1·69	..	..	..	1875–76
	2·86	3·31	3·17	5·33	5·06	3·54	3·33	3·28	3· 2	3· 1	3·25	3·28	3·42	..	..	..	1876–77
	2·80	5·06	3·15	..	2·36	3·67	3·1	4·12	4· 0	3·23	4·40	3·96	4.21	..	..	..	1877–78
	2·33	2·76	2·25	1·38	1·67	1·96	2·20	2·51	2·38	2·74	2·25	2·50	2·63	..	..	..	1878–79
	1·71	2·04	2·11	..	..	.	3·67	2·20	2·17	2·27	1·75	2·27	2·16	..	..	..	1879–80
	1.18	1·92	1·54	..	..	1·02	2·82	1·83	1·83	1·78		1·54	1·56	..	..	..	1880–81
	1·10	1·75	1·36	..	..	0.97	.	1·62	1·56	1·7	1·51	1·49	1.33	..	..	..	1881–82
	1·14	1·51	1·29	..	..		1·06	1·17	1·20	1·47	1·18	1·41	1·32	..	..	..	1882–83
	1·06	1·44	1·27	..	..	1·01	1·14	1· 2	1·22	1·35	1·20	1·40	1·34	..	..	..	1883–84
	1.49	1·85	1·72	..	..	0·90	1·11	1·4	1·51	2 02	1·59	1·29	1·56	..	.	..	1884–85
	1.44	2·00	1·97	..	..	..	..	1·57	1.59	2·02	1·39	2·06	1·57	..	..	..	1885–86
	1·31	1·67	1·50	..	..	1·15	..	1·16	1·33	1·63	1·15	1·69	1·32	.	..	..	1886–87
	1.24	1·44	1·55	..	..	.	..	1· 1	1·42	1·61	1·18	1·65	1.25	..	..	..	1887–88
	1·44	1·80	1·69	..	..	..	..	1·37	1·59	1·91	1·29	1·79	1·36	..	..	..	1888–89
	1·47	1·63	1·57	..	..	..	..	1· 1	1·43	1·81	1·31	1·54	1·53	..	..	..	1889–90
	1·68	1·73	1·83	..	..	..	..	1·62	1·63	1·36	1·55	1·86	1·64	..	..	..	1890–91
	1.34	1·63	1·58	..	..	1·01	1·10	1·37	1·40	1·69	1.34	1·38	1·42	..	..	..	Average.*
	2.21	2.66	2.56	..	..	..	..	2.68	2.02	2.98	1.97	2.80	2.96	..	..	..	1891–92
	2.09	2.45	1.99	..	..	..	..	2.06	1.79	2.23	1.91	2.02	2.17	..	..	..	1892–93
	1.94	2.23	2.11	..	..	..	..	1.82	1.89	2.31	1.92	2.11	2.13	..	..	..	1893–94
	1.69	1.82	1.79	..	..	..	..	1.48	1.94	2.31	1.40	1.89	1.07	..	..	..	1894–95
	1.42	1.84	1.61	..	..	..	..	1.49	1.76	1.88	1.49	1.65	1.61	..	..	..	1895–96
	1.81	2. 2	1.96	..	..	..	..	2.09	2.04	2.19	1.40	1.90	2.23	..	..	..	1896–97
	2.38	2.56	2.26	..	..	2.42	..	2.3	2.22	2.86	2.25	2. 8	2.34	..	..	..	1897–98
	1.96	2.48	1.86	..	..	2.67	..	2.05	1.80	2.45	1. 5	1.83	2.?8	..	..	..	1898–99
	1.94	2.47	3.17	..	..	..	..	2.3	2.06	2.61	..	2.06	2.44	..	..	..	1899–1900
	2.66	3.15	2.63	..	..	..	..	2.9	2.72	3.17	3.88	2.61	2.98	..	..	..	1900–01
	2.00	2.37	2·09	..	..	2·55	..	2·13	2·19	2·50	1·98	2·13	2·29	..	..	..	Averge.
	2·29	3·12	2·05	..	..	..	..	..	2·20	2·50	..	2·03	..	..	..	..	1901–02
	1·54	1·99	1·52	..	..	..	..	..	1·77	1·91	..	1·55	..	..	..	..	1902–03
	1·52	2·02	1·47	..	..	..	..	..	1·45	1·70	..	1·40	..	..	..	..	1903–04
	2·27	2 53	2 04	..	..	1·67	..	1·96	2 11	2·51	..	2 26	2·12	..	..	..	1904–05
	2 58	3·67	2·65	..	..	..	..	2·74	2·68	·74	..	2·98	2·63	..	..	..	1905–06
	2·65	3·43	2·56	..	..	..	..	2·68	2·50	3·15	..	2·76	2·70	..	..	..	1906–07
	3·01	3·85	2·80	..	..	..	..	2·88	·01	3·42	2·92	2·84	3·10	..	..	..	1907–08
	3·39	4·00	3·23	..	..	..	..	3·74	3· 8	3·81	..	3·74	4·12	..	.	..	1908–09
	3·10	3·92	2·67	..	..	..	..	3·08	2·86	3·92	..	2·67	3·17	..	..	..	1909–10
	2·48	3·60	2·55	..	.	..	..	2·13	2·37	3·01	..	2·58	2·80	..	..	..	1910–11
	2·48	3·22	2.35	..	..	1.67	..	2·47	2·42	2·97	2·92	2·48	2.95	..	..	..	Average.
	3·03	4·08	3·15	..	..	..	..	2·94	3·31	3·54		3·12	3·01	..	..	..	1911–12
	3·81	4·82	3·10	..	..	..	..	3·31	3·08	4·12	..	3·25	3·92	..	..	..	1912–13
	3·64	4·04	3·10	..	..	..	.	3·28	3·20	4·08	..	3·20	3·74	.	..	..	1913–14
	3·01	4·01	3·08	..	..	..	..	3.15	3·10	3·67	..	3·30	..	..	..	..	1914–15
	2·82	3·85	·92	..	..	..	..	3·56	2·61	3·39		3·15	..	..	..	..	1915–16
	3·33	3·96	2·82	..	..	..	..	2 82	2·92	3·92	2·92	3·23	..	..	..	..	1916–17
	3·20	4·12	2·61	..	..	..	..	2·51	2·86	3·92	2·92	3·17	3 01	3·64	3·70	..	1917–18
	5·13	5.97	5 63	..	..	..	..	4·44	6·35	6·15	5·06	5·55	3·64	5·63	6·56	..	1918–19
	7·27	7.41	·02	..	..	..	..	7·02	6·45	7·84	..	8 00	..	6·78	8·89	..	1919–20
	5·48	7.41	4·40	..	..	..	..	8·00	5·63	5·88	..	6·25	..	5·80	5·19	..	1920–21
	4·07	5·02	3·78	..	..	..	..	4·04	3·95	4·65	3·99	4·23	3·46	5·46	6·09	..	Average.
	4·70	6·06	4·94	..	..	..	..	..	4·94	4·94	..	4·76	..	4·76	4·82	..	1921–22
	5·13	6·35	4·82	..	..	..	..	.	5·33	5·13	..	5·63	..	4·88	4·89	..	1922–23
	5·40	6·25	5·77	..	..	..			6·25	6·06	..	6·06	..	5·19	5·33	..	1923–24
	5·33	6·90	6·78	..	4·88	..		4·00	6·25	7·02	..	6·45	..	6·66	7·14	..	1924–25
	4·94	6·35	5·80	..	..	6·56	..	4·40	6·35	6·06	.	5·06		5·	6·25	..	1925–26
	5·26	6·25	4·60	..	..	6·45	..	4·35	6·15	6·45	..	5· 3	..	5·80	5·80	..	1926–27
	4·76	6·45	4·26	..	..	5·80	..	3·85	6 25	6·45	..	6·3	..	5·00	5·80	..	1927–28
	4·94	6·25	4·21	.	..	5·63	..	4 6	6·45	6·45	..	4·88	..	5·03	5·80	..	1928–29
	4·00	6·15	3·9	..	...	5·80	..	4·30	4·00	6·45	..	5·38	..	4·88	5·80	..	1929–30
	3·15	4·35	2·63	..	..	3·36	.	2·67	2·76	4·30	..	3·15	..	3·77	4·00	..	1930–31
	4·76	6·14	4·77	..	4·88	5·60	..	4·03	5·47	5 93	..	5·33	..	5·25	5·56	..	Average.
	2·50	3·60	2·10	..	..	2·10	1·70	1·90	2·3	2·60	1·60	2·20	..	3·00	3·20	..	1931–32
	2·30	3·90	2·40	..	..	..	..	1·93	2· 0	2·80	1·90	2·10	..	3·10	2·90	..	1932–33
	2·14	3·64	2·65	..	..	..	..	1·93	2·60	2·59	1·82	2·52	..	2·66	2·49	..	1933–34
	2·52	3·61	2·96	..	..	..	..	2·52	2·85	3·24	1·82	3· 2	..	3 10	3·87	..	1934–35
	2·76	3·64	3·64	..	..	..	..	3·20	3·12	3·62	..	3·13	..	3·31	3·74	..	1935–36
	2· 0	3· 4	3·13	..	..	..	..	2· 6	2·65	3·41	..	2·95	..	3·07	3·41	..	1936–37
	2·75	3·64	3·17	..	..	..	..	2·40	3·03	3·10	..	2·85	..	3·00	2·98	..	1937–38
	2·70	3·89	3·43	..	..	..	..	2·45	3·81	3·49	2·42	3·29	..	3·11	3·03	..	1938–36
	3·05	3·39	3·30		..	2·76	..	2·71	3·24	3·48	2·47	2·94	..	3·08	2·81	..	1939–40
	3·09	2·98	3·06	..	..	2·63		2·46	2·92	3·55	2·42	3·04	..	2·71	2·93	..	1940–41
	2·67	3·59	3·03	..	..	2·50	1·70	2·41	2·93	3·19	2·07	2·84	..	3·01	3·20	..	Average.
	3·44	3·32	3·07	..	..	2·57	2·25	2·72	3·17	3·79	2·42	3·22	..	2·91	3·37	..	1941–42
	6.03	6·62	6·03	..	..	6·97	.	4·76	5·93	7·70	2·42	7·73	..	6·57	7·30	..	1942–43
	9·00	8·27	12·48	..	4·65	7·50	8 11	8·32	7·81	10·66	7·50	12·75	.	9·83	9·70	12·94	1943–44
	6·57	8·17	8·54	..	.	7·28	6 53	5· 1	7·80	12·08	6·57	8·77	7·24	9·75	7·36	..	1944–45
	6·48	..	10·15	..	..	.	6·13	6·37	9.75	9·29	6·80	9·41	6·83	9·64	9·56	..	1945–46
	..	..	7·89	7·47	..	7·83	8·17	..	7·94	9·71	..	7· 7	..		..	..	1946–47
	8·59	8·49	9·80		..	9·41	8·53	11·28	12·23	14· 0	9·02	9·91	8·55	13·00	8·80	..	1947–48
	8·74	9·20	21·05	..	..	15·63	12·19	10·92	18·33	18·06	21·71	14·56	21·69	21·09	12·86	23·66	1948–49
	..	..	..	..	9·71	..	11·01	..	10· 2	9·81	10·73	10·36	9·94	..	10·19	..	1949–50
	10·45	..	..	..	10·23	11·76	10·44	..	..	9·98	...	25·17	..	22·22	10·17	..	1950–51
	7·41	7·35	9·95	7·47	8·20	8·62	8·15	7·05	9·22	10·59	8·40	10·99	10·85	11·99	8·62	18·30	Average.

* Average for the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

(Average annual prices at each station in the district)—*cont.*

Attur. (2)	Salem. (3)	Sankari Drug. (4)	Denkani kota. (5)	Hosur. (6)	Dharmapuri. (7)	Pennagaram. (8)	Krishnagiri (9)	Omalur. (10)	Rasipuram. (11)	Harur. (12)	Tiruchengodu. (13)	Uttangarai. (14)	Namakkal. (15)	Paramathi. (16)	Yercaud. (17)	Year (July to June.) (18)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1·33	1·42	1·49	0·98	1·14	1·38	1·27	1·14	1·37	1·48	1·27	1·59	1·35	..	..	..	1874–75
1·04	1·63	1·17	1·40	1·52	1·73	1·50	1·50	1·65	1·65	1·39	1·67	1·67	..	..	..	1875–76
2·67	3·20	3·23	3·23	3·54	3·67	3·15	3·2[illegible]	3·54	3·23	3·31	3·28	3·33	..	..	..	1876–77
3·45	4·30	4·04	3·85	3·[illegible]5	3·48	4·40	4·65	3·06	4·08	4·44	4·[illegible]0	4·60	.	..	..	1877–78
2·31	2·65	2·34	1.62	1·90	2·16	2·72	2·68	2·41	2·42	2·31	2·33	2·51	..	..	..	1878–79
1·70	2·12	2·02	0·89	0·98	1·36	3·81	2·11	2·61	1·97	1·97	2·08	1·94	..	..	..	1879–80
1·27	1·75	1·50	0·67	0·82	1·06	3·05	1·69	1·73	1·50	1·53	1·47	1·54	..	..	..	1880–81
1·15	1·39	1·26	0·81	1·00	1·06	2·20	1·70	1·37	1·27	1·32	1·32	1·29	..	..	..	1881–82
1·11	1·29	1·20	1·01	1·11	1·32	1·25	1·29	1·18	1·18	1·[illegible]6	1·29	1·32	..	..	..	1882–83
1·06	1·2[illegible]	1·17	0·90	1·01	1·19	1·25	1·21	1·19	1·11	1·17	1·24	1·29	..	..	..	1883–84
1·39	1·49	1·42	1·01	1·16	1·28	1·19	1·03	1·43	1·44	1·27	1·47	1·40		..	..	1884–85
1·37	1·53	1·54	1·12	1·25	1·[illegible]9	1·[illegible]2	1·50	1·[illegible]1	1·54	1·26	1·65	1·38	..	..	..	1885–86
1·21	1·22	1·35	0·95	1·05	1·27	1·17	1·29	1·31	1·32	1·18	1·43	1·31	..	..	..	1886–87
1·22	1·38	1·32	0·87	0·96	1·23	1·22	1·28	1·32	1·26	1·07	1·38	1·20	..	..	..	1887–88
1·85	1·34	1·43	0·91	1·01	1·28	1·26	1·[illegible]9	1·45	1·43	1·12	1·56	1·25	..	..	..	1888–89
1·41	1·35	1·41	0·87	0·95	1·76	1·12	1·29	1·40	1·47	1·25	1·51	1·41	..	..	..	1889–90
1·61	1·52	1·68	1·05	1.18	1·38	1.27	1·50	1·57	1·73	1·33	1·68	1·59	..	..	..	1890–91
1·29	**1·38**	**1·38**	**1·00**	**1.07**	**1·30**	**1·32**	**1·37**	**1·37**	**1·38**	**1·22**	**1·45**	**1·34**	..	..	..	Average.*
2·21	2.45	2·56	1·89	2·02	2·73	2·33	2·47	2·55	2·47	2·27	2·72	2·50	..	..	..	1891–92
2·05	1.99	2·98	1·46	1·63	1·98	1·98	1·97	2·20	1·96	2·08	2·21	2·17	..	..	..	1892–93
1·98	1.86	1·90	1·36	1·36	1·76	1·67	1·79	1·98	1·99	1·90	2·01	2·00	..	..	..	1893–94
1·67	1.68	1·63	1·12	1·17	1·57	1·37	1·50	1·78	1·85	1·58	1·67	1·63	..	..	..	1894–95
1·37	1.53	1·59	1·07	1·16	1·46	1·35	1·51	1·65	1·63	1·37	1·61	1·63	..	..	..	1895–96
1·[illegible]7	1.91	1·80	1·40	1·43	1·73	1·63	1·86	2·06	1·87	1·91	1·[illegible]5	2·08	..	..	..	1896–97
2·31	2.37	2·41	1·92	2·00	2·31	2·08	2·31	2·45	2·45	2·33	2·47	2·47	..	..	..	1897–98
1·94	2.02	1·95	1·49	1·50	1·92	1·78	1·95	2·16	2·01	2·07	1·89	2·15	..	..	..	1898–99
1·96	2·16	2·05	1·90	1·96	2·21	2·19	2·30	2·40	2·08	2·11	1·97	2·[illegible]9	..	..	..	1899–1900
2·55	2·82	2·76	2·60	2·67	2·94	2.92	3.01	2·96	3·90	3·01	2·76	3·12	..	..	..	1900–01
1·97	**2.08**	**2·08**	**1·61**	**1·69**	**2·01**	**1·98**	**2·07**	**2·22**	**2.12**	**2·06**	**2·12**	**2·20**	..	..	..	Average.
2·20	2·26	2·22	2·19	2·26	2·29	2·26	2·53	2·47	2·21	2·50	2·00	2·72	..	..	..	1901–02
1·58	1·63	1·54	1·73	1·40	1·59	1·68	1·78	1·79	1·04	1·92	1·50	1·54	..	..	..	1902–03
1·39	1·58	1·45	0·85	1·07	1·32	1·28	1·39	1·47	1·57	1·25	1·26	1·37	..	..	..	1903–04
1·82	1·97	1·91	1·34	1·44	1·90	1·94	1·88	1·97	1·99	1·94	2·04	1·99	..	..	..	1904–05
2·48	2·74	2·78	1·79	2·06	2·34	2·33	2·41	2·65	2·98	2·47	2·84	2·61	..	..	..	1905–06
2·84	2·94	2·92	2·03	2·38	2·60	2.56	2·88	2·78	2·92	2·74	2·61	2·72	..	..	..	1906–07
2·84	2·98	2·84	2·34	2·61	2·82	2·76	2·88	3·20	2·84	3·08	2·74	3·15	..	..	..	1907–08
3·03	3·33	3.28	2·84	3·10	3·33	3·33	3·45	3·45	3·20	3·45	3·33	3·77	..	..	..	1908–09
2·92	3·05	2·80	2·70	2·98	3·17	3·12	3·36	3·23	2·94	3·39	2·98	3·48	..	..	..	1909–10
2·42	2·63	2·33	1·95	2·23	2·67	2·58	2·70	2·90	2·42	2·94	2·40	2·94	..	..	..	1910–11
2·35	**2·51**	**2·41**	**1·98**	**2·15**	**2·40**	**2·38**	**2·53**	**2·59**	**2·47**	**2·51**	**2·37**	**2·63**	..	..	..	Average.
2·53	2·96	2·70	2·30	2·63	2·84	2·94	2·92	3·08	2·70	3·12	2·70	3·08	..	-	..	1911–12
2·88	3·23	3·17	2·27	2·63	3·12	3·03	3·15	3·25	3·25	3·23	3·10	3·36	..	..	..	1912–13
2·80	3·20	3·08	2·63	2·96	3·08	3·01	3·25	3·33	3·05	3·03	3·15	3·33	..	..	..	1913–14
2·48	3·01	3·12	2·25	2·68	2·24	2·80	3·10	3·17	2·96	2·82	3·31	3·25	..	..	..	1914–15
2·38	2·65	2·94	1·72	2·04	2·22	2·09	2·48	2·58	2·68	2·19	3·08	2·63	..	..	..	1915–16
2·80	2·74	2·72	1·69	2·12	2·29	2·27	2·28	2·58	2·90	2·44	2·90	2·65	..	..	..	1916–17
2·70	2·92	2·60	1·91	2·15	2·42	2·40	2·61	2·68	2·61	2·58	2·90	2·68	2·98	3·36	..	1917–18
4·40	4·94	4·82	3·[illegible]4	3·85	4·40	4·35	4·76	4·94	4·94	2·11	5·26	4·60	4·76	5·48	..	1918–19
6·66	6·56	6·66	5.48	5·88	6·35	6·15	6·66	7·[illegible]2	6·15	6·35	6·35	7·27	5·88	7·14	..	1919–20
4·44	5·40	4·00	4·17	4·82	4.82	4·49	4·70	5·19	4·40	5·00	4·70	5·55	4·88	4.70	..	1920–21
3·41	**3·77**	**3·58**	**2·82**	**3·16**	**3·45**	**3·35**	**3·62**	**3·78**	**3·56**	**3·29**	**3·75**	**3·84**	**4·63**	**5·17**	..	Average.
4·08	4·65	4·44	3·57	4·17	4·40	4·00	4·54	4·30	4·08	4·08	4·44	4·88	4·49	4·54	..	1921–22
4·00	4·44	4·35	3·60	3·85	4·60	4·12	4·70	4·[illegible]0	4·40	4·49	4·40	5·00	4·21	4·49	..	1922–23
4·21	4·83	5.00	4·00	4·21	4.65	4·65	4·82	4·76	4·[illegible]5	4·[illegible]0	4·76	4·94	4·54	4·70	..	1923–24
4·76	5·55	5·71	4·26	4·40	4·[illegible]8	4·70	5·19	5·55	5·71	4·94	5·48	5·33	5·80	6·15	..	1924–25
4·54	4·76	5·13	3·81	4·12	4·40	4·26	4·94	4·82	4·82	4·1	4·94	4·94	4·94	5·97	..	1925–26
4·08	4·[illegible]8	5·06	3·81	4·04	4·35	4·17	4·40	4·70	4·70	4·17	4·94	4·54	5·40	5·07	..	1926–27
4·17	4·94	..	3·85	3·81	4·30	4·35	4·20	4·30	4·60	4·26	4·94	4·76	5·06	5·88	..	1927–28
4·17	4·76	4·70	3·60	3·88	4·35	4·44	4·40	4·65	4·70	4·40	4·54	4·88	5·06	5·48	..	1928–29
3·20	4·60	4·04	3·15	3·39	3·81	3·92	4·08	4·44	4·40	3·45	4·49	3·57	4·35	5·40	..	1929–30
2·22	2·78	2·67	1·75	1·9[illegible]	2·35	2·29	2·48	2·81	2·86	2·23	3·10	2·44	3·03	3·39	..	1930–31
3·94	**4·62**	**4·57**	**3·54**	**3·78**	**4·21**	**4·09**	**4·38**	**4·46**	**4·49**	**4·05**	**4·06**	**4·53**	**4·69**	**5·20**	..	Average.
1·90	2·30	2·10	1·80	2·00	2·30	2·20	2·30	2·40	2·20	1·80	2·10	2.00	2·20	2·50	..	1931–32
1·90	2·70	2·30	1·[illegible]0	1·70	2·20	1·90	2·20	2·20	2·30	1.80	2.20	2·10	2·40	2·50	..	1932–33
1·63	2·[illegible]8	2·17	1·67	1·39	1·75	1·70	1·71	2·09	2.04	1·76	2·13	1·91	2·02	2·01	..	1933–34
2·12	2·91	2·61	2·39	2·40	2·40	2·46	2·72	2·57	2·66	2·10	2·51	2·46	2·33	3·11		1934–35
2·37	2·97	3·21	2·47	2·58	2·76	2·69	2·80	2·96	2·92	2·48	2·97	2·58	2·76	3·28	..	1935–36
2·41	2·75	2·36	2·28	2·19	2·51	2·53	2·62	2·89	2·73	2·48	2·73	2·33	2·71	2·92	..	1936–37
2·24	2·65	2·60	1·80	1·86	2·25	2·25	2·35	2·41	2·72	2·54	2·58	2·17	2·91	2·70	..	1937–38
2·48	2·79	2·75	2·[illegible]5	2·47	2·53	2·67	2·55	2·74	2·73	2·61	2·68	2·27	2·80	3·00	..	1938–39
2·60	2·87	2·82	2·60	2·52	2·84	2·69	3·05	3·05	2·80	2·66	2·51	2·90	2·52	3·01	..	1939–40
2·38	2·83	2·78	2·24	2·18	2·59	2·62	2·76	2·91	2·76	2·50	2·61	2·53	2·57	2·77	..	1940–41
2·20	**2.73**	**2·62**	**2·18**	**2·12**	**2·41**	**2·37**	**2·51**	**2·62**	**2·59**	**2·27**	**2·50**	**2·33**	**2·57**	**2·78**	..	Average.
2·70	2·69	2·81	1·87	1·96	2·54	2·88	2·45	2·93	2·96	2·43	2·85	2·64	2·53	3·02	..	1941–42
5·17	5·60	5.57	3·18	3·30	4·63	3·82	3·90	5·10	6·41	4·51	6·41	4·46	6·01	5·63	..	1942–43
8·01	6·97	11·40	3·46	4·30	6·32	6·72	7·53	7·12	8·95	5·42	11·28	5·82	9·06	..	12·05	1943–44
6·15	7·12	8·30	4·45	4·60	6·88	6·36	6·34	7·72	8·26	6·49	8·34	6·76	8·34	6·36	8·50	1944–45
..	6.76	9·08	5·95	5·04	6·92	6·87	6·65	8·58	7·48	8·18	8·81	7·14	7·18	8·54	..	1945–46
..	8·50	7·64	7·56	7·42	7·74	7·62	8·1	7·86	7·79	7·25	9·20	7·54	..	8·46	9·73	1946–47
9·54	8.23	9·72	7·64	7·79	8·88	7·95	8·74	10·31	9·11	8·26	11·23	8·67	10·50	9·45	10·94	1947–48
14·81	9·66	12·69	10·10	10·22	13·64	11·74	11·58	15·76	13·93	14·98	12·25	15·88	15·16	10·59	16·53	1948–49
..	8·44	..	10·57	9·79	9·98	11·21	11·03	9·54	10·14	12·23	12·25	11·17	13·09	12·53	12·01	1949–50
11·06	17·76	..	11·15	10·19	10·88	13·97	..	..	9·78	..	21·31	9·97	11·97	12·61	12·25	1950–51
8·18	**8·27**	**8·40**	**6·39**	**6·56**	**8·44**	**7·76**	**[illegible]**	**8·32**	**8·47**	**7·75**	**10·39**	**7·69**	**9·34**	**8·58**	**11·78**	Average.

* Average for the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX XI.

Relief granted during periods of Famine.

Month and year.	*Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1876–78.*			*Total per cent of population in 1871.*	*Average price in rupees per standard maund.*	
	On works.	*Gratuitously.*	*Total.*		*Ragi.*	*Rice (second sort).*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1876—					RS.	RS.
December	12,311	1,952	14,263	0·73	4·60	5·80
1877—						
January	32,058	6,836	38,894	1·98	4·76	5·71
February	32,825	4,309	37,134	1·89	4·26	5·40
March	44,512	6,331	50,843	2·58	4·44	5·48
April	50,937	27,940	78,877	4·01	4·44	5·06
May	55,700	54,707	110,407	5·61	4·70	5·48
June	49,775	82,891	132,666	6,74	4.82	5·71
July	40,527	105,852	146,379	7·44	6·06	6·90
August	52,375	165,737	218,112	11·09	6·45	7·14
September	43,857	325,280	369,137	18·77	6·35	7·41
October	57,710	221,261	278,971	14·18	4·40	5·19
November	61,070	64,159	125,229	6·37	4·04	5·13
December	41,133	37,754	68,887	3·50	3·64	4·65
1878—						
January	22,495	25,196	47,691	2·43	3·51	4·70
February	31,562	25,239	56,801	2·89	3·74	4·65
March	32,883	25,536	57,919	2·94	3·48	4·65
April	31,421	25,787	57,208	2·91	3·12	4·54
May	31,873	25,344	57,217	2·91	3·33	4·54
June	27,898	22,886	50,784	2·58	3·85	4·94
July	30,702	26,007	56,709	2·88	3·96	5·06
August	23,515	22,446	45,961	2·34	3·88	5·40
September	15,607	18,498	34,105	1·73	3·08	4·82
Average over 22 months ..	**37,375**	**59,634**	**97,009**	**4·93**	**4·31**	**5·38**

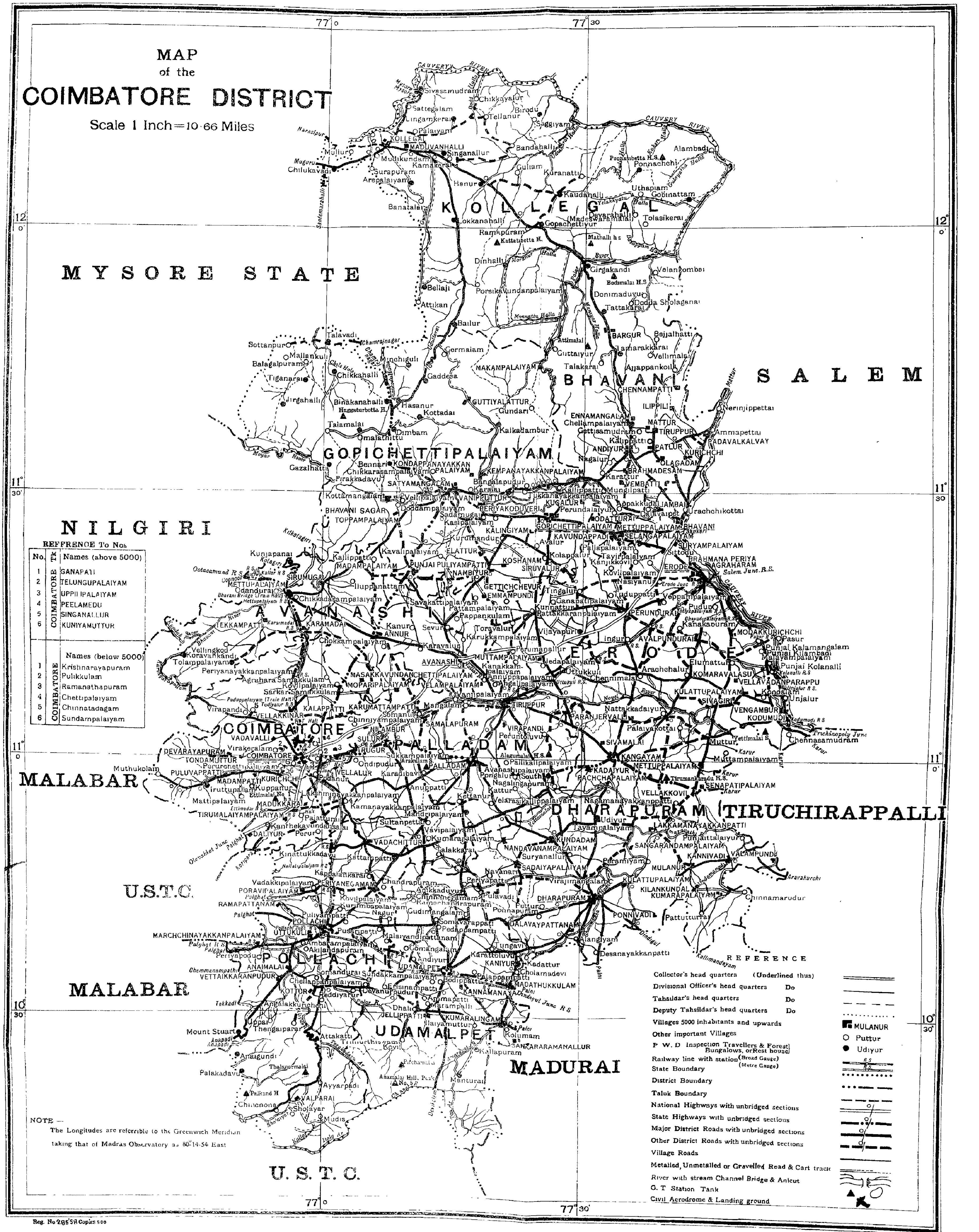
Month and year.	*Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1891–92.*			*Total per cent of population in 1891.*	*Average price in rupees per standard maund.*	
	On works.	*Gratuitously.*	*Total.*		*Ragi.*	*Rice (second sort).*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1891—					RS.	RS.
October	7,393	182	7,575	0·77	2·00	3·74
November	4,167	239	4,406	0·45	2·26	3·81
December	3,821	308	4,129	0·42	3·05	4·35
1892—						
January	4,473	292	4,765	0·48	2·94	4·35
February	4,543	250	4,793	0·49	2·86	4·30
March	2,679	234	2,913	0·30	2·74	2·06
April	4,979	211	5,190	0·53	2·67	4·26
May	5,887	204	6,091	0·62	2·51	4·21
June	6,652	173	6,825	0·69	2·48	4·17
July	4,273	112	4,385	0·45	2·25	4·17
August	695	58	753	0·08	2·05	4·05
Average over 11 months ..	**4,505**	**206**	**4,711**	**0·48**	**2·53**	**3.98**

STATISTICAL ATLAS

FOR THE DECENNIUM ENDING FASLI 1360

(1950-51)

COIMBATORE



Reg. No 285'58 Copies 500

P 2. P. C. S. O, Madras.

STATISTICAL ATLAS

COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore is an inland district in the Southern part of the Peninsula. On the north-west, west and south, it is shut in by the mountain chains of the Western Ghats, of which the Nilgiris lie on the North-West and the Anamalais on the south, leaving however, a gap or pass to the West Coast, known as the Palghat Gap, " the importance of which from a climatic and commercial point of view can hardly be over-estimated ". The Cauvery is its northern and eastern boundary. This district consists of 10 taluks comprised in three Revenue Divisions as detailed below :—

Name of Revenue Division. (1)	*Headquarters of Revenue Division.* (2)	*Taluks comprised in the Revenue Division.* (3)
1. Pollachi	Pollachi	(1) Coimbatore. (2) Pollachi. (3) Udumalpet.
2. Erode	Erode	(4) Palladam. (5) Dharapuram. (6) Erode.
3. Gobichettipalayam	Gobichettipalayam	(7) Gobichettipalayam (8) Kollegal. (9) Avanashi. (10) Bhavani.

2. *General features.*—The chief mountains are Anamalais on the south of the district connected with the Palni hills of Madurai, the Vellingiris which are the spurs of the Nilgiris on the West and the North-west and the various ranges known as the Hassanur, Burghur and Kakkarai and Punachi hills which constitute the whole of the northern portion of the district and comprise the whole of Kollegal and portions of the Gobichettipalayam and Bhavani taluks, lying on the Mysore Plateau. Roughly, this may be described as a tract of country bounded on the North and East by the Cauvery and on the South by the Moyar and the Bhavani and on the West by the Talamalai Range of hills. The rest of the district (including the plains portion of the Gobichettipalayam and Bhavani and seven other taluks) is a gently undulating plain with an average elevation of about 900 feet above the sea. This southern plain is traversed by three of the affluents of the Cauvery, i.e., the Bhavani, the Noyyil, and the Amaravathi, the last two taking their rise in the Western and Southern ranges of the ghats. The Bhavani and the Amaravathi are perennial rivers dependent on the South-West monsoon. The former has a course of 105 miles and the latter 115 miles within the district. The Noyyil bisects the district and though it has a course of 108 miles, is, in fact, little more than a jungle stream depending on the South-West monsoon but largely fed by the petty affluents from the plains which cause heavy but short floods during the North-East monsoon. The country between the rivers though open towards the East is situated at too great a distance from the East Coast to its receiving the full benefit of the North-East monsoon, and the district proper, which is this Southern plain, being cut off by the Western Ghats from the heavy rains of the South-West monsoon, suffers from deficient rainfall. Tanks are few and far apart, a few insignificant streams subdivide the land between the three rivers and the consequent scarcity of vegetation gives the whole country, for a greater part of the year, an appearance of excessive barrenness. The soil, however, is not generally as barren as it appears, and with fair rain and good cultivation, is capable of yielding excellent crops. According to the Crop Cutting Experiments conducted by the Department in Fasli 1360, Coimbatore district stood fifth in the yield per acre of paddy when compared to other districts in the State. Under well or river irrigation the land is found to be exceedingly productive The gradual slope of the country from the hills being very favourable for well cultivation, there are numerous wells in the little valleys and hollows. They form a very noteworthy and peculiar feature of the cultivation in the district. A dam across the Bhavani river—the longest dam—was under construction in 1950–51. It lies six furlongs below the confluence of river Bhavani with the river Moyar and is 22 miles from Mettupalayam. This project is intended to bring under cultivation 207,000acres in Gobichettipalayam, Erode, Bhavani and Dharapuram taluks of Coimbatore district and in Karur taluk of Tiruchirappalli district. It will also assure supply to an ayacut of 25,000 acres under the existing irrigation sources in the Gobichettipalayam taluk.

A large portion of the district is covered with forests, which lie chiefly in two sections, in the North in the Kollegal, Bhavani and Gobichettipalayam taluks, in the hills forming the border of the Mysore Plateau, and in the South in the Pollachi and Udamalpet taluks on the Anamalais. Ther is also some forest in the Coimbatore taluk at the foot of the Nilgiris and in the Bolampatti valley. The Northern forest tract is more or less interspersed with villages and is grazed over. Sandalwood and other valuable timbers are found in the neighbourhood of all the hill villages. The forests on the hills about the Eastern foot of the Nilgiris do not produce first-class timber, but on the Southern slopes there is fair forest. The preservation of the forest about the head-waters of the Noyyil is a matter of great local interest; the whole Bolampatti valley having been disafforested within the last 130 years. The Anamalais are divided into the upper and the lower ranges. The former constitute a plateau of over 7,000 feet in heigh with peaks of over 8,000 feet and are virtually uninhabited. They contain much valuable timber, but are so extremely difficult to exploit that the evergreen forest is looked upon chiefly as protective of the head-waters of various streams. The lower ranges are of much greater importance from a forest point of view. Their altitudes vary from 1,500 to 2,000 feet and they contain a well known belt of teak which formerly attained a most extraordinary growth. They have suffered much from the undue clearing and the open, sandy, and treeless wastes South-East of Udamalpet are melancholy instances of reckless felling in former times. Besides teak, these forests contain most of the trees found in deciduous forest of similar elevation and produce considerable quantities of minor forest products.

Coimbatore, the headquarters of the district, had a population of 197,755 in 1951. It is a flourishing town with a very agreeable climate. It is 1,348 feet above Sea-level. In recent years it has become an important centre of textile industry. There are 20 spinning mills, 8 spinning and weaving mills, several coffee roasting factories, one tea factory and 31 cotton ginning and pressing factories, besides other varieties of factories and workshops. Six new mills are under construction. The U.M.S. National Electrical Works, the U.M.S. Radio workshop and the P.S.G. Industrial Institue are three institutes where training is given to young men with aptitude for mechanism. The Pykara Electricity System is responsible for the rapid industrial growth of the town. A cement factory, the output of which is the largest in South India is at Madukkarai, about 7 miles South of Coimbatore town. The town is a first grade Municipality with an annual income of Rs. 34,70,902. There is a protected water-supply system for the town from Siruvani Dam, in the West.

The next important town in this district, Erode with a population of 57,576 is also a first grade Municipality with an annual income of Rs. 9,00,000. The Railway junction at Erode has been remodelled at considerable cost with a Railway Colony attached to it. The town is noted for cotton and turmeric trade.

Besides these, Dharapuram (24,163), Pollachi (41,744), Tiruppur (52,479), Udamalpet (23,309) and Gobichettipalayam (30,354) are also Municipalities. Dharapuram Municipality which is also a trade centre has at present an annual income of Rs. 76,000. Pollachi is noted for its important weekly market, the biggest in the district. It is an important trade centre especially in groundnut. The income of the Municipality is Rs. 6,23,000. It is also an important railway centre. Tiruppur is equally important as a centre of cotton trade. The annual income of this municipality is Rs. 5,45,520. There is a cotton market committee with its headquarters at Tiruppur. The cotton market was opened with a view to maintain the reputation of the quality of Cambodia cotton, grown in the district. Udamalpet is noted for its jaggery and the annual income of the Municipality at present is Rs. 3,95,106. The annual income of Gobichettipalayam Municipality is about Rs. 86,160. There is a big weekly shandy at Puliampatti in Gobichettipalayam taluk and this is the largest cattle shandy in the district. Mettupalayam at the foot of the Nilgiris is an important trade centre of potato, coffee, tea and arecanut. There are 13 other towns in the district with a population of over 5,000.

The Pykara Electrification Scheme has been completed in all the municipalities, and has been extended to smaller towns in the district. The Lower Bhavani Project which was sanctioned by the Government was under construction at the end of the decennium. The Amaravathi Reservoir across the river Amaravathi is under investigation.

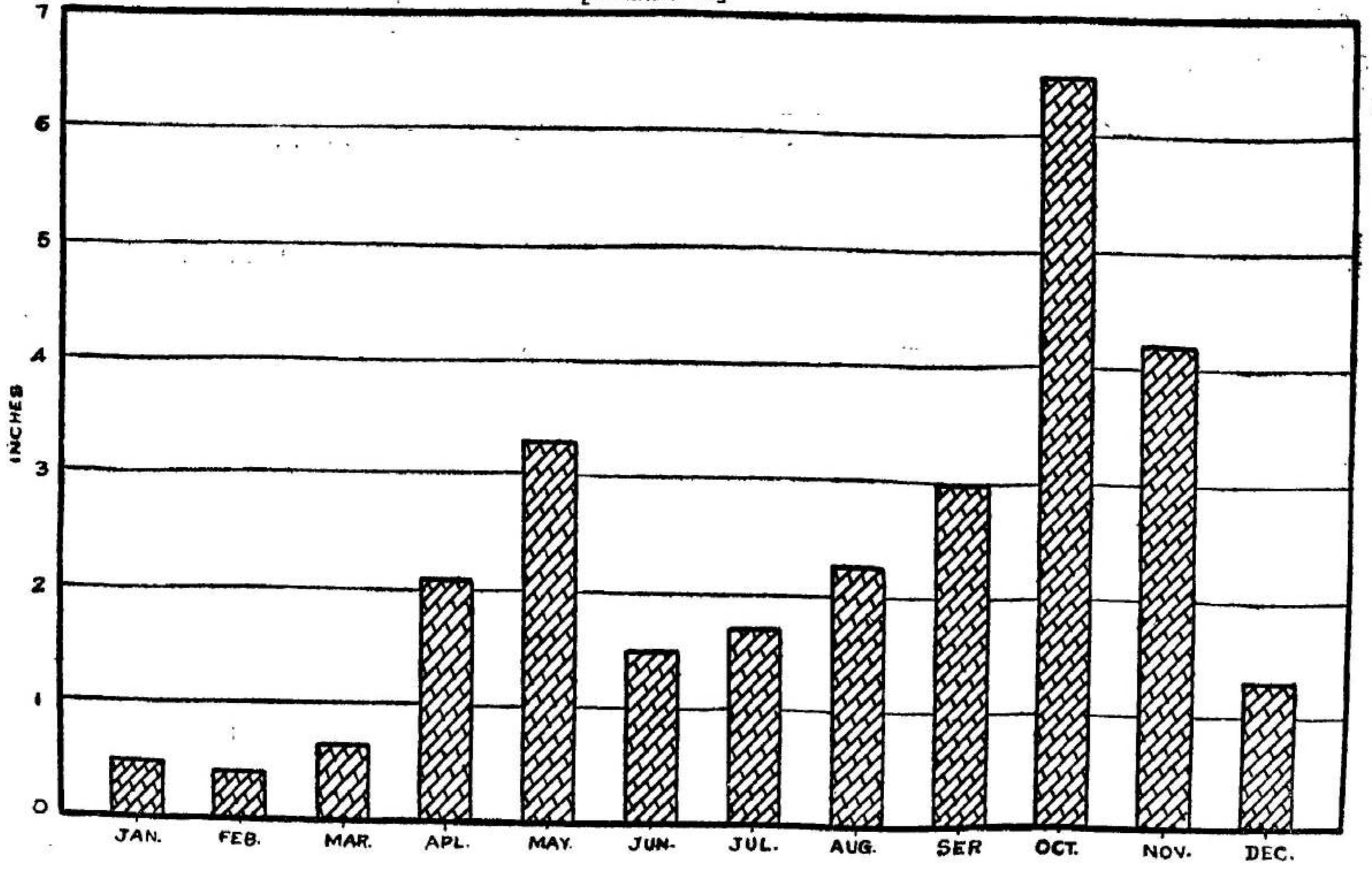
All the important places in the district to which there are no railway communications are connected by motor bus service.

3. *Climate.*—The climate in Kollegal taluk is sub-tropical owing to its elevation and the rainfall, especially during the South-West monsoon, is comparatively abundant. The district proper lying to the South of the ghats receives less rain, but the climate is comparatively cool except along the Cauvery and Bhavani valleys. Coimbatore taluk, except in the hot corners under the hills, has the advantage of an extremely pleasant

COIMBATORE

AVERAGE MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL [1870 TO 1949]

[APPENDIX VIII]



climate owing to its elevation especially near Coimbatore (1,348) feet). Its salubrity is chiefly due to the South-West monsoon, which pouring through the Palghat gap from the end of May, tempers the heat to such an extent as to render the subsequent three months very pleasant though windy. In the Pollachi tauk, the abundance of trees and avenues as well as the numerous streams along the fertile bottoms evidence a moist climate and better rainfall. During south-west monsoon, the temperature is pleasant but the winds blow with violence and persistency. In the Udamalpet taluk, the climate is fairly good and the winds of the south-west monsoon in the western portion of the taluk, though strong, are wholesome and cool. The climate of Dharapuram is tolerably good. Dharapuram lies immediately opposite to the palghat gap and the wind is furious in June and July. In Palladam, the climate is comparatively hot but not so oppressive as in Bhavani and Cauvery valleys. The three taluks (Gobichettipalayam, Bhavani and Erode) and the portion of the Avanashi taluk forming the Bhavani and Cauvery valleys are generally very hot. In the western portion of Erode, the tracts about Perundurai and Chengapalli where the counter is elevated, the climate is cool and healthy. The climate of Bhavani and Gobichettipalayam taluk is generally feverish especially in the north.

Public Health.—The following statement shows the particulars of births and deaths and deaths due to various causes for the decennium ending 1950 :—

Year.	*Births.*	*Deaths.*	*Death due to* *Cholera.*	*Small-pox.*	*Plague.*	*Fevers.*	*Dysentery and Diarrhoea.*	*Respiratory diseases.*	*Child births (females).*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1941	108,809	54,465	12	191	50	11,635	4,666	8,312	612
1942	109,580	54,514	770	103	140	11,142	5,480	8,050	558
1943	95,404	76,659	9,649	176	4,295	13,280	7,031	9,499	573
1944	84,676	62,268	1,043	414	1,184	12,710	6,340	8,269	610
1945	88,771	61,238	31	826	994	12,539	6,503	8,346	545
1946	100,737	54,448	47	412	1,798	10,614	3,926	7,237	570
1947	97,082	51,969	677	115	1,240	10,017	4,053	6,655	573
1948	101,637	49,423	841	86	244	9,051	3,240	6,736	473
1949	97,398	45,305	943	87	7	8,491	3,009	5,046	290
1950	95,714	59,666	3,158	416	1	10,682	5, 59	6,634	360
Average ..	97,981	56,996	1,717	283	995	11,016	4,941	7,478	516
Percentage of deaths to total deaths. ..			3·0	0·5	1·8	19·3	8·7	13·1	0·9

The district has recorded an average birth rate of 32·9 per mille during the decade as compared with 38·8 in the previous decade showing a decrease of 5·9 per mille. The rate was slightly in excess of the rate of 32·8 for the State. The average death rate was 19·2 per mille as compared with 21·4 in the previous decade showing a decrease of 2·2 per mille. The rate was lower than the rate for the State by 2·7 per mille.

A very severe cholera epidemic prevailed in the district in 1943 claiming a total of 9,649 lives and was mainly responsible for the sharp increase in general death rate in that year. The average mortality rate from that disease was 0·58 per mille as compared with 0·41 in the previous decade showing an increase of 0·17 per mille. The average mortality rate from plague advanced by 0·33 per mille to 0·36 and from child births by 4·21 per 1,000 births to 5·20, while the mortality rate from small-pox decreased by 0.02 per mille to 0·10, from fevers by 0·79 per mille to 3·76, from dysentery and diarrhoea by 0·49 per mille to 2·09 and from respiratory diseases by 0·60 per mille to 2·57 during this decade as compared with the previous decade. The average death rates from cholera, plague and dysentery and diarrhoea were higher than the rates for the State, while the death rates from small-pox, fevers, respiratory diseases and child births were less than the rates for the State during the decade.

4. *Rainfall.*—In general the district has scanty rainfall which is also ill-distributed and accounts for the dryness of the district. The Palghat gap being only about 40 miles from the Arabian Sea exercises considerable influence on the climate and rainfall of a great portion of the district. The portion of the Coimbatore taluk which lies to the south of the railway and a great portion of the Pollachi taluk being exactly opposite this gap, benefit by the south-west Monsoon which is so heavy in South Kanara and Malabar. The average rainfall at Pollachi from June to September is 17·09 inches. In Dharapuram however the effect of the monsoon is largely confined to tempering its heat. The western portion of Udumalpet also shares the moisture, brought in by the south-west monsoon and the proximity of the hills gives a fair rainfall to the villages in the south.

The north and east of Udamalpet and portions of Dharapuram, Palladam and Coimbatore are notably dry, the rainfall being scanty and do not share fully either in the south-west or north-east monsoon. The Kollegal taluk shares fully in the south-west monsoon, owing to its situation on the table-land of Mysore opposite to the West Coast and also gets a very fair share of the north-east monsoon. The Gobichettipalayam and Bhavani taluks being close to this table-land are also benefited to some extent by the south-west monsoon and appreciably more than the Central plain taluks while Erode approximates to these two taluks.

The North-east monsoon is more or less general throughout the taluks. The following table shows the average distribution of rainfall during the 80 years ending with 1949 in the several parts of the district at different periods of the year :—

Portion of the district.	*Taluk with rainfall recording stations.*	*Dry weather (January to March).*	*Hot weather (April and May).*	*South-west monsoon (June to September).*	*North-east monsoon (October to December).*	*Annual total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Pollachi	Pollachi	1·81	5·23	17·09	12·25	36·38
Central Plains	Palladam, (Palladam, Sulur, Tiruppur).	1·58	5·50	4·12	12·26	23·46
	Coimbatore (Coimbatore, Periyanayakanpalayam.)	2·30	5·41	7·01	13·89	28·61
	Udumalpet	2·16	4·83	3·87	16·12	26·98
	Dharapuram (Dhapuram and Kangayam.)	1·44	4·59	4·20	13·47	23·70
	Average	1·87	5·08	4·80	13·94	25·69
Bhavani and Cauvery Valleys.	Avanashi (Avanashi, Mettupalayam and Annur).	3·31	5·92	7·61	13·79	30·63
	Gobichettipalayam (Gobichettipalayam, Satyamangalam and Talavadi).	2·16	6·96	9·18	12·14	30·44
	Bhavani	2·63	6·09	10·87	12·46	32·05
	Erode (Erode, Perundurai and Kodumudi).	1·89	5·79	8·63	11·72	28·03
	Average	2·50	6·19	9·07	12·53	30·29
Kollegal	Kollegal	0·89	7·96	12·54	8·61	30·00
	District average	1·53	5·57	8·54	12·53	27·87

(Please *see* the Chart at page 3)

The rains of the dry weather are scanty and are not of much value for cultivation. They are serviceable to crops under wells, tanks or channels, but are not of any great or general importance. The bulk of the large area of unirrigated crops is dependent on the south west monsoon. From June to September, Pollachi and Kollegal get the heaviest rainfall, the average for 1870–1949 being 17·09 and 12·54 inches respectively. The average fall in Bhavani and Cauvery Valleys amounts to 9·07 inches, but it varies from 7·61 inches at Avanashi to 10·87 inches at Bhavani. In the Central plains ,the average rainfall varies from 3·87 inches at Udumalpet to 7·01 inches at Coimbatore. The district average is 8·54 inches. The rains of the north-east monsoon are usually distributed evenly over the entire area, the average rainfall being 12·23 inches. During the decennium, the average rainfall was above the normal in dry weather period by 2·9 per cent, in hot weather period by 9·7 per cent and in north-east monsoon period by 13·6 per cent while it was below the normal in south-west monsoon period by 41·5 per cent. The average annual rainfall was below the normal by 8·9 per cent.

5. *Agricultural practice.*—Agricultural practices of the district are generally of a high order. Nearly 70 per cent of arable land is cultivated dry. Of the irrigable area, more than three-fourths is under wells having independent ayacuts. Wells are generally deep, being more than 60 feet in many cases. Wet and garden lands are intensively cultivated, the chief crops grown being paddy, sugarcane, plantain, cambodia cotton, cholam, ragi and tobacco.

The fields are generally well-fenced with shrubby perennials like Mullukiluvai and Euphobia tricalli. Pricklypear which was a common fence, has practically disappeared after the introduction of a cochineal insect. An uncultivated border of two or three yards around the fields and along the fence is common in most of the garden and dry land holdings. These patches afford grazing for cattle and other livestock, when the fields are occupied by crops.

The ryots, particularly, in garden land, live on the holding itself. This is a special feature of the district. Preparation of land for crops is done by ploughing with the country plough. Iron ploughs, advocated by the Agricultural Department are becoming popular and the number of such ploughs at work is gradually incresing. When the fields are foul with hariali, they are crowbarred. Deep ploughing is seldom practised.

Manuring is ordinarily done before cropping, except for special crops like sugarcane, plantain, betelvine and tobacco. Cattle manure, tank silt, municipal rubbish, green leaves (Erukkam, Kolinji) and such other bulky organic manures are largely used for the garden and wet lands. The dry lands are not adequately manured. Penning sheepand cattle is very common in all classes of farming. In many places, cattle are tied in the open field during the off-season and the tether is shifted daily and the droppings are ploughed in. Tannery refuse is used largely for coconut and plaintain. Far myard manure is stored in pits to which tank silt or soil is copiously added. Following the advice of the Agricultural department, many have taken to using the silt or soil together with waste fodder as bedding in the lyre, before adding them to the pit. Green manuring with Daincha, sunhemp, Kolinji and horsegram has become popular in the wet land tracts. Green manure seeds are at present supplied by the Agricultural department. Among the artificials the use of Ammonium Sulphate has become popular and large quantities of this are used for paddy and sugarcane in the place of oil cakes which were formerly used. Seed for sowing is saved largely from their own crops by ryots except in the case of cotton. The Agricultural department has introduced improved strains in many crops some of which have been adopted as local varieties. They are as follows :—

GEB 24 Paddy ..	Sinna kichilli.
CO 1 ..	Peria Kichilli.
CO 3 ..	Othinellu.
CO 3 Cambodia cotton ..	College Paruthi.
CO 213 and CO 290 Sugarcane ..	College Karumbu.

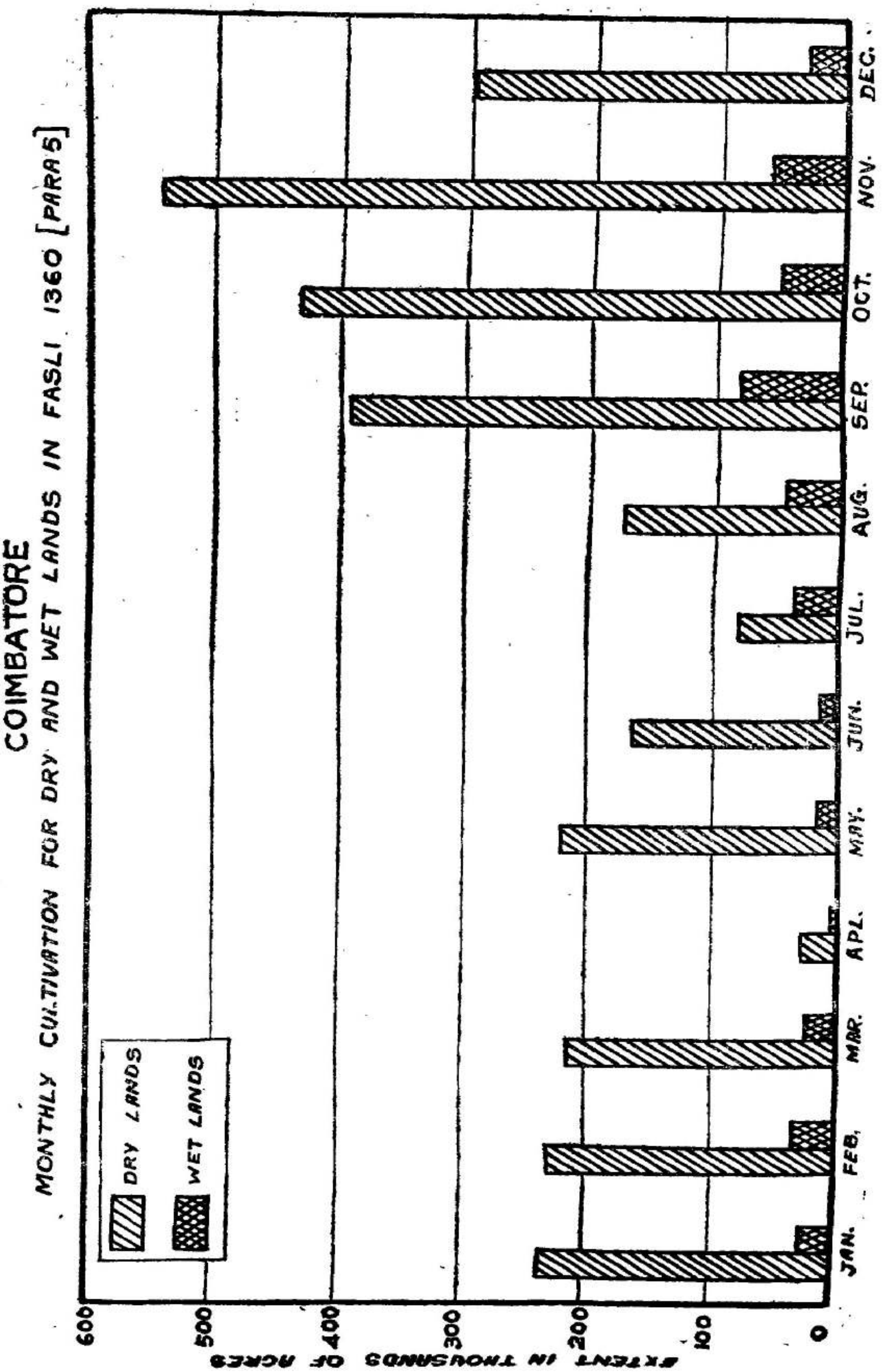
These improved strains are very largely in demand. While in a general way, the ryots are able to make up their own supply of seeds in the case of cereals, sugarcane, etc., they are obliged to depend on outside agencies for the supply of cotton seed. To meet this demand, the Agricultural department runs annually, through Co-operative seed societies, more than 7,000 acres of seed farms where the improved strains of Co. 2 cambodia and C. 7 Karunganni are under the supervision of the Agricultural Officers from the time of sowing to the final ginning and disposal. In this way, the purity is maintained and the excellence of quality is guaranted. This work of the Agricultural department has earned for the Cambodia cotton of the district, especially the crop in Avanashi tract, a very high reputation all over India, and merchants from all important mill centres visit Tiruppur, the chief cotton market centre of the district every year during the cotton season to buy first-class cotton. Coimbatore is the leading cotton-growing district in the State both in area and production.

The principle of growing crops by rotation is well-understood. In dry lands, mixed cropping is common. Various pulses and oil-seeds are sown mixed with cholam or other grains in the dry lands. Tenai and coriander are mixed with cotton in the black soil areas. Udamalet is noted for its production of spices, viz., coriander, cummin and garlics.

The following are the more harmful crop pests prevalent in the district and the appropriate control measures are also indicated :—

Name of pest.	*Control measure.*
The Cholam earhead bug ..	Application of BHC 5-10 per cent dust, just when the bugs make their appearance at the earhead stage of the crop.
The spotted bollworm of cotton ..	Application of Folidol or Endrin (one ounce in 12½ gallons of water) three to five rounds at fortnightly intervals commencing from 6th week stage of crop.

Irrigation is by flooding in wet lands, where on account of the sharp slopes, the fields are small and often terraced. In garden lands, water from the wells is lifted by bullock and electric pumpsets. Furrow irrigation is favoured for crops like sugarcane, chillies, onions, sweet potatoes, vegetables and Cambodia cotton.


COIMBATORE
MONTHLY CULTIVATION FOR DRY AND WET LANDS IN FASLI 1360 [PARA 5]
DRY LANDS
WET LANDS
JAN.
FEB.
MAR.
APL.
MAY.
JUN.
JUL.
AUG.
SEP.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
EXTENT IN THOUSANDS OF ACRES

After cultivation.—Harvesting and thrashing are done as in other parts of South India. Some of the millets are stored for three to four months as ear-heads before thrashing.

The district is well served by a chain of weekly shandies where the ryots sell their produce and buy their domestic and agricultural requirements including cattle. The weekly shandy held at Pollachi on Thursdays is the biggest of its kind in the whole of the Mysore find their way into the district. There are regular cattle fairs in the district.

The excellent Kangayam breed of cattle is found in the district and the working cattle of the Southern districts are largely exported from here. Alambadi cattle from Mysore find their way into the district. There are regular cattle fairs in the district. Over fifty breeding bulls are kept in the district at important centres under departmental supervision.

The Agricultural College an d Research Institute with its subsidiary crop breeding and experimental stations are situated in the Disrict Headquarters. This acts as a centre of dissemination of knowledge of agricultural improvements. Ryots of this district being closer at hand are able to obtain in preference in the matter of agricultural improvement.

The following table shows the average monthly cultivation in each taluk in hundreds of acres :—

Month.	Kollegal.		Gobichettipalayam.		Bhavani.		Erode.		Dharapuram.		Udamalpet.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
April	2	4	28	..	1	..	..	[illegible]	69	2	45	2
May	62	40	117	1	64	1	..	10	292	3	255	9
June	75	50	84	45	92	2	55	3	148	9	101	6
July	149	140	65	51	20		69	13	27	15	46	33
August	189	200	283	38	104	1	207	65	74	29	11	22
September	499	500	555	94	350	2	360	6	309	11	95	21
October	199	200	259	8	313	4	246	1	454	13	207	21
November	198	200	620	9	118	2	311	1	678	49	439	33
December	35	10	63	..	25	1	..	..	312	19	171	26
January	30	.	87	..	20	..	17	..	49	1	28	8
February	20	..	2	..	10	1	170	90	4	1	15	9
March	20	..	..	..	2	..	7	2	10	..	4	2
Total ..	1,478	1,344	2,169	246	1,119	14	1,442	191	2,426	152	1,417	192

Month.	Pollachi.		Palladam.		Avanashi.		Coimbatore.		Whole district.		Total.
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
April	..	..	20	26	66	1	58	8	289	43	332
May	1,068	43	48	42	195	3	100	10	2,201	162	2,363
June	649	10	92	4	156	3	206	16	1,658	148	1,806
July	169	44	15	17	91	13	143	42	794	368	1,162
August	257	14	16	7	93	..	504	80	1,738	456	2,194
September	186	25	162	13	420	5	990	132	3,926	800	4,735
October	187	43	460	20	479	7	1,520	198	4,324	515	4,839
November	126	12	566	56	351	2	2,004	244	5,417	608	6,025
December	7	..	176	16	115	1	2,057	248	2,961	321	3,282
January	13	..	7	2	27	..	2,071	249	2,349	260	2,609
February	..	.	4	1	6	..	2,074	249	2,305	351	2,656
March	..	..	4	..	..	..	2,098	249	2,145	253	2,398
Total .	2,662	191	1,570	204	1,999	35	13,825	1,72[illegible]	30,107	4,294	34,401

It will be seen that the months of May and August to November ere the busiest months for sowing.

(Please *see* the Chart at page)

The following is a time-table showing the agricultural operations in a normal year and the effect on this time-table of any departure from normal monsoon conditions.

Time-table of agricultural operations.

Note.—The figures shown against each crop or variety of it represent the percentage of the area of the crop sown or harvested in the month to the total area of the crop sown or harvested in the year in the taluk.

Crop. (1)	*January.* (2)	*February.* (3)	*March.* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July.* (8)	*August.* (9)	*September.* (10)	*October.* (11)	*November.* (12)	*December.* (13)
						KOLLEGAL TALUK.						
Sowings—												
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	33·3	66·7	..	..	..	..	..
Cholam	..	..	..	..	33·3	66·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	12·5	75·0	12·5	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	12·5	75·0	12·5	..	..	..	..	..
Mulberry	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	75·0	..	..	..	..
Thenai	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	75·0	..	..	..	..
Pulses	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..	..	..	..
Castor	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy	80·0	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	75·0	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..	..	..
Mulberry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	25·0	25·0	25·0
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	50·0	25·0
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Thenai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	50·0	25·0
Pulses	50·0	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0
Castor	..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	80·0	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horsegram	50·0	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0
						GOBICHETTIPALAYAM TALUK.						
Sowings—												
Paddy	..	..	..	20·0	..	..	5·0	75·0	..	..	..	..
Cholam	..	..	..	5·0	..	20·0	50·0	20·0	..	2·5	2·5	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	25·0	25·0	25·0	25·0	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	75·0	..	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	5·0	10·0	25·0	50·0	10·0	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turmeric	..	..	..	..	25·0	50·0	25·0	..	..	..	..	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..	..	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..	..	..	..
Pulses	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	75·0	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	75·0	..	..
Thenai	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..	..	..	..
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·3	66·7	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy	..	75·0	..	..	..	..	..	20·0	..	..	5·0	..
Cholam	2·5	2·5	..	..	..	..	5·0	..	..	..	40·0	50·0
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	25·0	25·0	25·0	..
Groundnut	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	75·0	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·0	..	..	..	35·0	50·0
Sugarcane	..	75·0	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turmeric	25·0	50·0	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samai	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0
Varagu	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0
Pulses	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	..	25·0	75·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horsegram	75·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0
Thenai	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0
Cotton	..	33·3	66·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Time-table of agricultural operations—*cont.*

Crop. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)
BHAVANI TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	2·0	4·0	..	..	1·0	..	8·0	6·0	22·0	33·0	18·0	6·0
Cholam	1·0	1·0	1·0	..	6·0	9·0	1·0	18·0	21·0	18·0	11·0	13·0
Cumbu ..	1·0	..	..	..	26·0	33·0	1·0	1·0	8·0	22·0	6·0	2·0
Ragi ..	13·0	8·0	1·0	..	..	1·0	1·0	8·0	7·0	27·0	30·0	4·0
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	2·0	49·0	38·0	6·0	4·0
Horsegram	4·0	3·0	1·0	..	..	..	1·0	..	1·0	13·0	58·0	19·0
Groundnut	1·0	..	..	..	1·0	1·0	2·0	4·0	43·0	36·0	7·0	5·0
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	32·0	67·0	1·0	..	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane	4·0	7·0	1·0	..	9·0	..	59·0	4·0	7·0	3·0	3·0	3·0
Cotton ..	9·0	1·0	1·0	..	1·0	..	6·0	1·0	1·0	35·0	35·0	10·0
Tobacco	43·0	23·0	5·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·0	18·0	..
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	43·0	23·0	1·0	..	..	..	1·0	..	14·0	4·0	4·0	10·0
Cholam	22·0	1·0	1·0	..	..	..	6·0	5·0	22·0	2·0	9·0	32·0
Cumbu ..	2·0	.	1·0	..	..	..	12·0	30·0	24·0	1·0	8·0	22·0
Ragi ..	56·0	1·0	10·0	..	..	..	..	15·0	..	3·0	9·0	6·0
Samai ..	8·0	8·0	..	..	..	..	..	10·0	..	1·0	36·0	37·0
Horsegram	49·0	35·0	15·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0
Groundnut	5·0	..	..	..	..	..	.	11·0	1·0	..	2·0	81·0
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	42·0	9·0	40·0	..	..	9·0
Sugarcane	7·0	5·0	3·0	..	..	..	1·0	1·0	..	1·0	4·0	78·0
Cotton ..	..	.	4·0	..	..	..	..	5·0	1·0	..	1·0	89·0
Tobacco	..	70·0	30·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ERODE TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	..	..	..	..	..	33·3	33·3	..	33·4	..	..	..
Plantains	..	..	25·0	..	..	..	..	75·0	..	..	..	..
Cholam	..	..	..	66·7	..	..	..	..	..	33·3	..	..
Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	66·7	..	..	..	..	..	33·3
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..
Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·3	66·7	..	..
Chillies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..
Turmeric	..	..	..	..	..	66·7	33·3	..	..	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	..	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·7	33·3	..	..
Plantains	..	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	..	..	..	..
Cholam	33·3	..	..	..	..	..	66·7	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..
Sugarcane	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	33·3	66·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton ..	..	33·3	33·3	..	..	..	33·4	..	..	..	..	..
Chillies ..	33·3	..	66·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turmeric	..	66·7	33·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DHARAPURAM TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	7·0	31·0	..	51·0	10·0	..
Cholam	4·0	..	..	12·0	30·0	3·0	..	..	..	10·0	21·0	20·0
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	3·0	8·0	8·0	..	29·0	32·0	20·0	..	..
Ragi ..	5·0	..	..	..	..	..	12·0	27·0	48·0	8·0	..	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49·0	51·0	..	..
Thenai ..	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·0	70·0	14·0	..	10·0
Horsegram	.	..	..	..	4·0	..	..	..	..	23·0	53·0	20·0
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	64·0	..	..	..	..	36·0	..	..
Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·0	60·0	33·0
Tobacco	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0	50·0
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	48·0	3·0	..	..	25·0	24·0	..	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	36·0	14·0	19·0	31·0	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	..	51·0	11·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	38·0	..	..
Cholam	21·0	20·0	4·0	..	..	..	12·0	33·0	..	..	..	10·0
Cumbu ..	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	11·0	8·0	..	..	29·0	32·0
Ragi ..	..	..	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	39·0	48·0	8·0
Samai ..	51·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49·0
Thenai ..	..	..	13·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87·0
Horsegram	23·0	53·0	20·0	..	..	..	4·0	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	36·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	64·0	..	..	..	..
Cotton ..	..	..	..	* 67·0	* 33·0	..	† 67·0	† 33·0	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	..	..	80·0	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	24·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	51·0	..	..	..	52·0
Sugarcane	15·0	..	..	..	15·0	..	45·0	25·0	..	..	..	..

* First picking. † Second picking.

Time-table of agricultural operations—*cont.*

Crop. (1)	*January.* (2)	*February.* (3)	*March.* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July.* (8)	*August.* (9)	*September.* (10)	*October.* (11)	*November.* (12)	*December.* (13)
UDUMALPET TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	14·8	16·4	23·9	23·5	21·4	..	..
Cholam	..	..	..	29·3	51·5	9·1	..	..	..	4·7	5·4	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	22·9	49·3	13·5	8·0	6·3	..	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	8·3	14·6	17·9	37·7	21·5	..	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·6	60·2	29·2	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·4	12·7	75·9	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	15·9	69·7	9·2	..	..	..	..	5·2	..
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·3	11·2	67·2	10·3
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	35·4	52·3	12·3	..	..	..
Tobacco	34·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41·4	23·9
Onions and garlic	..	..	..	..	..	59·9	15·4	..	..	..	..	24.7
Harvests—												
Paddy	..	38·9	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	19·6	21·5	..	..
Cholam	..	4·7	6·4	..	..	..	47·1	23·3	..	18·5	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	29·2	47·4	11·3	12·1	..	..
Ragi	6·5	11·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	37·9	27·3	12·8	4·2
Samai	7·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63·5	29·3
Horsegram	21·3	68·9	9·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·9	20·3	51·8	..	..	..
Cotton	..	23·5	67·2	9·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	35·4	52·3	12·3	..	..	..
Tobacco	..	41·4	23·9	34·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Onions and garlic.	..	..	24·7	..	..	..	..	..	59·9	15·4	..	..
POLLACHI TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	..	..	..	..	25·0	25·0	..	..	37·5	12·5	..	..
Cholam	..	..	..	25·0	25·0	..	..	..	25·0	25·0	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	25·0	75·0	..	..	..	..	..		..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	25·0	75·0	.	..	..	..	..	..	.
Castor	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	25·0	..	..	25·0	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87·5	12·5	..	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	75·0	25·0	..	
Harvests—												
Paddy	37·5	12·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	25·0	.	..
Cholam	25·0	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	25·0	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	50·0	50·0
Ragi	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	.	..	.
Horsegram	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	.	75·0
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	.	..	..
Castor	25·0	25·0	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	25·0	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	25·0	25·0	..	..	25·0	25·0	..	.	..
Cotton	..	25·0	50·0	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	75·0	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
PALLADAM TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	7·6	1·6	..	0·5	3·4	0·7	2·1	0·2	4·7	30·0	34·3	5·9
Cholam	0·1	..	0·5	2·4	10·6	6·0	8·0	2·0	15·8	34·6	10·0	10·0
Cumbu	0·1	.	0·5	0·2	2·4	18·2	14·5	16·0	26·4	22·0		.
Ragi	0·8	0·2	..	5·0	7·9	23·0	15·9	9·4	6·8	17·8	7·6	5·6
Samai	..	..	.	..	..	0·2	.	0·6	20·0	9·4	41·8	28·0
Thenai	1·6	1·3	..	1·7	1·5	2·3	5·5	3·3	22·0	26·0	29·3	3·5
Horsegram	0·2	0·3	.	..	..	.	.	..	1·4	40·0	45·1	13·0
Groundnut	0·6	..	0·1	..	..	7·4	10·0	20·7	10·3	29·6	19·5	1·8
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	13·0	5·0	0·2	66·7	14·0	..	1·1	
Cotton	0·6	0·5	..	..	..	..	0·2			37·5	32·0	15·2
Sugarcane	0·1	17·0	..	5·3	8·0	7·3	17·3	8·5	0·3	22·6	13·6	
Tobacco	..	.		.	..	.		..	.	21·0	58·0	21·0
Harvests—												
Paddy	33·0	51·0	1·0	..	..	4·4	2·3	2·3	2·8	0·5	0·7	2·0
Cholam	49·0	22·0	.	0·1	0·4	9·0	4·5	5·4	9·6	.		.
Cumbu	63·0	8·5	..		..	1·6	.	0·7	7·3	8·1	5·8	5·0
Ragi	..	2·0	0·5	.	..	5·0	2·1	5·2	28·0	26·0	21·5	9·7
Samai	32·0	15·4	..	..	..	..	.			.	19·0	33·6
Thenai	51·0	23·8	2·7	..	..	..	1·4	0·3	1·4	3·6	5·4	7·4
Horsegram	65·0	30·0	1·0	..	..	..	..	.			.	4·0
Groundnut	7·8	..	0·2	..	..	..	..	0·3	..	75·0	7·0	9·7
Gingelly	75·0	25·0		.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton		..	91·0	9·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane	16·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.0	33·4
Tobacco	12·5	29·4	58·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Time-table of agricultural operations—*cont.*

Crop.	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
					AVANASHI TALUK.							
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	..	..	..	..	45·0	..	..	12·5	..	13·5	14·5	14·5
Cholam ..	13·5	11·5	25 0	..	..	..	..	..	24·6	25·4	..	..
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	40·5	..	..	..	29·5	30·0	..	..	..
Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	..	50·0	..	..	..	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..		..
Thenai ..	35·2	34·5	..	..	..	30·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horsegram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..
Pulses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..		..
Plantain ..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	..	..	..	..	..	33·3	..	33·3	33·4	..	..	..
Gingelly ..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Castor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..
Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..
Sugarcane ..	..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.0	..	50·0
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	20·0	25·0	17·5	..	..	17·5	20·0	..	..	..	..	..
Cholam ..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0	20·0	..	..	..	..	50·0
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	25·0	..	20·0	15·0	15·0
Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·3	33·3	33·4	..	..
Samai ..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thenai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	..	50·0	..	..	..
Horsegram ..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulses ..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plaintain ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..
Groundnut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Gingelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	33·3	33·3	33·4	..	..	..	..
Castor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..
Cotton ..	..	10·0	20·0	50·0	10·0	..	..	10·0	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane ..	33·3	33·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·4
Tobacco ..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					COIMBATORE TALUK.							
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	15·5	..	..	..	..	51·5	..	..	..	15·5	17·5	..
Cholam ..	10·0	..	10·0	10·0	10·0	10·0	20·0	10·0	..	20·0	..	..
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	..	50·0	40·0	10·0	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0	70·0	70·0	..	..	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0	30·0	15·0	..	15·0	10·0
Thenai ..	..	..	..	..	15·0	20·0	20·0	15·0	15·0	15·0	..	..
Horsegram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	25·0	25·0	..
Redgram ..	..	..	..	..	..	80·0	20·0	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	..	..	..	10·0	10·0	..	65·0	..	15·0	..	..	..
Gingelly ..	..	..	..	30·0	70·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60·0	40·0	..
Sugarcane ..	..	..	..	..	60·0	..	40·0	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40·0	60·0	..
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	15·0	12·0	12·0	..	13·0	..	..	..	13·0	15·0	20·0	..
Cholam ..	10·0	10·0	10·0	..	..	..	10·0	10·0	15·0	15·0	10·0	10·0
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·0	..	35·0	15·0	35·0	..
Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..
Samai ..	12·5	12·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	35·0	20·0	20·0	..
Thenai ..	..	15·0	..	..	..	..	15·0	..	20·0	15·0		35·[illegible]
Horsegram ..	35·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35·0	30·[illegible]
Redgram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0	..	70·[illegible]
Groundnut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5	15·0	12·5	40·0	20·[illegible]
Gingelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0	70·0	..	..	..
Cotton ..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane ..	..	40·0	15·0	..	..	12·5	12·5	10·0	10·0	..	..	..
Tobacco ..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Time-table of agricultural operations—Whole District.

NOTE.—The figures shown against each crop or variety of it represents the percentage of the area of the crop sown or harvested in the month to the total area of the crop sown or harvested in the year in the District.

Crop. (1)	*January.* (2)	*February.* (3)	*March.* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July.* (8)	*August.* (9)	*September.* (10)	*October.* (11)	*November.* (12)	*December.* (13)
Sowings—												
Paddy	3·0	..	..	..	3·0	15·0	10·0	17·0	11·0	22·0	14·0	5·0
Cholam ..	1·0	2·0	3·0	11·0	21·0	2·0	4·0	3·0	15·0	16·0	19·0	3·0
Cumbu	..	..	..	1·0	15·0	17·0	12·0	12·0	25·0	15·0	3·0	..
Ragi	3·0	..	2·0	3·0	8·0	9·0	21·0	20·0	17·0	10·0	4·0	3·0
Varagu	..	..	..	..	3·0	22·0	15·0	3·0	31·0	13·0	10·0	3·0
Samai . ..	..	1·0	..	..	..	..	5·0	6·0	41·0	38·0	7·0	2·0
Variga	..	3·0	..	1·0	4·0	1·0	13·0	16·0	29·0	23·0	8·0	2·0
Horsegram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	..	16·0	43·0	32·0	8·0
Groundnut ..	]	..	6·0	5·0	19·0	8·0	15·0	16·0	23·0	6·0	1·0	..
Gingelly ..	..	..	..	12·0	44·0	24·0	5·0	3·0	9·0	3·0	..	..
Castor	..	..	..	16·7	16·7	..	25·0	8·3	33·3	..	..	..
Cotton	1·0		..	..	..	..	1·0	..	4·0	45·0	44·0	5·0
Tobacco ..	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·0	10·0	40·0	30·0
Sugarcane ..	..	2·0	4·0	3·0	16·0	6·0	39·0	19·0	8·0	3·0	..	..
Turmeric ..	..	..	..	..	12·5	58·3	29·2	..	..	..	..	..
Chillies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..
Onions and garlic.	..	..	..	..	59·9	15·4	..	..	..	..	..	24·7
Harvests—												
Paddy	23·0	29·0	8·0	3·0	1·0	..	..	..	4·0	16·0	9·0	7·0
Cholam ..	19·0	15·0	4·0	..	..	2·0	12·0	20·0	10·0	7·0	4·0	7·0
Cumbu	11·0	3·0	..	..	..	..	6·0	12·0	15·0	3·0	15·0	35·0
Ragi	4·0	3·0	6·0	..	..	2·0	1·0	10·0	13·0	26·0	22·0	13·0
Varagu	24·0	10·0	1·0	..	..	..	..	2·0	12·0	3·0	15·0	33·0
Samai	22·0	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·0	6·0	15·0	48·0
Variga	30·0	5·0	3·0	..	..	3·0	..	..	6·0	9·0	26·0	18·0
Horsegram ..	31·0	55·0	2·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	0·7
Groundnut ..	9·0	8·0	..	..	..	..	..	9·0	20·0	2·0	19·0	33·0
Gingelly ..	6·0	..	..	..	..	..	22·0	33·0	19·0	5·0	..	15·0
Castor	8·4	25·0	16·7	..	..	..	..	33·3	..	8·3	8·3	..
Cotton	..	..	50·0	31·0	9·0	..	..	6·0	3·0	1·0	..	..
Tobacco ..	5·0	32·0	58·0	5·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane ..	8·0	24·0	34·0	..	..	6·0	9·0	12·0	5·0	2·0	..	..
Turmeric ..	12·5	58·4	29·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chillies	33·4	..	66·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Onions and garlic.	..	..	24·7	..	..	..	..	..	59·9	15·4	..	..

Month. (1)	*Normal weather.* (2)	*Effects of unseasonable or abnormal weather on the various crops.* (3)
January ..	The first dry month after the monsoon rains. Fine weather generally. Nights are chill and dewy. Rains are scarce and seldom exceed one inch. (Extremely cold weather in Kollegal taluk).	The dry weather facilitates harvest of paddy and other crops. Heavy showers would be abnormal and would retard the harvest operations. vegetative growth in dry cotton would be prolonged and flowers and bolls in cotton would shed largely and pod formation would be poor in Bengalgram. Harvested produce in the field and in the various stages of preparation for storage or for the market would suffer damage. Such rain would, however, benefit standing crops like Thai Cholam, Adipattam canes and topes under coconut and arecanut.
February ..	Fine weather generally. Days are bright and sunny and nights are dewy and cold. Little or no rains occur in the month.	The dry weather facilitates the harvest of paddy, cholam, various pulses, etc., and the preparation of jaggery and curing of tobacco. Heavy continuous rains would retard the above operations and be injurious to cotton, as bolls would shed and vegetative growth prolonged. Quality of kapas from the early picking would deteriorate. Transport of produce for storage or to market would also be interfered with. Heavy rains accompanied by strong wind would cause considerable lodging in sugarcane and loss of produce in plantain gardens. Heavy and moderate rains would benefit summer crops of paddy, palms, Thai Cholam, Adipattam sugarcane, etc. It would also supplement the supply in tanks and wells.
March	Fine weather continues. Days become more hot and the nights are less chill. Dew abates. A few thunder showers may occur towards the close of the month. A change in the direction of winds is definitely noticed from north-east to east and thence to south-east and south.	The dry weather helps the harvest, thrashing, drying, etc., of long duration paddy, late pulses, etc. Bolls in cotton open fully and cotton picking is in full swing. Heavy or continuous rains would affect the cotton crop of which quantity would be reduced and quality impaired. It would, however, help the preparation of land and sowing of summer cholam, and assist standing crops of sugarcane, topes, etc., and mitigate the severity of the ensuing summer by increasing the water-supply in wells, channels, etc.

COIM.—37

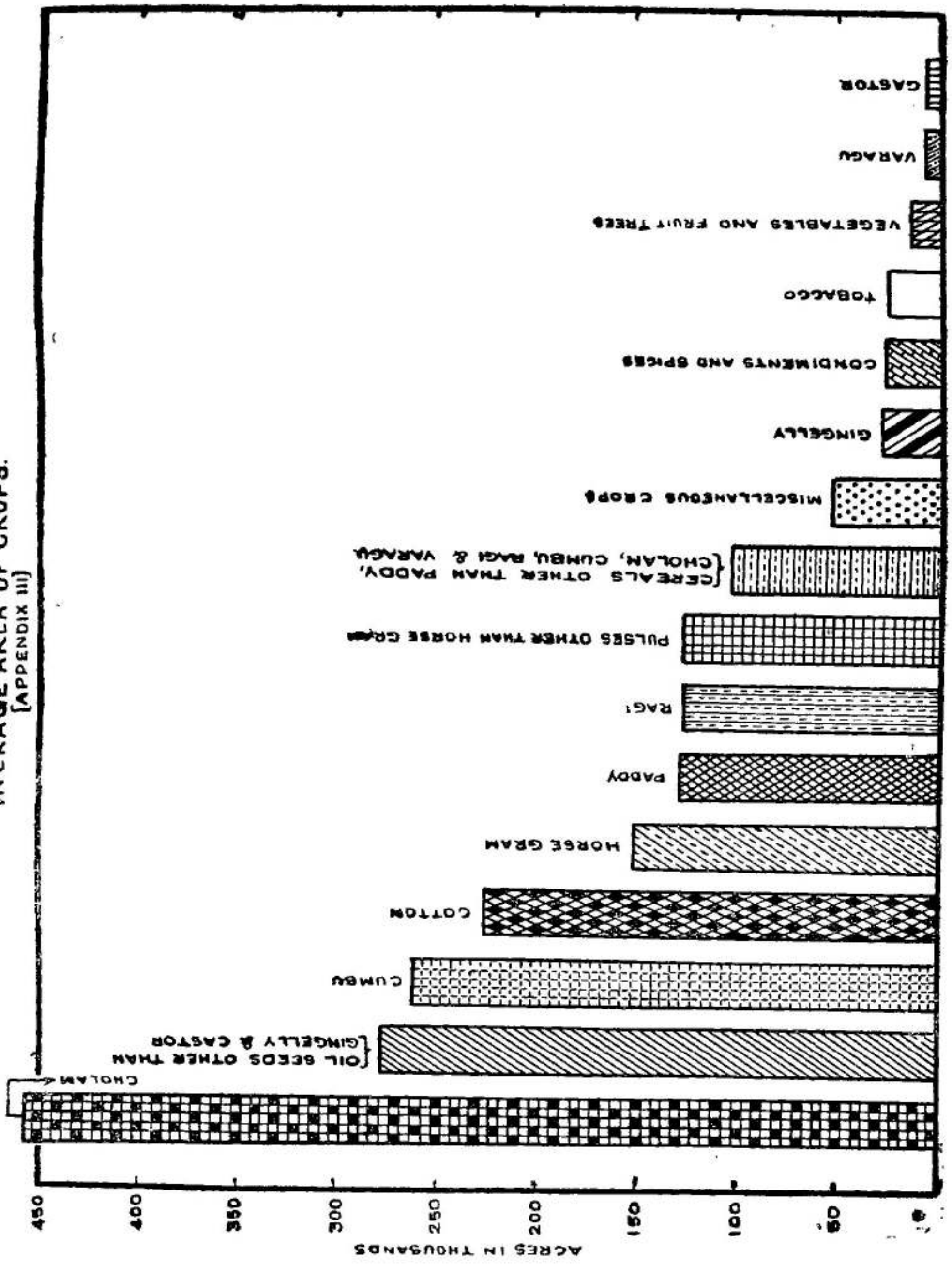
Month.	*Normal weather.*	*Effects of unseasonable or abnormal weather on the various crops.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
April	The days are hot and nights stuffy. A few but heavy showers (mango showers, amounting to about 2 inches) are received during the month.	Excessive or continuous rainfall would postpone groundnut and gingelly sowings and interfere with the weeding of summer cholam and sugarcane crops. Tender cholam would be affected as bores and cholam fly attacks would increase. Heavy rains attended by winds would promote lodging in sugarcane and would cause the fall of plantain trees and dropping of fruit in mangoes.
	Direction of wind changes gradually from South to South-west.	Water-supply in wells and irrigation sources would be conserved and early sowing of kar paddy and green manure crops would be favoured.
		Moderate rains would be beneficial to standing crops for preparation of land for main season.
		Poor rainfall or absence thereof would prevent the plouhing of dry lands and delay the sowing of grounanut and gingelly.
May	The first-half of the month continues to be hot it becomes cooler gradually. Thunder showers are more frequent than in April and 2½–3 inches of rain may be received. The wind gathers force towards the end of the month and is South-westerly or Westerly.	Excess rainfall would affect the young gingelly crop and cholam in flower, ragi in nurseries, and summer paddy ready for harvest or being harvested.
		The absence or shortage of rain fall would prevent sowing of groundnut and gingelly early cereals and pulses. The absence of wind would increase earhead bug attack in summer cholam.
		Moderate rainfall would be beneficial to cotton left for second picking and other standing crops as well as for the preparation of dry and garden lands for the main cropping.
June	South-west monsoon sets in but rainfall occurs only in drizzles and seldom exceed 1½ inches. The wind is strong. The intense heat of April-May suddenly ceases and weather is cool and bracing. All irrigation sources get their water-supply.	Heavy and continuous rainfall would affect the crops (Cholam, cumbu, redgram, etc.), if sown or would delay their sowing and would damage tender crops of sugarcane and ragi in the nurseries and crops approaching maturity like ragi, summer cholam, etc.
		Water-supply would, however, be received in tanks and channels and paddy cultivations hastened.
		Strong winds damage standing crops of sugarcane plantain, summer cholam, etc. Shortage or absence of rainfall would delay sowing of early cereals and pulses in red soils and injure young groundnut crop.
July	Weather continues to be cool and bracing with intermittent bright sunshine. The monsoon is stronger than in the previous month and rainfall up to 2½ inches may be received. Rivers receive their freshes and tanks begin filling. Heavy winds occur attended by showers.	Excessive or continued rains would interfere with the timely sowing of main crops and injure tender crops of cereals, pulses, sugarcane etc. Harvest of sugarcane (Coimbatore, Udamalpet) and jaggery making would be delayed and kar (Second) picking in cotton be put off. Early groundnuts would suffer adversely. Harvest and thrashing of summer cholam and planting of ragi would be hampered. Floods are characteristics of very heavy rains occuring in this season, which would upset the normal cultivation routine in wet lands.
		Moderate rains would facilitate the cultivation operations and sowing in dry land, transplanting of ragi, sugarcane etc., and wet land cultivation and some planting.
		Absence or shortage of rain fall would delay the preparation of lands for cereals and pulses in dry lands and planting of some of the garden crops like sugarcane, late ragi, etc. Water-supply in channels and tanks would decrease which would affect nurseries and bring wet land cultivation to a stand-still.
August ..	The South-west monsoon continues right through the whole of this month as well and rains are more general in the first half of the month. Towards the end of the month, the monsoon wanes. Bright weather alternates with spells of rainy days.	Heavy rains would put off the sowings due in the month interfere with harvests of ragi, sugarcane, groundnut, etc., and induce germination of the bunch variety of groundnut due for harvest. Young crops of sugarcane and sprouting seeds of seedlings in tobacco nurseries would be damaged. Weeding of dry and garden crops would be rendered impossible and fields became foul with weeds.
		Absence or insufficiency of rain would delay the sowings in dry lands and harvest of summer groundnuts. Paddy in wet lands and cereals and pulses in dry lands would suffer from drought. Supply of water intanks and channels would go down.
		Heavy winds would be bad for sugarcane, ptantians, etc.

Month.	*Normal weather.*	*Effects of unseasonable or abnormal weather on the various crops.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
September	The South-west monsoon gradually subsides and the winds abate. The days become hotter. Thunder showers characteristic of the transition period between the South-west and North-east monsoons occur in the latter half of the month and such showers as occur are particularly heavy. Total rainfall ranges from 2½–3 inches.	Heavy and continuous rain would delay sowings of cotton, groundnut, etc., and injure tender crops of sugarcane, groundnut, etc. Weeding of dry and garden fields would be delayed and they become very foul. Harvest of ragi, groundnut, sugarcane, etc. would be interfered with. Absence or shortage of rain would postpone sowings of, cotton and late cereals in the black soils. Standing crops would suffer from drought Heavy or moderate rainfall would replenish water supply in tanks and channels and favour paddy cultivation.
October ..	The North-east monsoon sets in by about the middle of the month and rainfall thereafter is general. The rains occur in intermittent heavy falls.	Heavy and continuous rainfall would affect all crops generally and particularly young cotton and tobacco in nurseries or recently planted. Harvest and thrashing of ragi and kodai paddy would be interfered with. Sowing of cotton would be delayed. Attacks of catrepillars and fungus diseases would increase as an after effect of heavy rains Absence or insufficiency of rainfall would bring in drought and standing crops in dry lands would suffer. Sowing of crops like cotton, tenai, etc., would be delayed.
November ..	The North-east monsoon continues to be active throughout the month and rainfall is general throughout with a few spells of bright weather. Floods and breaches in tanks may occur in this month.	Heavy and continuous rainfall would injure young crops of cotton in dry sand garden lands and tobacco in nurseries and fields, sowing of crops like cotton, bengalgram, etc., would suffer and harvests of samai, groundnut, etc., be delayed. Floods and breaches may be caused in tanks and canals with damage to crops, live-stock and men. Absence or shortage of rainfall would reduce the area under cotton, bengalgram and other crops due for sowing in this month.
December ..	Fairly dry with but stray intermittent showers, Cold North-East winds blow steadily in the mornings.	Excessive or continuous rainfall would injure tender crops like cotton and tobacco and damage the crops due for harvest like paddy, cholam, cumbu, ground-nut, pulses, etc., insect pests would increase. Moderate rainfall would benefit cotton in dry and garden lands and other standing crops. Absence of rainfall helps in the harvest but tells on the cotton crop.

Under normal conditions, there will be a few good showers in the months of April and May amounting to about 4 or 5 inches. These rains favour the starting of preparatory cultivation in dry lands and general farm repairs. Crops like cholam, groundnut, gingelly, etc., are sown in some parts. The South-west monsoon sets in by June but it gathers force only in the next two months when freshes are also received in the rivers and tanks. Preparation of dry and garden lands continues and early dry crops and some garden crops are put in. Preparation of nursery in wet lands is taken up. The monsoon wanes in September. By this time, all important crops are sown and planted and weeding and hoeing operations are attended to. The North-East Monsoon breaks in October and continues into November. Late crops of paddy are planted and crops like cotton and tobacco are sown or planted. December is again marked by low and occasional rainfall. Many fields have crops standing and preparations commence for harvest. Late crops are hoed and weeded. January starts the dry period of the year. Cold weather sets in and harvests of crops in the major cultivable area commence and continue into February and March.

Out of the total area of 4,551,876 acres, 2,785,189 acres or 61 per cent are arable and of that 2,599,083 acres or 93 per cent of the arable area are under occupation. The area cultivated is 1,750,937 acres or 67 per cent of the occupied area. The area cultivated in the last decennium was 1,955,400 acres. Appendix III gives particulars of the average area under several crops during the decennium. About 67 per cent of the total area under cultivation is devoted to the production of foodgrains, of which cereals account for 80 per cent and pulses for 20 per cent. Paddy, cholam, cumbu, ragi and varagu are the chief crops among cereals The bulk of the area under foodgrains is occupied by dry crops, the extent being 1,237,698 acres while that under paddy is 129,090 acres. In the taluks of Gobichettipalayam, Erode, Dharapuram, Udamalpet and Pollachi the area under

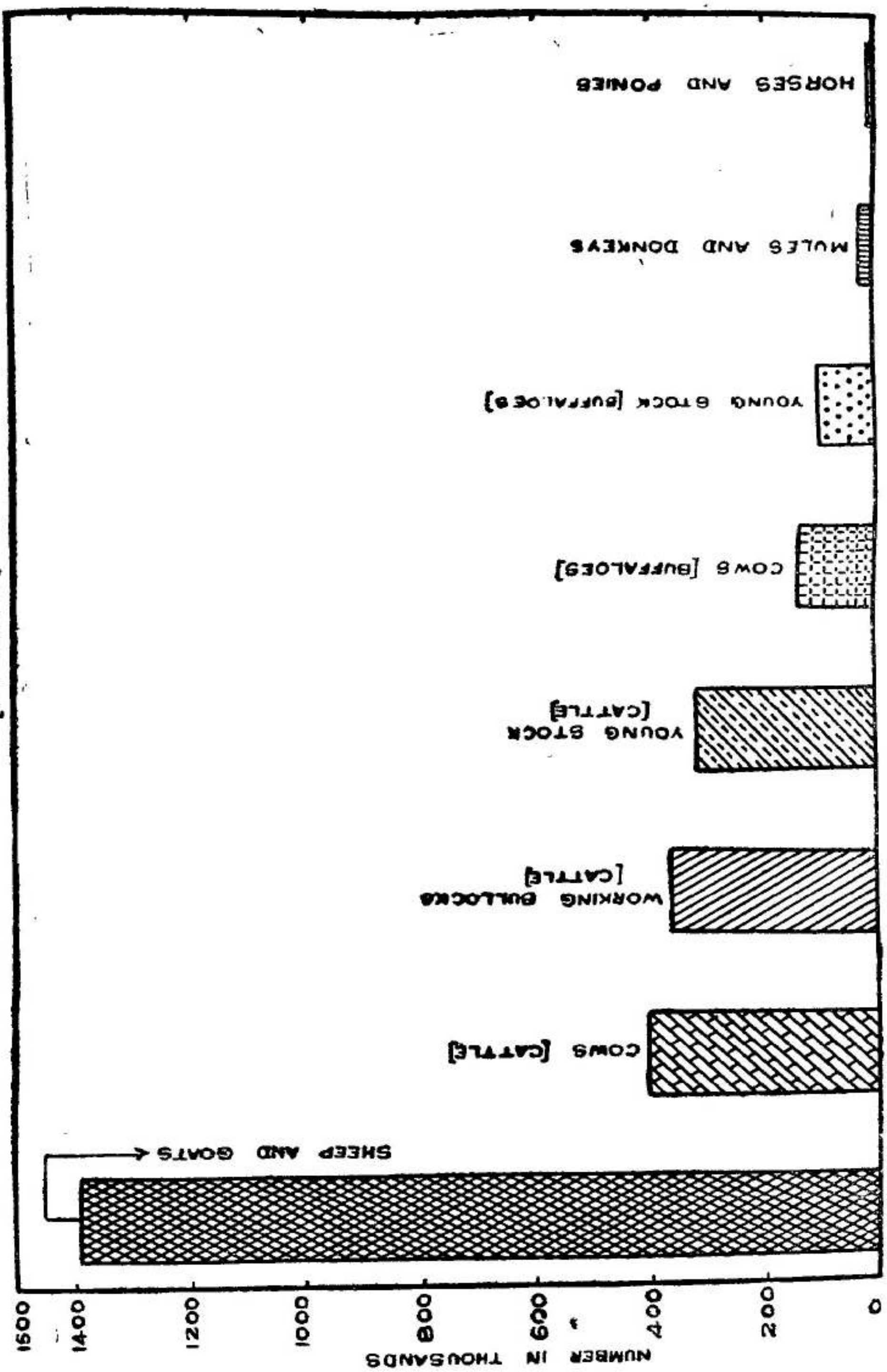
COIMBATORE
AVERAGE AREA OF CROPS.
[APPENDIX III]



COIMBATORE

AGRICULTURAL STOCK IN FASLI 1360 [1950-51]

[APPENDIX IV]



paddy is larger than in other taluks. This is mainly due to the irrigation from the Bhavani, Amaravathi and Aliyar river channels. The area under dry crops is as follows :—

	ACS.
Avanashi	109,355
Bhavani	84,038
Coimbatore	119,683
Dharapuram	159,713
Erode	142,989
Gobichettipalayam	132,529
Kollegal	70,416
Pollachi	144,442
Palladam	180,861
Udumalpet	93,672
District ..	1,237,698

Of the 103,877 acres shown under the sub-head 'others' under cereals, the crops worth mentioning are thenai and samai. Samai is generally raised on poor soils but grown also on better soils in garden and other lands, when the season happens to be unfavourable. Thenai is generally grown on garden lands. Cholam, cumbu and ragi are the chief food crops of the district. Cholam is largely used in Palladam, Dharapuram, Pollachi, Coimbatore, Erode and Udumalpet taluks. Cumbu is the staple food crop in the Gobichettipalayam, Erode, Dharapuram and Bhavani taluks. Ragi is largely used in Kollegal, Gobichettipalayam and Dharapuram taluks. Paddy is also widely used.

The area under horsegram is 153,254 acres, while that under all other pulses is 126,820 acres. Horsegram is largely raised in all the taluks except, Bhavani, Avanashi, Erode and Gobichettipalayam. The area under pulses is largest in Palladam taluk. Next comes Dharapuram taluk. This is due to the fact that both are dry taluks, lacking in irrigation facilities. Redgram, greengram, blackgram and beans are the most important of the other pulses.

The extent under fruit trees is largest in Pollachi taluk. Next comes Palladam taluk. The area under condiments and spices is large in Erode, Bhavani, Pollachi, Gobichettipalayam, Palladam and Udumalpet taluks. Among the industrial crops, the foremost is cotton, the area cultivated being 225,616 acres. It was 330,153 acres in the last decennium. It is the general commercial crop in all the taluks except Kollegal. The cotton raised in the district is ginned in the factories distributed over it and spun into yarn in the mills in and around Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Udumalpet.

The total area under tobacco is 26,288 acres. It was 27,963 acres in the last decennium. The area under tobacco is large in the taluks of Palladam, Dharapuram and Gobichettipalayam.

Among oil seeds, gingelly is largely grown in Dharapuram taluk. The largest areas under castor are in Kollegal and Gobichettipalayam taluks. When compared with the last decennium, there has been a considerable fall in the area sown with castor. Among other oil seeds, the most important is groundnut, which is grown on a large scale in Pollachi taluk. It is also an important industrial crop in Avanashi, Bhavani, Coimbatore, Erode and Gobichettipalayam taluks.

(Please see the Chart at page 16)

6. *Agricultural stock.*—The following table shows the number and description of stock kept in the different taluks of the district in proportion to the occupied and cultivated areas and the area available for grazing :—

Taluk.	*Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.*	*Stock maintained per hundred acres.*					
		Occupied.		*Cultivated.*		*Area available for grazing.*	
		Cattle of all sorts.	*Sheep and goats.*	*Cattle of all sorts.*	*Sheep and goats.*	*Cattle of all sorts.*	*Sheep and goats.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.						
Kollegal	10	96	56	143	84	80	47
Gobichettipalayam	7	68	56	102	85	54	45
Bhavani	8	76	84	89	97	49	54
Erode	12	56	100	76	132	89	155
Dharapuram	14	35	57	84	137	53	89
Udumalpet	12	38	29	56	43	40	31
Palladam	12	34	37	52	56	23	25
Coimbatore	10	63	28	71	31	99	44
Avanashi	9	57	69	73	87	83	100
Pollachi	8	54	28	77	39	76	39

The area tilled by a pair of working cattle ranges from 7 acres in Gobichettipalayam taluk to 14 acres in Dharapuram taluk. The number of working cattle in Gobichettipalayam, Bhavani, Pollachi and Avanashi taluks is in excess of the number required, which is probably due to the natural facilities these taluks afford. The total area of forests, permanent pastures, culturable waste and current fallows available for grazing in different parts of the district is 2,486,182 acres :—

	ACS.
Forests	1,443,347
Permanent Pastures	60,538
Culturable waste	134,151
Current and other fallows	848,146
Total ..	2,486,182

Three breeds of cattle are chiefly found in this district, i.e., the Kollegal, the Burghur and the Kangayam breeds. The Burghur cattle are the swiftest and strongest of the breeds, the Kangayam cattle are well known for their excellent qualities, whether for labour or milk and the Kollegal cattle are well fitted for purpose of heavy draught. The Kollegal cattle are bred in the forests and hills of Kollegal and the Burghur cattle, on the Burghur hill of Bhavani and neighbourhood. Cattle breeding is conducted on a large scale in the Kollegal taluk chiefly in Poonachi, Madheswaranmalai, Hoogiyam and Adabalnatham. The Kangayam cattle are bred all over the central parts of the district. The chief cattle fairs held in the district are those held in Madheswaranmalai in Kollegal, Avanashi and Tiruppur. An important cattle show is held every year at Tiruppur. Many cattle are brought to the important weekly markets for sale. Sheep and goats are reared largely in the taluks of Dharapuram, Erode, Gobichettipalayam and Avanashi. In Coimbatore, Udumalpet and Kollegal, the number of sheep and goats is small. The sheep are of two kinds, i.e., Semmariadu and Kurumbadu. The Kurumbadu is usually reared by Kurumbars and excellent coarse blankets are made from its wool.

(*Please see the Chart at page 17*)

7. *Area occupied and available.*—The following table shows the distribution of the total area into arable, occupied and cultivated for each taluk in hundreds of acres :—

Taluk.	*Total.*		*Arable.*		*Occupied.*		*Cultivated area.*
	Area.	*Percentage. arable.*	*Area.*	*Percentage. occupied.*	*Area.*	*Percentage. cultivated.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.
Kollegal	6,999	27	1,869	71	1,328	67	888
Gobichettipalayam	7,223	43	3,089	99	3,072	67	2,047
Bhavani	3,686	41	1,501	91	1,372	86	1,182
Erode	3,433	88	3,037	100	3,027	74	2,251
Dharapuram	5,465	92	5,028	90	4,514	41	1,872
Udumalpet	3,781	57	2,160	96	2,070	67	1,395
Palladam	3,746	92	3,442	99	3,412	66	2,256
Coimbatore	3,389	64	2,155	100	2,151	87	1,869
Avanashi	3,229	71	2,306	96	2,210	79	1,737
Pollachi	4,568	71	3,265	87	2,835	71	2,012
Total ..	45,519	61	27,852	93	25,991	67	17,509

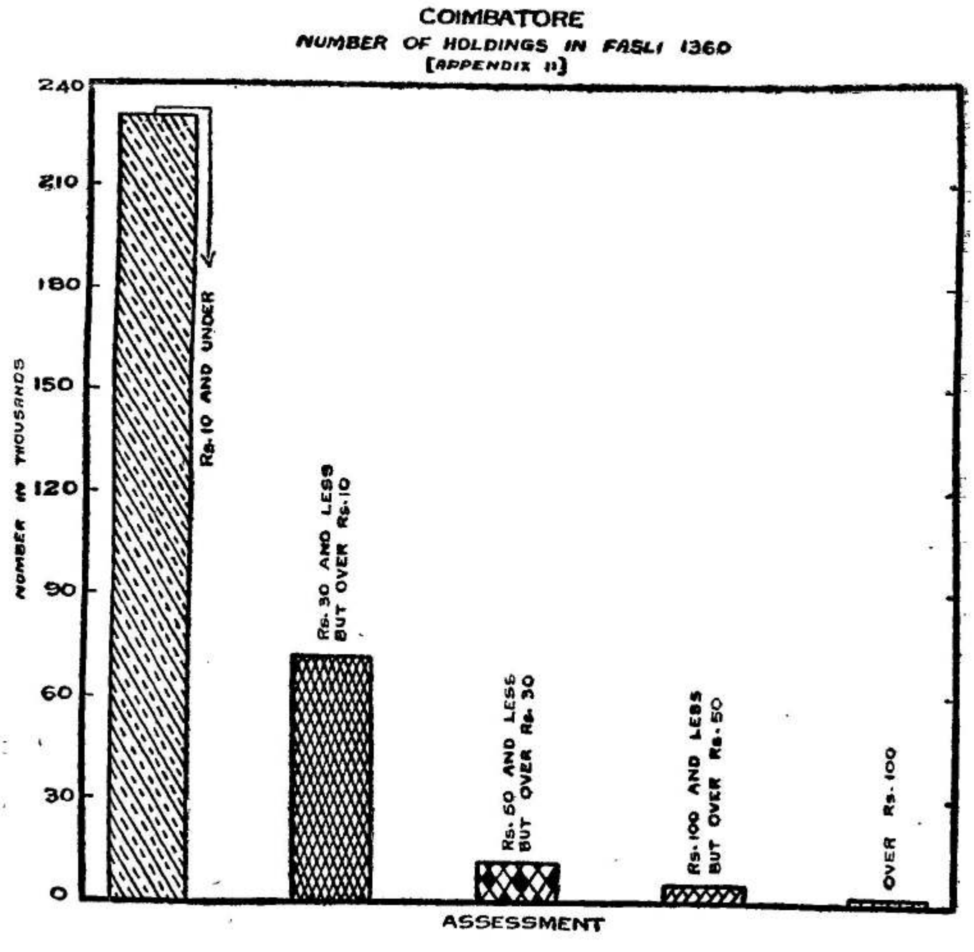
It will be seen that the entire arable area has been almost taken up in all the taluks.

8. *Soil classification.*—The prevailing soils are chiefly red sand and gravel with a moderate area of red and black loam. The black cotton soil is generally considered the best and red sand the worst. The soils are generally of fair composition, chemically, owing to the presence of potash, lime and magnesia. In vast areas, the surface soils are extremely thin and the subsoil consists of raw, semi-decomposed rock.

The table below gives the respective area and proportion of each class of soil :—

Black.						Red.							
Clay.		Loam.		Sand.		Loam.		Sand.		Special rate.		Total.	
Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	
73,804	3·0	139,889	5·7	36,136	1·5	545,676	22·1	1,665,117	67·6	1,930	0·1	*2,462,552	100·0

*The ar ((of the occupied assessed lands (Government surveyed) as classed at the resettlement.


COIMBATORE
NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN FASLI 1360
[APPENDIX II]
240
210
180
150
120
90
60
30
0
NUMBER IN THOUSANDS
Rs. 10 AND UNDER
Rs. 30 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs. 10
Rs. 50 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs. 30
Rs. 100 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs. 50
OVER Rs. 100
ASSESSMENT

Red sand comprises 67·6 per cent of the occupied area and owing to the gravelly nature of the soil the crops are generally poor. The following table shows the percentage of soils in each taluk :—

Taluk.	Black soil.			Red soil.		Special rate.
	Clay.	Loam.	Sand.	Loam.	Sand.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Kollegal	..	13·9	3·2	51·3	31·6	..
Gobichettipalayam	..	8·0	..	32·5	59·5	..
Bhavani	..	3·6	0·3	11·7	84·3	0·1
Erode	..	1·2	..	18·8	80·0	..
Dharapuram	0·2	1·0	..	10·6	88·2	..
Udumalpet	12·4	11·0	0·4	17·7	57·7	0·8
Palladam	6·0	7·9	8·2	14·1	63·8	..
Coimbatore	11·2	13·8	0·7	35·6	38·7	..
Avanashi	0·2	5·4	0·6	22·7	71·1	..
Pollachi	3·4	2·7	..	39·3	54·4	0·2

9. *Holdings*.—Taking the averages for the quinquennial period immediately before the great famine as a standard (100), the proportional variations in the area of the holdings of ryotwari land and in the land revenue of the district are shown in the sub-joined table :—

Period.	Proportional.			
	Holdings.		Land revenue demand.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Net (current).	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1866–67 to 1870–71 ..	97·3	99·6	97·2	98·0
1871–72 to 1875–76 ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1876–77 ..	101·0	100·8	89·8	89·8
1877–78 ..	101·1	101·0	99·8	99·7
1878–79 ..	101·1	101·9	103·1	103·1
1879–80 ..	102·1	108·9	96·6	96·7
1880–81 ..	100·4	102·3	103·8	104·3
1881–82 to 1885–86 ..	99·8	103·1	104·2	105·1
1886–87 to 1890–91 ..	102·9	105·6	109·2	109·9
1891–92 to 1895–96 ..	105·4	107·6	111·5	113·5
1896–97 to 1900–01 ..	107·6	109·8	114·2	118·5
1901–02 to 1905–06 ..	97·4	100·6	105·1	108·7
1906–07 to 1909–10 ..	97·9	101·6	106·2	110·4
1910–11 ..	98·7	110·3*	115·5*	119·8*
1911–12 to 1915–16 ..	106·5	114·7	119·8	124·4
1916–17 to 1920–21 ..	107·4	116·0	121·5	127·4
1921–22 to 1925–26 ..	100·8	117·3	122·3	132·1
1926–27 to 1930–31 ..	100·2	117·1	122·3	134·9
1931–32 to 1935–36 ..	101·1	119·6	123·3	131·1
1936–37 to 1940–41 ..	102·1	120·6	121·9	127·9
1941–42 to 1945–46 ..	102·6	123·0	128·0	132·4
1945–46 to 1950–51 ..	102·8	123·9	109·8	117·8

* Due to resettlement.

It will be seen that famine had little or no effect on the area in occupation although the revenue was temporarily diminished in 1876–78. Owing to the introduction of new rates of assessment between 1877 and 1878, the total assessments increased at a more rapid rate than the area of the holdings. In 1910–11 there was a marked increase in the assessment and land revenue due to resettlement and the variations since then have been slight and call for no special remarks. The land revenue demand was decreased in the two quinquenniums beginning with 1931–32 for two reasons. The rent on the disafforested areas in the Anamalais fetched an annual land revenue of nearly a lakh of rupees. But the lands were assigned on ryotwari tenure, in fasli 1342 and only land revenue according to the block rate of assessment was collected on the lands from fasli 1342. Again in fasli 1345, an amount of Rs. 2,07,708 was remitted on the land revenue on wet and dry lands. From fasli 1346, an average amount of Rs. 80,012 was remitted every year from the land revenue on wet lands

10. *Sale value of land.*—The price of lands has risen in all the taluks during the decade ending with 1950 as compared to the previous decade, due to the inflation of prices and also to the advent of the Lower Bhavani Project and the proposed Amaravathi Project in this district. Details as to the land value in certain typical villages of the several taluks are given below :—

Taluk.	*Average value per acre of land during the five years ending with* 1940.			1950.		
	Dry.	*Wet.*	*Garden.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Garden.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Kollegal	45	420	250	800	1,500	1,000
Gobichettipalayam	100	2,000	500	200	3,000	1,200
Bhavani	144	450	464	700	3,000	2,000
Erode	100	2,500	560	250	3,400	850
Dharapuram	85	1,526	226	195	5,715	670
Udumalpet	120	1,200	230	200	3,500	500
Palladam	120	860	500	200	1,700	1,000
Coimbatore	200	1,000	550	300	3,000	1,500
Avanashi	100	1,500	700	1,000	5,000	3,000
Pollachi	263	1,715	470	350	2,000	750

There is an appreciable rise in the price of lands in Kollegal, Bhavani and Avanashi taluks. This, however, cannot be regarded as a general indication, as the comparison does not relate to the same land or to lands of similar quality, and the lands whose values are compared are sometimes lands of different sorts and assessments lumped together and included in one transaction.

11. *Population and occupation.*—The population according to Census of 1951 was 3,293,204 of which 1,653,494 were males and 1,639,710 females. The district contains 23 towns of over 5,000 inhabitants of which Coimbatore containing 197,755 persons is the largest. As compared with the previous Census, the population of Coimbatore town shows an increase of 67,407. The population of the district as a whole shows an advance of 483,556 over that of 1941. Excepting the three municipalities where there is some urban population dependent on industries other than agriculture, the district is almost agricultural.

The following table shows the density of population in each taluk per square mile and the increase during the past 40 years :—

Taluk.	Population in 1951. Per square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acres. Arable.	cultivated.	Loss or gain of population per cent between 1911 and 1921.	1921 and 1931.	1931 and 1941.	1941 and 1951.	1911 and 1951
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Kollegal	129	743	1,564	— 19·2	+ 10·4	+ 12·7	+ 17·1	+ 17·7
Gobichettipalayam ..	349	1,277	1,926	+ 17·0	+ 11·6	+ 13·3	+ 27·5	+ 88·7
Bhavani	411	1,566	1,989	+ 12·6	+ 9·0	+ 21·9	+ 12·4	+ 68·1
Erode	734	1,448	1,053	+ 7·9	+ 4·7	+ 16·3	+ 15·5	+ 51·8
Dharapuram	379	643	1,726	+ 1·1	+ 1·2	+ 11·7	+ 0·5	+ 14·8
Udumalpet	343	882	1,365	— 5·3	+ 12·6	+ 6·3	+ 5·2	+ 19·2
Palladam	601	1,022	1,559	+ 3·5	+ 5·4	+ 14·9	+ 8·5	+ 36·1
Coimbatore	1,065	2,610	3,009	+ 3·8	+ 21·7	+ 24·4	+ 36·9	+ 115·1
Avanashi	553	1,182	1,569	+ 11·4	+ 11·0	+ 14·5	+ 14·6	+ 62·3
Pollachi	543	1,178	1,912	+ 7·7	+ 29·1	+ 9·4	+ 21·5	+ 84·9
Whole district ..	464	1,183	1,881	+ 4·9	+ 11·3	+ 14·9	+ 17·2	+ 57·2

The average density of population is 464 per square mile of the total area but varies from 129 in the hilly Kollegal taluk to 1,065 in Coimbatore taluk.

The principal language of the district is Tamil spoken by 65·6 per cent of the population but Telugu (20·1 per cent) and Kannada (11·2 per cent) are also widely spoken, the latter being recognized as the official language of Kollegal and northern parts of Bhavani and Gobichettipalayam. The Hindus account for 95·2 per cent and the Muslims form 2·5 per cent of the population, while Christians and others form 2·3 per cent. Viewed from educational standards, the number of literates as per 1951 Census in the district is 558,947 of whom only 124,471 are females. Of the total population, 73·7 per cent of males and 92·4 per cent of the females are illeterate, or out of 1,000 males only 263 and out of 1,000 females only 76 are literates.

The following table shows the distribution of the population among the eight livelihood classes into which the economic characteristics of the people have been classified according to the Census of 1951 :—

Occupation.	*Population supported by occupation in column* (1).	*Percentage of the population in column (2) to the district population.*	*Percentage on population in column (2) of*			*Percentage on the population in the district of*		
			Self-supporting persons.	*Non-earning dependents.*	*Earning dependents.*	*Self-supporting persons.*	*Non-earning dependents.*	*Earning dependents.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	(A) Agricultural Class.							
(1) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents.	935,151	28·4	24·2	72·9	2·9	6·9	20·7	0·3
(2) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents.	208,985	6·3	23·2	73·9	2·9	1·5	4·6	0·2
(3) Cultivating labourers and their dependents.	577,315	17·5	29·7	64·6	5·7	5·2	11·2	1·0
(4) Non-cultivating owners of land agricultural rent receivers and their dependents.	40,411	1·3	31·7	65·9	2·4	0·4	0·8	0·1
Total ..	1,761,862	53·5	26·0	70·1	3·9	13·9	37·5	2·1

(B) Non-agricultural Class.

(Persons including dependents who derive their principal means of livilihood from)—

(5) Production (other than cultivation.)	646,421	19·6	28·0	67·5	4·5	5·5	13·2	0·9
(6) Commerce	251,170	7·6	28·0	68·0	3·2	2·1	5·2	0·2
(7) Transport	51,807	1·6	29·3	67·7	3.0	0·5	1·1	..
(8) Other services and miscellaneous sources.	581,944	17·7	29·1	65·3	5·6	5·1	11·5	1·1
Total ..	1,531,342	46·5	28·5	66·9	4·6	13·2	31·1	2·2
Total of Agricultural and non-agricultural classes.	3,293,204	100·0	27·2	68·6	4·2	27·2	68·6	4·2

The following table shows the average size of holdings and the status of the peasant proprietors :—

Taluk.	Total number of holdings.	Average size of holdings.		Percentage of revenue paid on holdings on which the assessment is				Percentage of total number of holdings on which the assessment is			
		Area.	Assessment.	Rs. 10 and less.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.	Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 30.	Over Rs. 100.	Rs. 10 and less.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.	Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 30.	Over Rs. 100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		ACS.	RS. A. P.								
Kollegal ..	28,274	8·13	4 15 0	87·6	9·3	2·5	0·6	94·0	5·4	0·6	..
Gobichettipalayam ..	45,707	5·05	9 12 6	31·8	35·3	24·4	8·5	73·6	20·2	5·6	0·5
Bhavani	22,299	6·08	8 6 0	40·0	44·8	13·4	1·8	82·1	16·2	1·5	0·1
Erode	43,789	6·13	11 1 8	28·6	44·8	21·7	4·9	63·8	30·0	5·8	0·4
Dharapuram	40,219	10·48	10 3 7	29·8	43·8	20·7	6·4	66·8	26·9	5·7	0·6
Udumalpet	17,937	10·03	11 12 1	21·7	45·2	29·3	3·8	58·5	32·8	8·1	0·6
Palladam	39,792	7·59	8 12 9	34·4	39·5	21·1	5·0	68·1	24.4	7·1	0·4
Coimbatore	30,297	5·97	9 9 10	34·7	31·7	22·1	11·5	76·5	17·5	5·3	0·7
Avanashi	33,554	6·25	7 11 9	48·4	36·3	11·8	3·5	80·4	17·6	1·8	0·2
Pollachi	16,542	12·87	21 6 0	12·5	17·7	39·4	30·4	50·3	37·1	11·0	1·6
Total ..	318,410	7.05	10 5 11	33.0	36.1	22.3	8.6	72.0	22.4	5.1	0·5

12. *Industries—Cottage Industries.*—The following statement shows the places of location of various cottage industries in the district, the raw materials used for the industry, names of the articles made, estimated quantity and value of output and future prosperity of the industry and its scope for development :—

Places of location of the industry. (1)	Raw materials used for the industry. (2)	Name of the articles made. (3)	Estimated quantity and value of output. (4)	Future prosperity of the industry and its scope for development. (5)
1. Hand Spinning.				
Throughout the district—Coimbatore, Erode, Gobichettipalayam, Udumalpet, Tiruppur, Pollachi, Dharapuram, etc.	Cotton lint ..	Yarn	About 3 to 4 lakhs rupees worth of yarn is produced per annum.	Therei s a heavy demand for this as Khadar cloth weavers used this yarn for Khadar weaving. There is a good market throughout India.
2. Handloom Weaving.				
Throughout the district specially in Coimbatore and Bhavani taluks.	Yarn	Cloth, bedsheets, carpets, dhoties, saries, towels, shirtings, etc.	About 70 lakhs rupees worth of hand loom cloth of different varieties is produced per annum.	There is a good internal and external market.
3. Silk Weaving.				
Kollegal taluk	Silk yarn	Silk dhoties, sarees, kerchief, etc.	About twelve lakhs rupees worth of silk cloth is produced per annum.	Mixture of yarn and silk is woven in Coimbatore. There is good market throughout the State and outside Madras State.
4. Urumals or Turban Cloths.				
Coimbatore	Cotton yarn and silk.	Urumals or turbans ..	About 5 lakhs rupees worth of urumals and turbans are produced per annum.	Good export market throughout India, Ceylon etc., This industry can be organised on a co-operative basis.
5. Khadar Cloth.				
Rural parts of Coimbatore and predominently in Tiruppur.	Handspun Khadi yarn.	Khadar Dhoties, Angavastrams, sarees, towels, shirtings, etc.	About Rs. 5 lakhs worth of khader cloth is produced every year.	There is a good marke throughout the country for Khadar cloth.
6. Sericulture and Silk Weaving.				
Kollegal	Silk yarn and silk.	Spinning and Weaving sarees, dhoties, towels, kerchiefs, etc.	About Rs. 6 lakhs worth of silk sarees, Dhoties, Shirtings, Urumals, etc., are made per annum.	There is a good export market throughout India, Ceylon and Malaya.
7. Carpet Industry.				
Bhavani taluk	Waste Cotton Yarn.	Carpets	About Rs. 7 lakhs worth of carpets are made per annum.	There is a good export market for Ceylon and Malaya and throughout India.
8. Hempgunny Manufacture.				
Coimbatore	Hemp and flax fibres.	Bags, canvass, Tarpaulins etc.	Data not available ..	....
9. Metal Industry.				
Tiruppur, Gobichetti palayam.	Brass, Copper & Bronze.	House hold articles ..	About Rs. 5 lakhs worth of articles are produced per annum.	There is a good market throughout the Stade There is much more scote for improvement on an organised basis.
10. Bamboo Basket Industry.				
Rural areas, of Bhavani, Gobichettipalayam, Avanashi, Erode, Palladam, Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Dharapuram.	Bamboo ..	Basket, Thattei and Fancy articles.	Articles worth about, Rs. 50,000 are made per annum.	There is a market throughout rural parts. But the industry is scattered and not organised on a co-operative basis.
11. Palmyrah Fibre Extraction.				
Rural areas of Dharapuram taluk and Coimbatore.	Palmyra Fibre ..	Articles are not made. Instead the fibres are being exported to outside places.	No data available. ..	....
12. Jaggery Manufacture.				
Rural parts of Gobichettipalayam, Avanashi, Udumalpet, Erode and Coimbatore.	Sugarcane	Jaggery	About Rs. 10 lakhs worth of out put per annum.	There is good scope for development as sweet-meats which have a good market can be made out of this.
13. Cart Making.				
Rural parts of Coimbatore district.	Wood and Iron Flats.	Parts of carts	About Rs. 1 lakh worth of work is done in all rural parts of Coimbatore for a year.	This industry especially carpentry is scattered far and wide and can be organised on a co-operative basis with improved tools, and methods of production.
14. Tiles and Bricks.				
Rural parts of Coimbatore.	Clay	Tiles and bricks for building constructions.	About Rs. 2 lakhs worth of tiles and bricks are made in rural parts for a year.	Country bricks lets have a market throughout rural parts of Coimbatore district.

		15. MAT WEAVING.		
Hampapuram village in Kollegal taluk, and Rural areas scattered in the district.	Ko and g	Mats	Mats worth about Rs. 25,000 are made per annum.	This Industry is very popular in Coimbatore, though it exists in certain rural areas.
		16. FOOT WEAR.		
All urban and Rural parts especially in Coimbatore and Erode.	Tanned skin and Leather.	Chappals, Shoes, Boots, belts and Purses.	About Rs. 5 lakhs worth of articles are made per annum.	These articles are locally consumed. To improve quality, model leathe-works centres are to be started and workers trained in better methods of production.

Factories.—In Coimbatore taluk, there are 20 spinning and eight weaving mills, a factory for cotton pressing, two bone crushing mills and three factories for curing and roasting Coffee. Six more mills for spinning and weaving are under construction. With the increase in the cultivation of cotton, gainning factories have spring up in all part of the district. There are six spinning and weaving mills, 37 ginning factories, 100 knitting factories and four cotton presses at Tiruppur. There are four factories for crushing groundnut in Pollachi taluk. In Coimbatore taluk there are the following industrial establishments :—

Cotton ginning and pressing	31
Tea factory	1
Coffee curing works	4
Spinning and weaving	32
Furniture	1
Tanneries	10
Rubber and its products	3
Cement products	1
Manufacture of agricultural implements	8
Textile machinery	2
General Engineering	8
Transport equipment	14
Beedi factories	14

The Textool and company, Ganapathy, about three miles from Coimbatore town manufactures Textile machinery and spare parts for the formation of a Textile Mill.

Industrial Education.—The Government College of Technology, the P. S. G. and Sons Charities, Industrial Institute and the St. Joseph's Industrial School and Press are the important industrial institutions where industrial training is given. In addition, the Industrial Labour Welfare Association Limited, run by Sri G. D. Naidu of Coimbatore has been conducting vocational courses for deserving and interested students in automobile servicing, radio servicing and clock making.

13. *Wealth.*—During the decennium, the economic condition of the people of the district has vastly improved due to rise in prices of agricultural commodities and due to marked improvement in Textile industry. Almost all the irrigation wells in the district have been fitted with electric pumpsets and irrigation under garden wells is flourishing. There are 7,207 Income-tax assessees under the various limits of income in Coimbatore district as shown below :—

Limits of income.	*Number of assessees.*
Rs. 25,000 and over	667
Rs. 10,000 to 25'000	1,185
Rs. 5,000 to 10,000	1,514
Below Rs. 5,000	2,959
Salary cases and not liable cases	882
Total ..	7,207

14. *Area liable to famine.*—The district is one of exceptional dryness, the rainfall is scanty and ill-distributed raging winds blow for half of the year and a full crop (on dry land) is the exception and a half or quarter crop more common. Since the beginning of the last century not less than two-thirds of the seasons have been unpropitious and many almost calamitous; noticeable were the years 1804–05 and 1806–07; 1810-11 which witnessed scarcity, desolation and disease; 1833 was a year of famine; 1836–37 closed a series of twelve bad seasons continuous but for 1835–36; 1857 closed a series of five very dry and unfavourable years; 1861 and 1866 were years of partial famine, 1875, a year of scanty rainfall, was followed in 1876 by a failure of both monsoons and the total loss of all crops, except those irrigated from wells and river channels; in 1877 the rains up to September were also a failure, and then much of the country resembled a desert. Famine, sickness and death were the result. Again in 1891 and 1892, there was a great loss of crop in parts of the district, necessitating the opening of relief works and the distribution of

food to paupers gratuitously. In 1892–93 the North-East monsoon was a failure in parts and a considerable amount of wet remissions was granted; 1894–95 was an equally unfavourable year. Again in 1899–1900, there was a general failure of the North-East monsoon resulting in the grant of considerable wet remissions. The years 1904–05 and 1905–06 were characterized by a serious deficiency of rainfall which chiefly affected the taluks of Palladam, Udamalpet and Dharapuram. There was some distress in these taluks which lasted for only four months June to September 1906. The failure of North-East monsoon in 1938 was the immediate cause of the famine in parts of Dharapuram, Palladam and Udamalpet taluks during 1939. Though the conditions of the district were unfavourable, there is no doubt that in the past, several scarcities have been prevented from becoming disastrous famines, in part owing to the existence of a large number of wells and in part owing to the existence of a large reserve of grain. It, however, appears that in this district (1)two successive bad years or one entire and absolute failure of crop will produce partial famine, (2) such famine will not be intense unless one or other, and especially the second year has failed to yield more than one-fourth average crop, (3) a failure of not more than one-third crop once in two years will not produce famine calling for special measures of relief, (4) a favourable season following the second bad one will extinguish famine. The wells of the district alone render these favourable inferences possible, but the protection afforded by them is aided in parts by the irrigation afforded by the river channels.

No expenditure was incurred by the State on account of famine by way of relief and remission of assessment during the decennium ending Fasli 1340. An expenditure of Rs. 17,19,377-1-1 was incurred by the Government during the famine of 1939.

During this decennium, acute distress prevailed in the taluks of Dharapuram, Udumalpet and Tiruppur from Fasli 1359 i.e., 1949–50. The failure of the North-East monsoon in 1949 showed signs of distress. In 1950 again the monsoon failed and it was the third year of drought. There was insufficient supply in the Amaravathi river and its channels in Dharapuram taluk. Only a few garden wells received some supply and these wells also dried up soon. Since the beginning of 1950, it was a period of acute distress to the agriculturists. The crops withered and there was no fodder or pasture for the cattle and the cattle had to be disposed of. The agriculturists found it difficult to maintain them. serves and their families. After due investigation, regarding the condition of the crops and scarcity of fodder and nuemployment among the agricultural labourers, early in 1950 it was decided to start relief work for providing work for the agricultural labourers.

In Dharapuram taluk, a sum of Rs. 1,30,000 and Rs. 9,59,930 were distributed under Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists Loans Acts to the ryots during 1949 and 1950. The deepening of drinking water wells, which had gone dry was taken up at the rate of two for each hamlet. Two hundred and eighty-two well works were taken up and a sum of Rs. 76,567 was spent in 1949–50 and Rs. 2,15,294 was spent during 1950-51. The District Board, Coimbatore got executed through the Highways Department, 14 road works during the year ending 31st March 1951 measuring about 80 miles at a cost of Rs. 2,00,000 for providing relief to the unemployed agriculturists of the taluk. A sum of Rs. 3,770 was granted by the Agricultural department for the purchase of manure in 1950–51 and a sum of Rs. 2,73,000 was granted for wells in 1949–50 under the ' New Well Subsidy Scheme ' and another sum of Rs. 1,20,000 was granted for wells under the same scheme in 1950–51. In Dharapuram taluk a sum of Rs. 1,84,587 was remitted during Fasli 1359 and a sum of Rs. 2,83,882 during Fasli 1360.

In Udumalpet taluk, a sum of Rs. 1,14,339 was remitted during Fasli 1360.

15. *Irrigation and protection.*—The net area irrigated to net area sown in this district was 22 per cent in Fasli 1360. The principal sources of irragation are the rivers Bhavani, Cauvery and Amaravathi and the rainfed tanks. Irrigation direct from Cauvery is confined to a small area on the Kollegal taluk. The Bhavani irrigates considerable areas in the Gobichsttipalayam and Erode taluks and Amaravathi in Udamalpet and Dharapuram taluks. The total irrigable area under the Bhavani and Amaravathi rivers is 48,070 acres. There are also minor rivers of less importance of which the Noyyal and the Aliyar account for a very large area. Spring channels occur in the Pollachi and Coimbatore taluks which benefit by both the monsoons. There are 122 tanks most of which are rainfed. The ayacut under the three perennial rivers, the Amaravathi, Bhavani and Cauvery and under the Aliyar and Kallar rivers which are low only for two to three months in a year must be considered very different from the rest of the irrigated ayacut under the tanks and channels which are dependent entirely on Noyyal or other smaller streams. These do not do much more than to carry the drainage of the local valleys and of the surface of the country for a few days in the North-East and, in some years, during the South-West Monsoon, and their irrigational character is not satisfactory except in very favourable years.

The channels under the Cauvery situated in Kollegal taluk irrigate a very small extent. The Bhavani river has two efficient anicuts, one at Koduveri in Gobichettipalayam taluk and the other known as the Kallingarayan anicut at Bhavani. The Koduveri anicut irrigates about 20,245 acres in the Gobichettipalayam taluk and the Kalingarayan anicut about 12,239 acres in Erode taluk. The Amaravathi channels irrigate an extent of 15,586 acres in the taluks of Udumalpet and Dharapuram.

The area under garden crops at the close of the Decennium ending with 1950–51 was 236,819 acres. The number of wells irrigating these lands was 69,944. Their chief supply is brought by the North-East Monsoon but the kar-rain of April and May to some extent replenish them after the dry weather. Two crops are invariably grown on lands under wells and sometimes, a third also cultivation under wells is of high class, the lands receiving the greatest attention and being well-manured, the returns are consequently excellent.

The following statement shows the area protected in seasons of drought as well as in ordinary seasons by all the irrigation sources including wells in the several taluks of the District in hundreds of acres :—

Source of irrigation.	Kollegal.	Gobichettipalayam.	Bhavani.	Erode.	Dharapuram.	Udumalpet.	Pollachi.	Avanashi.	Coimbatore.	Palladam.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
				Area protected in all seasons.							
(1) Koduveri Anicut	..	10,0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,0
(2) Kalingarayan Channel	..	..	..	9,1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,1
(3) Amaravathi Channels	..	..	..	..	3,0	4,0	..	..	..	..	7,0
(4) Minor tanks and Channels ..	1,9	..	2	8	63,3	1,1	3,4	3,1	..	..	73,8
(5) Wells	..	28,3	12,7	54,0	..	18,0	13,9	21,8	..	..	148,7
Total ..	1,9	38,3	12,9	63,9	66,3	23,1	17,3	24,9	..	.	248,6
Percentage of area occupied ..	1.5	12.5	9.4	21.1	14.7	11.2	6.1	11.2	..	..	9.6
Percentage of area cultivated ..	2.0	18.7	10·9	28.4	35.4	16.6	8.6	14.3	..	..	14.2
				Area protected in ordinary seasons.							
(1) Koduveri Anicut	.	19,6	..	.	..	.	..	..	.	.	19,6
(2) Kalingarayan Channel	..	..	..	12,0	..	..	.	..	..	..	12,0
(3) Amaravathi Channel	..	..	..	..	8,3	7,6	..	.	..	..	15,9
(4) Minor tanks and Channels ..	5,6	4	1,1	1,0	2,4	4,0	9,0	8	14,7	3,1	42,1
(5) Wells and doravus	7	35,1	25,8	54,9	173,4	38,6	30,2	12,0	23,6	66,5	460,8
Total ..	6,2	55,1	26,9	67,9	184,1	50,2	39,2	12,8	38,2	69,6	560,4
Percentage of area occupied ..	4.7	17.9	19.6	22.4	40.8	24.3	13.8	5.8	17.8	20.4	21.3
Percentage of area cultivated ..	7.1	26.9	22.8	30.2	98.3	36.0	19.5	7.4	20.5	30.9	31.4

16. *Loans.*—The enclosed statements show the amount of loans granted under each of the Loans Acts and under the New Well Subsidy Scheme during the decennium and the extent of improvements carried out thereby :—

Loans granted under Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists Loans Act.

Fasli.	Total of loans granted.	Improvements carried out on account of the loans granted. Construction of new wells.		Repair of wells.		Reclamation of land.	Installation of oil engines.	Purchase of cattle.	Construction of cattle-shed.	Remarks.
		Number.	Extent of land benefited.	Number.	Extent of land benefited.	Extent of land benefited.	Extent of land benefited.	Number.	Number.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	RS.		ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.			
1351 ..	30,955	2	2·93	1,364	88·21	..	..	66	..	These loan amounts were utilised for purchase o seed grains anr fodder and fod discharge of old debts also.
1352 ..	22,235	2	8·25	14	62·77	..	..	38	..	
1353 ..	48,980	..	..	8	12·78	1·00	..	9	..	
1354 ..	76,895	3	5·60	3	11·18	1·00	..	4	..	
1355 ..	87,760	84	438·60	22	58·46	1·00	..	9	..	
1356 ..	2,21,085	202	22·50	10	58·24	4·00	..	32	1	
1357 ..	1,48,960	130	1,023·46	98	575·61	6·00	10·00	106	..	
1358 ..	2,34,305	64	483·76	123	1,002·61	..	41·90	252	..	
1359 ..	23,01,785	57	267·00	364	2,263·38	..	396·87	112	..	
1360 ..	14,00,085	41	258·00	845	3,294·17	..	..	189	..	

New Well Subsidy Scheme.

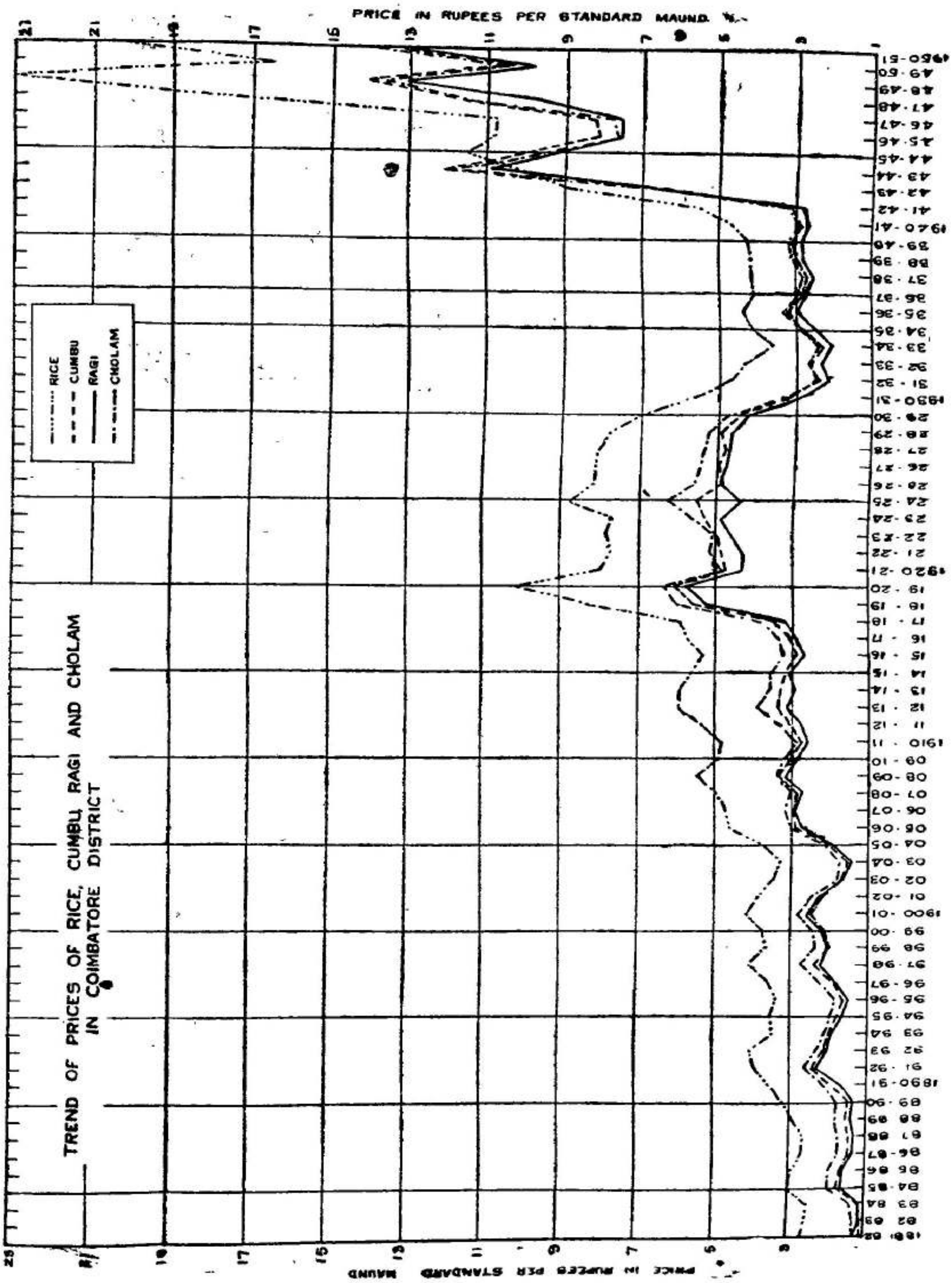
Fasli.	*Total number of wells for which subsidy loans paid.*	*Total amount of subsidy loans paid.*	*Additional area brought under cultivation during the fasli.*	*Additional quantity of foodgrains produced during the fasli.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	ACS.	TONS.
1356	2,569	7,68,900	242.56	140·99
1357	2,246	9,38,700	497·06	114·25
1358	1,069	8,00,000	119·07	54·95
1359	1,011	7,50,000	117·20	46·00
1360	407	3,05,000	9·00	5·00
Total ..	7,302	35,62,600	984.89	361.19

Agricultural Credit Societies.—There were 352 Agricultural credit societies working during 1950–51 with a membership of 34,632. These societies continued to finance the agriculturists with short and medium term loans. The loans disbursed by them to the agricuturists during 1950–51 amounted to Rs. 22,67,150 of which Rs. 22,12,657 were for production purposes and the balance was for non-production purposes and for discharge of prior debts. The working capital of all the societies in the Coimbatore district in 1941–42 was Rs. 34,57,579 while the Coimbatore circle alone had a working capital of Rs. 37,93,499 in 1950–51 as shown in the table below :—

Year.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Amount of loans disbursed during the year.	Loans for the productive purposes.	Loans for non-productive purposes.	Loans for discharge of prior debts.	Loans outstanding against members on the last day of the year.	Working capital.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
			COIMBATORE DISTRICT.					
1941–42	591	47,984	..	..	..	..	..	34,57,579
1942–43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1943–44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1944–45	591	47,661	..	..	..	..	..	33,38,414
1945–46	593	47,372	..	..	..	..	..	36,22,508
1946–47	615	53,768	20,45,385	19,20,830	17,889	1,06,666	29,50,726	41,19,041
1947–48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			COIMBATORE CIRCLE.					
1948–49	302	28,333	16,37,189	18,46,201	21,844	7,02,353	25,70,488	43,21,860
1949–50	348	30,479	20,63,227	19,49,660	92,565	21,002	26,02,999	27,12,166
1950–51	352	34,632	22,67,150	22,12,657	6,028	48,470	30,89,057	37,93,499

The following table shows the progress made by Co-operative Sale or Marketing **Societies.**

Year.	*Number of Societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loans issued against produce.*	*Value of produce of members sold.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	RS.
	COIMBATORE DISTRICT.			
1941–42	7	4,404	13,04,097	13,30,304
1942–43	..	..	..	..
1943–44	..	..	..	..
1944–45	8	7,175	..	..
1945–46	8	6,935	4,49,485	9,80,874
1946–47	9	11,549	7,14,550	39,46,856
1947–48	..	..	..	..
	COIMBATORE CIRCLE.			
1948–49	3	5,899	2,91,627	7,43,635
1949–50	3	5,983	1,93,286	1,25,73,586
1950–51	2	6,037	1,27,092	1,08,81,115


TREND OF PRICES OF RICE, CUMBU, RAGI AND CHOLAM IN COIMBATORE DISTRICT
RICE
CUMBU
RAGI
CHOLAM
PRICE IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND

The following table shows the extent to which Co-operative Land Martgage Banks were able to help the agriculturists by issuing long term loans for improvements to lands, redemption of mortgages, discharge of prior debts, etc.

Year.	*Number of banks.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loans disbursed*	*Amount outstanding at the end of the year.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	RS.
		COIMBATORE DISTRICT.		
1941–42	11	8,610	4,82,546	40,47,030
1942–43	..	..	..	..
1943 44	..	..	..	..
1944–45	11	9,371	..	..
1945–46	11	9,734	5,50,008	38,26,241
1946–47	11	10,324	5,61,893	40,77,318
1947–48	..	..	..	..
		COIMBATORE CIRCLE.		
1948–49	4	5,357	4,14,250	24,84,101
1949–50	4	5,794	4,63,164	27,61,611
1950–51	4	6,219	6,02,175	31,52,148

The following table shows the activities of the Weavers' Co-operative Societies during the decennium ending 1950–51 :—

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Value of raw materials purchased.*	*Value of finished goods sold.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	RS.
		COIMBATORE DISTRICT.		
1941–42	..	..	..	..
1942–43	..	..	..	..
1943–44	..	..	..	..
1944–45	..	..	..	..
1945–46	13	2,346	..	23,09,734
1946–47	36	4,255	..	24,07,432
1947–48	..	..	..	..
		COIMBATORE CIRCLE.		
1948–49	23	3,674	..	21,06,655
1949–50	23	3,690	..	19,24,283
1950–51	21	4,739	..	42,82,768

The following table shows the working of the Co-operative Milk Supply Unions during the decennium ending 1950–51 :—

Year.	*Number of Unions.*	*Number of members.*	*Value of milk purchased.*	*Value of milk and bye-products sold.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				RS.
[illegible]–42	1	31	[illegible]9,501	1,27,423
1942–43	1	33	1,23,358	1,37,022
1943–44	1	33	2,84,769	3,05,736
1944–45	1	33	9,28,717	12,12,741
1945–46	1	40	14,42,541	17,93,478
1946–47	1	50	8,86,514	9,84,252
1947–48	1	50	5,62,778	5,90,605
1948–49	1	51	6,39,735	7,24,529
1949–50	1	52	6,46,085	6,84,117
1950–51	1	52	6,03,246	7,07,113

The following table shows the activities of the Co-operative Stores Societies during the decennium.

Year. (1)	Number of societies. (2)	Number of members. (3)	Value of goods purchased. (4)	Value of goods sold. (5)
			RS.	RS.
941–42	1	77	4,44,940	4,24,464
942–43	1	140	11,83,896	11,88,010
943–44	1	161	41,49,256	43,09,159
944–45	1	197	65,32,871	62,03,625
945–46	1	216	54,63,235	57,34,851
946–47	1	243	1,52,39,821	1,53,34,790
947–48	1	236	1,37,33,277	1,50,31,138
948–49	52	44,253	4,07,94,151	4,37,91,758
949–50	52	43,356	3,82,02,309	4,05,72,773
950–51	52	48,093	3,72,37,091	3,96,18,391

In general, the Co-operative movement expanded in all directions during the decennium under report. When total prohibition was introduced in the Madras State in 1947, in order to provide employment to the ex-tappers, jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies were organised. Necessary staff to organise these societies were given free of cost by the Government. In order to resettle the ex-servicemen, a motor transport co-operative society for ex-servicemen was started in Coimbatore town. The people have come to understand the value of the co-operative societies and there has been a marked progress in all directions.

17. *Foodgrains.*—The following statement shows the approximate percentage of the rice eating and millet eating population in the districe :—

Rice eating 45 per cent.

Millet eating 55 per cent.

During the decennium, rationing and procurement were in force from 1942 to 1947 and from 1948 till the end of the decennium. The Coimbatore district was a deficit district and grains from other States were imported and supplied.

(Plea e *see* graph at page 29).

18. *Numbers relieved during the past famines.*—During the famine of 1866–67, the average number of people relieved during the eight months from August 1866 to March 1867 was 1,802 or 0·13 per cent of the population of whom 575 were employed on works and 1,227 were relieved gratuitously. The maximum number relieved during any one month was 3,146 in November 1866. During the great famine of 1876–78, the average number of people relieved during 22 months from December 1876 to September 1878 was 59,053 or 3·35 percent of the population in 1871, of whom 24,903 were employed on works and 34,150 were relieved gratuitously. The maximum number relieved during any one month was 234,081 or 13·28 percent of the population in September 1877. During the distress in 1891, an average of 2,434 persons received relief during the eleven months from February to December of whom an average of 229 only were fed at relief kitchens. The latter form of relief was only given for four months during the year but was continued upto January 1892, the average number relieved for the five months being 517. During 1892, relief works were again opened for four months from April to July and the average number employed then was 542. The maximum number relieved in any one month was 7,377 or 0·48 per cent of the population in September 1891. Subsequent to 1891, there was some distress in 1906 which lasted for about four months from June to September. The average number of persons relieved during the period was 42,322, of whom on an average 37,706 were fed at relief kitchens maintained by private charity and the rest by special local fund works. The maximum number relieved during any one month was 75,395 in July 1906 or 3·8 per cent of the population in 1901. During the famine of 1939 eleven famine relief charges were opened, five in Dharapuram taluk, three each in Palladam and Udumalpet taluks for relief operations. Hospitals were attached to each famine relief charge supervised by a Medical Officer of the rank of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. A new feature of the famine operations was that a nursing orderly was sanctioned for each Camp hospital. To provide adequate supply of drinking water in camps, three district board lorries, 10 big and 23 small rubber tyred water carts were used besides many country carts. The three lorries were purchased by the Government.

During the famine operations, 233 miles of roads were surfaced with metal improving the transport facilities in the area. Large quantities of road metal totalling 109,598 units have been left unused against 48,491 units used for consolidation. The road metal was ordered to be handed over to the District Board at the rate of four annas a unit for 58,561

units and free of charge for 51,037 units. The relief works proved a success. The health of the workers and the dependents was well conserved. The diet prescribed was well above the average staple diet of the labourers in non-famine years and was much appreciated by them.

From 11th February to 2nd December 1939, the average number of persons in receipt of relief was 230,097 of whom 198,580 were workers and 31,517 were persons on gratutitous relief including dependents. The percentage of the total number relieved to the population of the affected areas was 59·4. The maximum average number relieved during the famine was 415,324 in September 1939.

Due to failure of the North-East Monsoon for four years successively, prior to 1951 (Fasli 1360), there was grave deterioration in the economic conditions of ryots in rural areas in Dharapuram, Udumalpet and Tiruppur taluks. Relief works were started during the close of fasli 1360. Details of the relief given have been dealt with in paragraph 14. As a relief measure to the agriculturists, the Lower Bhavani Project Canal Work was started in the middle of 1950. About 6,000 agriculturists were daily employed in this work.

19. *Accessibility for relief—Roads.*—There are 3,606 miles of roads in the district comprising 78 miles of National Highways, 196 miles of Provincial Highways, 1,227 miles of major district roads, 651 miles of other district roads 1,232 miles of village roads and 222 miles of municipal roads. The condition of the roads in Avanashi, Pollachi, Palladam, Erode, Dharapuram and Udumalpet taluks is fair. The communications are adequate except in Kollegal taluk and in a few hilly villages in Bhavani taluk. The general condition of the village roads in Coimbatore taluk is not satisfactory.

Railways.—In Coimbatore district, there are 125¾ miles of broad gauge and 77¼ miles of meter gauge railway of the Southern Railway. The broad gauge line from Madras to the West-Coast traverses the district. The broad gauge line connecting this with the Nilgiri Mountain Railway branches off from the main line near Singanallur, east of Coimbatore. The metre guage line from Dindigul in Madurai district runs up to Coimbatore. A branch meter guage line from Pollachi Junction runs up to Olavakkot Junction on the main West Coast line in Malabar district. A broad gauge line from Tiruchirappalli traversing the eastern portion of Erode taluk joins the main West Coast line at Erode. Bhavani is an out agency for passengers and goods and is served by Erode junction. Bhavani Sagar is an out agency for parcels and goods and is served by Mettupalayam station. Dharapuram is an out-agency for passengers and goods and is served by Tirupur station and Palani station in Madurai district. Mettupalayam station serves the outagency for parcels and goods at Aravankadu and the outagency for passengers and goods at Kotagiri in the Nilgiris district. Tirupur station serves the out-agency of Palladam for passengers and goods. Pollachi station serves the out-agency for passengers and goods at Valparai in the Anamalais. Kollegal is an out-agency for passengers and goods and is served by Maddur station on the Bangalore-Mysore line.

20. *Scheduled and Backward Classes of the districts.*—The Scheduled Castes, living in this district are the Adi Dravidas, Arunthathiyar, Devendra Kulathan, Dombara, Kalan, Malasar, Pulayan, Valluvan and the Scheduled Tribes are Ladiya, Sholaga and Irular. The following statement will show the details of the places where they are found and their economic condition :—

Scheduled Castes—(465,754 *persons*).

Adi-Dravida (Parayan).— Scattered throughout the District. Most of them are farm-servants—village menials and coolies—most backward—socially, economically and educationally.

Arunthathiyar (Chukliar—Madari—Madiga—Samba).—Scattered throughout the district. Employed as farm servants, shoe makers and coolies—Socially, economically and educationally very backward.

Devandrakulathan (Pallan).—Found in the west areas of Avanashi, Bhavani, Udamalpet, Dharapuram and Tiruppur taluks. Population below one per cent. Main occupation—farm labourers. They are socially, economically and educationally backward. Many of them are mill coolies and have advanced socially and educationally.

Dom or Dombara (Panniandi).—Most of them reside in big towns in Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Dharapuram, Udumalpet, Gobichettipalayam and Pollachi. They are employed as scavengers. Education practically nil. Socially and economically backward.

Kalan.—Found in Valparai and Anamalai of Pollachi taluk. Main occupation—coolies in revenue forest. Education—nil. Socially and economically most backward. Population 323.

Malasar and Malamalasar.—Known as Malai Arasan—found only in the hills of Coimbatore district. Population about 8,000. Mostly coolies and hunters—socially, economically and educationally most backward.

Pulayan.—Reside on the hills in Udumalpet and Pollachi taluks. Population 634. Main occupation—coolies. They are slave-like in their habits. Their economic condition is very bad. Socially and educationally most backward.

Valluvan (Valmiki).—Found in Coimbatore and Dharapuram taluks. Main occupation —Coolies. Some of them are astrologers. They are socially economically and educationally very backward.

Scheduled Tribes—(24,988 *persons*).

Ladiya (Kosalya Gowdas, Bassthoriya Gowdas and Dangavath Gowdas).—Residence—Hills in Bhavani taluk. Main occupation—Coolies in reserve forests.

Sholagars.—Population, 1,250. Found in the hills of Gobichettipalayam and Kollegal taluks. They cultivate portions of Reserve Forest lands allotted to them. They are employed as coolies by the Forest Department as forest contractors for collection of minor produce. Education.—Nil. Socially and economically most backward.

Other eligible communities.

Irulars.—Population 705, found in Maruthamalai and Veerapandi of Coimbatore taluk and Gopanari of Avanashi taluk. They are agriculturists. Employed as coolies by Forest Department and the landowners. Education.—Nil. Socially and economically most backward.

The scheme of providing facilities for the communities eligible for ameliorative measures is being applied to the eligible communities and to those who have been converted from those communities and to their descendants. Some of these concessions have been extended to the Backward Communities also. House-sites are provided for Harijans throughout the district. There are five Government Harijan Welfare Schools in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamalai, with a strength of 240 pupils. A Government Irular Hostel at Chinnathadagam for the benefit of the Irular children of Attapady Valley was opened during October **1960**. The following statement shows the number of scholarships sanctioned to the eligible communities :—

Serial number and name of eligible community.	*Number of scholarships sanctioned.*	*Amount.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
1 Scheduled Caste ..	207	3,408
2 Scheduled Tribe ..	13	281
3 Other eligible communities	220	3,689

In Palladam taluk, three wells were sunk at a cost of Rs. 1,121 and two wells were repaired at a cost of Rs. 858. In Bhavani taluk, one well was repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,121.

21. *Prohibition.*—Prohibition was introduced for the first-time in the district on 1st October 1946 and it is working satisfactorily. Statistics of prohibition cases detected during 1946–47 to 1950–51 are given below :—

Staatement showing the Prohibition offences reported during the years 1946–47 to 1950–51.

Nature of offence.	1946–47.	1947–48.	1948–49.	1949–50.	1950–51.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Smuggling of liquor from other States ..	10	37	19	40	24
2 Smuggling of liquor from district to district.	11	13	4	75	67
3 Illicit distillation of arrack	29	137	513	677	685
4 Possession of illicitly distilled arrack ..	27	116	473	501	688
5 Sale of illicitly distilled arrack	1	..	1	5	1
6 Illicit tapping of fermented toddy ..	12	32	44	63	58
7 Permitting of sweet toddy to ferment ..	..	1	6	11	5

Statement showing the prohibition offence reported during the years 1946–47 to 1950–51—cont.

Nature of offence. (1)	1946–47. (2)	1947–48. (3)	1948–49. (4)	1949–50. (5)	1950–51. (6)
8 Tapping of sweet toddy without licences.	350	136	271	190	171
9 Illicit, transport of liquor	20	49	..	...	..
10 Unlicensed sale of liquor	1	2	1	1	1
11 Possession of liquor without permits ..	236	274	93	73	126
12 Illicit cultivation of hemp plant ..	5	..	..	2	..
13 Smuggling of drugs from district to district.	1	3	1	..	5
14 Smuggling of drugs from other States ..	..	2	..	2	..
15 Illicit transport of drugs	4	3	..	..	..
16 Unlicensed sale of drugs..	1	2	1	1	..
17 Unlicensed possession of drugs	213	328	149	113	104
18 Miscellaneous	15	225	443	325	1,030
19 Attempt to render or rendering denatured spirit for human consumption.	..	6	16	3	11
20 Smuggling of opium	4	2	..	2	4
21 Transport of opium	1	8	..	..	..
22 Possession of opium	62	65	60	63	43
23 Sale of opium	..	4	3	..	2
24 Offences under Dangerous Drugs Act ..	7	56	73	57	55
Total ..	1,010	1,501	2,171	2,204	3,075

The economic condition of the people has improved. Owing to the introduction of rohibition, the women and children are happy, improvement among ex-drunkards and ganja addicts is noticed and the ex-tappers have taken to agricultural operations.

APPENDICES.

APPEN

Statistical Table

Taluk.	Number according to the Census table.	Ryotwari. Government.	Ryotwari. Minor Inams.	Inam. Number.	Inam. Area.	Zamindari. Number.	Zamindari. Area.	Total. Number.	Total. Area.	Deduct. Poramboke or land reserved for public purposes or for common use of the villagers.	Deduct. Forests.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Avanashi ..	83	310,678	12,208	..	..	..	.	83	322,886	21,549	70,766
Bhavani	59	368,600	..	..	..	..	..	59	368,600	15,354	203,095
Coimbatore ..	74	310,297	13,162	9	15,475	..	..	83	338,934	36,474	86,926
Dharapuram ..	84	467,407	79,049	..	..	..	..	84	546,456	40,139	3,470
Erode	191	314,991	28,299	..	..	..	..	191	343,290	35,859	3,746
Gobichettipalayam.	117	722,313	..	..	..	..	..	117	722,313	43,341	370,117
Kollegal	76	670,748	3,727	3	25,439	..	..	79	699,914	44,694	468,249
Pollachi	100	389,596	13,388	..	..	36	53,837	136	456,821	36,529	93,809
Palladam ..	102	340,947	33,607	..	..	..	..	102	374,554	30,395	..
Udumalpet ..	78	337,451	14,116	1	5,280	5	21,252	84	378,108	19,006	143,069
Total ..	964	4,233,028	197,556	13	46,203	41	75,089	1,018	4,551,876	323,340	1,443,347

APPEN

Rent roll of

Taluk.	Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Total holdings. Average extent. Dry.	Total holdings. Average extent. Wet.	Total holdings. Average assessment. Dry.	Total holdings. Average assessment. Wet.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Avanashi	33,554	206,513	2,38,636	6·15	0·10	7 1 9	0 10 0
Bhavani	22,299	134,648	1,87,133	6·02	0·06	8 0 0	0 6 0
Coimbatore	30,297	188,246	2,71,744	5·42	0·55	6 6 3	3 8 7
Dharapuram	40,219	428,500	4,19,377	10·30	0·18	8 5 5	1 14 2
Erode	43,789	321,166	4,85,258	4·36	1·77	8 4 5	2 13 3
Gobichettipalayam	45,707	232,436	4,47,454	4·04	1·01	6 2 6	3 10 0
Kollegal	28,274	113,339	1,39,389	7·69	0·44	3 0 0	1 15 0
Pollachi	16,542	248,509	3,53,877	12·25	0·62	18 0 5	3 5 7
Palladam	39,792	302,864	3,50,360	7·52	0·07	8 0 5	0 12 4
Udumalpet	17,937	171,462	2,10,113	9·50	0·53	8 8 10	3 3 3
Total ..	318,410	2,347,683	31,03,341	6·94	0·11	8 3 0	2 2 11

DIX I.

for Fasli 1360 (1950–51).

area of			Area in occupation.					
Area for which returns are not available.	Total.	Remainder arable area (Government and Inam).	Cultivated (actually cropped).	Fallow.	Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue excluding cesses.	Population according to the Census of 1951.	Incidence of land revenue per head.
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS. A. P.
..	92,315	230,571	173,722	47,313	96	2,52,934	272,536	0 14 11
..	218,449	150,151	118,212	18,941	91	1,46,110	235,170	0 9 11
..	123,400	215,534	186,934	28,157	100	4,05,891	562,522	0 11 7
..	43,609	502,847	187,271	264,151	90	4,83,160	323,307	1 7 10
..	39,605	303,685	225,086	77,599	100	4,51,213	439,641	1 0 5
..	413,458	308,855	204,664	102,561	99	5,56,106	394,267	1 6 6
..	513,043	186,871	88,788	44,006	71	1,91,400	138,908	1 6 1
..	180,338	326,483	201,184	82,339	87	5,35,995	384,677	1 6 4
..	30,395	344,159	225,600	115,600	99	3,78,941	351,734	1 1 3
..	162,075	216,033	139,476	67,479	96	2,40,618	190,442	1 4 3
..	1,766,687	2,785,189	1,750,937	848,146	92	36,41,368	3,293,204	1 1 8

DIX II.

ryotwari lands for fasli 1360.

Holdings on which the assessment is									
Rs. 10 and less.		Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.		Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 30.		Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 50.		Over Rs. 100.	
Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
26,967	1,15,406	5,922	86,740	477	17,100	143	11,045	45	8,346
18,313	74,857	3,625	83,908	259	19,849	81	5,138	21	3,381
23,164	94,328	5,315	86,187	1,008	38,915	576	21,034	234	31,280
26,857	1,24,973	10,824	1,80,628	1,442	55,230	856	31,664	240	26,882
27,930	1,38,914	13,133	2,17,439	1,871	74,669	686	30,828	169	23,408
33,619	1,42,239	9,259	1,57,949	1,540	64,336	1,040	44,699	249	38,231
26,570	1,22,083	1,534	12,979	115	2,250	49	1,240	6	837
8,326	44,258	6,142	62,764	1,232	46,290	590	93,113	252	1,07,452
27,102	1,20,417	9,692	1,38,251	2,195	40,655	614	33,147	189	17,890
10,494	45,658	5,881	95,020	988	33,543	465	28,084	109	7,808
229,342	10,22,13 2	71,327	10,21,965	11,127	3,92,837	5,100	2,99,992	1,514	265,515

APPEN

Rent roll of Ryotwari lands according to

(1)	*Size of holdings.* (2)	*Below 1 acre.* (3)	*Between 1 to 2 acres.* (4)	*Between 2 to 3 acres.* (5)	*Between 3 to 4 acres.* (6)
					AVANASHI
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders	..	1,139	1,619	1,680	1,548
Number of holdings	..	1,139	1,629	1,680	1,548
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	1–6–0	1–6–0	1–6–0	1–5–0
	Wet ..	6–3–0	6–3–0	6–3–0	6–14–0
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders	..	2,034	2,767	6,413	7,321
Number of holdings	..	1,681	1,715	2,795	2,978
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	1–7–0	1–7–0	1–6–0	1–6–0
	wet ..	6–4–0	6–3–0	6–3–0	6–7–0
					BHAVANI
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders	..	554	411	1,514	1,819
Number of holdings	..	554	411	1,514	1,819
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	0–14–0	0–10–0	1–4–0	1–0–0
	Wet ..	10–0–0	..	10–8–0	11–9–0
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders	..	12,198	14,078	12,213	11,022
Number of holdings	..	659	520	4,245	3,383
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	0–4–0	1–10–0	1–0–0	1–0–0
	Wet ..	..	..	2–4–0	6–12–0
					COIMBATORE
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders	..	1,110	1,700	8,983	2,313
Number of holdings	..	1,110	1,700	8,983	2,313
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	0–12–0	0–14–0	0–11–0	0–9–0
	Wet ..	3–9–0	4–8–0	4–10–0	4–0–0
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders	..	2,529	3,250	19,025	4,071
Number of holdings	..	1,110	1,100	9,055	1,605
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	0–12–0	1–2–0	0–14–0	0–11–0
	Wet ..	3–8–0	6–0–0	5–0–0	4–10–0
					DHARAPURAM
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders	..	6,449	4,186	923	1,880
Number of holdings	..	6,449	4,186	923	1,880
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	0–11–0	0–13–0	0–11–0	0–7–0
	Wet ..	3–8–0	4–8–0	4–10–0	3–8–0
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders	..	14,963	26,768	9,082	10,208
Number of holdings..	..	6,508	10,425	3,203	4,234
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	0–11–0	0–9–0	0–13–0	0–11–0
	Wet ..	3–8–0	5–12–0	4–0–0	4–10–0
					ERODE
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders	..	7,537	2,694	426	262
Number of holdings	..	7,537	2,694	426	262
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	0–7–0	0–9–0	0–13–0	1–2–0
	wet ..	8–10–0	9–3–0	10–5–0	13–14–0
B Joint Pattas—					
Number of holders	..	34,529	33,563	1,564	1,360
Number of holdings	..	15,963	14,993	564	360
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	0–6–0	0–8–0	0–10–0	0–14–0
	Wet ..	6–4–0	7–6–0	7–14–0	9–3–0

DIX II-A.

limits of holdings for fasli 1360.

Between 4 to 5 acres.	*Between 5 to 10 acres.*	*Between 10 to 25 acres.*	*Between 25 to 50 acres.*	*Between 50 to 100 acres.*	Above 100 *acres.*	*Total.*
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
TALUK.						
1,520	2,966	1,241	249	32	11	12,005
1,520	2,966	1,241	249	32	11	12,005
1–6–0	1–6–0	1–6–0	1–6–0	1–8–0	1–6–0	
5–15–0	6–11–0	7–9–0	6–11–0	..	..	
6,618	13,743	9,828	1,033	105	171	50,308
2,904	6,608	2,641	287	33	7	21,549
1–6–0	1–6–0	1–6–0	1–6–0	1–9–0	1–6–0	
5–5–0	6–11–0	7–8–0	6–11–0	6–11–0	6–11–0	
TALUK.						
987	893	807	116	46	18	7,165
987	893	807	116	46	18	7,165
0–15–0	0–15–0	0–12–0	0–10–0	1–1–0	1–2–0	
10–7–0	13–10–0	19–0–0	12–0–0	12–2–0	13–0–0	
6,323	3,420	7,290	257	167	23	16,991
2,116	1,559	2,468	143	35	3	15,134
0–12–0	0–14–0	1–1–0	1–0–0	0–11–0	0–13–0	
10–1–0	6–7–0	5–12–0	7–12–0	21–11–0	10–0–0	
TALUK.						
563	595	191	230	54	69	15,808
563	595	191	230	54	69	15,808
0–9–0	0–14–0	1–4–0	0–12–0	0–14–0	1–0–0	
7–3–0	3–8–0	4–0–0	4–0–0	3–12–0	5–0–0	
14,039	600	625	378	174	174	44,865
824	256	268	160	47	64	14,489
0–7–0	0–11–0	0–14–0	0–13–0	1–2–0	1–0–0	
4–8–0	6–8–0	5–8–0	4–0–0	6–0–0	6–0–0	
TALUK.						
308	198	183	57	22	9	14,215
308	198	183	57	22	9	14,215
0–9–0	1–2–0	1–6–0	0–13–0	0–13–0	1–2–0	
7–3–0	4–10–0	3–8–0	4–0–0	9–4–0	..	
2,672	552	551	883	425	175	66,279
727	209	202	287	160	49	26,004
1–2–0	1–6–0	0–13–0	0–13–0	1–6–0	1–2–0	
4–10–0	5–12–0	5–12–0	4–0–0	5–12–0	..	
TALUK.						
175	166	79	22	15	4	11,380
175	166	79	22	15	4	11,380
1–0–0	1–11–0	1–13–0	1–15–0	2–0–0	2–4–0	
15–6–0	17–4–0	19–6–0	20–2–0	20–10–0	21–0–0	
1,229	1,172	167	146	115	..	73,845
229	172	67	46	15	..	32,409
1–2–0	1–4–10	1–7–0	1–12–0	2–4–0	..	
9–6–0	10–2–0	10–8–0	11–4–0	11–8–0	..	

APPEN

Rent roll of Ryotwari lands according

(1)	Size of holdings. (2)	Below 1 acre. (3)	Between 1 to 2 acres. (4)	Between 2 to 3 acres. (5)	Between 3 to 4 acres. (6)
					GOBICHETTIPALAYAM
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		1,546	11,678	2,648	529
Number of holdings		1,546	11,678	2,648	529
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	1–0–0	0–13–0	1–2–0	1–3–0
	Wet	7–0–0	6–0–0	6–0–0	6–8–0
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		5,840	43,875	13,565	7,200
Number of holdings		1,544	19,453	5,961	1,011
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	1–0–0	0–13–0	0–13–0	1–2–0
	Wet	7–0–0	5–8–0	6–0–0	6–8–0
					KOLLEGAL
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		236	6,108	7,317	5,914
Number of holdings		236	6,108	7,317	5,914
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	1–0–0	1–0–0	2–0–0	1–0–0
	Wet	4–0–0	4–0–0	4–0–0	4–0–0
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		484	1,288	7,820	2,836
Number of holdings		242	644	3,910	1,418
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	1–0–0	2–0–0	3–0–0	3–0–0
	Wet	4–0–0	4–0–0	4–0–0	3–0–0
					POLLACHI
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		130	365	216	429
Number of holdings		130	365	216	429
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	1–6–0	0–13–0	0–11–0	1–3–0
	Wet	4–0–0	4–8–0	3–6–0	6–8–0
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		2,347	3,143	2,472	46,213
Number of holdings		586	628	820	1,241
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	0–11–0	0–9–0	0–13–0	0–11–0
	Wet	3–8–0	5–12–0	4–0–0	4–10–0
					PALLADAM
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		683	1,055	1,077	935
Number of holdings		683	1,055	1,077	935
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	1–3–0	1–4–0	1–5–0	1–3–0
	Wet	8–2–0	9–10–0	8–2–0	8–2–0
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		5,782	8,172	7,181	6,816
Number of holdings		2,047	2,410	3,355	2,937
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	1–2–0	1–6–0	1–3–0	1–3–0
	Wet	9–15–0	8–2–0	8–2–0	9–10–0
					UDUMALPET
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		453	1,126	2,090	1,751
Number of holdings		453	1,126	2,090	1,751
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	1–6–0	1–5–0	1–4–0	1–2–0
	Wet	8–2–0	8–5–0	8–1–0	7–15–0
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		1,514	3,509	6,228	5,913
Number of holdings		517	1,208	2,961	2,798
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	1–3–0	1–4–0	1–5–0	1–3–0
	Wet	9–2–0	8–15–0	8–1–0	7–15–0
					WHOLE
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		19,837	30,942	26,874	17,380
Number of holdings		19,837	30,942	26,874	17,380
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	1–0–0	0–15–0	1–2–0	1–0–0
	Wet	5–6–0	5–11–0	6–3–0	7–4–0
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		82,490	140,213	85,562	102,960
Number of holdings		30,857	53,096	36,872	21,965
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	0–13–0	1–2–0	1–3–0	1–3–0
	Wet	5–5–0	5–12–0	5–9–0	6–5–0

DIX II-A—*cont.*

to limits of holdings for fasli 1360—*cont.*

Between 4 to 5 acres. (7)	*Between 5 to 10 acres.* (8)	*Between 10 to 25 acres.* (9)	*Between 25 to 50 acres.* (10)	*Between 50 to 100 acres.* (11)	*Above 100 acres.* (12)	*Total.* (13)
TALUK.						
340	123	19	7	..	..	16,890
340	123	19	7	..	..	16,890
1–3–0	1–6–0	1–6–0	1–11–0	..	..	
6–8–0	7–0–0	7–0–0	9–0–0	..	..	
2,724	672	225	14	38	..	73,952
700	134	10	3	1	..	28,817
1–2–0	1–3–0	1–3–0	1–11–0	..	..	
6–8–0	7–0–0	9–0–0	11–0–0	11–0–0	..	
TALUK.						
891	113	224	167	3	1	20,974
891	113	224	167	3	1	20,974
2–0–0	0–12–0	0–12–0	1–0–0	0–12–0	0–12–0	
3–0–0	3–0–0	2–0–0	..	..	..	
1,378	1,074	93	24	..	..	14,997
689	358	31	8	..	..	7,300
2–0–0	1–0–0	1–0–0	0–12–0	..	..	
3–0–0	2–0–0	1–0–0	0–12–0	..	..	
TALUK.						
638	638	1,034	437	192	23	4,102
638	638	1,034	437	192	23	4,102
1–2–0	1–2–0	1–6–0	0–13–0	0–13–0	1–2–0	
4–10–0	4–10–0	3–8–0	4–0–0	9–4–0	3–8–0	
28,338	29,342	16,243	9,088	4,703	1,487	143,376
1,373	3,672	2,999	584	441	96	12,440
1–2–0	1–6–0	0–13–0	0–13–0	1–6–0	1–2–0	
4–10–0	5–12–0	5–12–0	4–0–0	5–12–0	4–6–0	
TALUK.						
743	2,598	1,822	675	138	91	9,817
743	2,598	1,822	675	138	91	9,817
1–3–0	1–5–0	1–9–0	1–3–0	1–5–0	1–7–0	
10–1–0	8–2–0	7–4–0	7–2–0	7–2–0	7–6–0	
7,115	17,386	11,530	4,225	788	167	69,162
3,115	8,267	5,715	1,697	361	71	29,975
1–4–0	1–6–0	1–6–0	1–5–0	1–5–0	1–6–0	
9–10–0	7–15–0	7–2–0	6–14–0	..	..	
TALUK.						
859	523	576	272	82	12	7,744
859	523	576	272	82	12	7,744
1–4–0	1–5–0	1–7–0	1–5–0	1–8–0	1–9–0	
8–0–0	8–0–0	8–2–0	8–1–0	8–3–0	8–2–0	
2,411	1,403	2,925	1,407	251	37	25,598
908	378	930	413	68	12	10,193
1–6–0	1–5–0	1–3–0	1–4–0	1–1–0	1–2–0	
8–2–0	7–15–0	8–1–0	7–14–0	9–8–0	9–1–0	
DISTRICT.						
7,024	8,813	6,176	2,232	584	238	120,100
7,024	8,813	6,176	2,232	584	238	120,100
1–2–0	1–2–0	1–5–0	1–2–0	1–1–0	1–3–0	
7–13–0	7–10–0	8–2–0	7–8–0	6–1–0	5–13–0	
72,847	69,364	49,477	17,455	6,766	2,234	629,369
13,485	21,613	15,331	3,628	1,162	302	198,310
1–3–0	1–3–0	1–2–0	1–2–0	1–1–0	0–13–0	
6–9–0	6–10–0	6–10–0	6–7–0	7–12–0	3–10–0	

APPEN

Cropping in representative years (in acres)

Taluk.	Cereals.						Pulses.		Fruit trees and vegetables.
	Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Varagu.	Others.	Horse-gram.	Others.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Avanashi	5,854	62,953	18,158	3,390	694	10,769	5,730	7,661	..
Bhavani	3,020	25,431	30,662	10,227	512	11,849	2,389	2,968	943
Coimbatore ..	10,807	66,913	2,870	6,543	1,315	16,288	17,467	8,287	2,418
Dharapuram ..	12,426	52,290	40,555	11,533	373	2,503	21,089	31,370	516
Erode	22,594	35,521	86,601	6,072	55	970	4,108	9,662	1,533
Gobichettipalayam.	29,451	33,505	54,713	20,327	107	9,269	6,943	7,665	1,255
Kollegal	7,730	3,016	6,420	45,880	500	53	11,085	3,462	280
Pollachi	18,773	51,259	11,873	8,774	2,578	32,022	28,071	9,865	5,512
Palladam	5,359	85,488	9,004	11,042	1,028	4,361	35,603	34,335	2,568
Udamalpet ..	13,076	40,418	1,265	3,210	672	15,793	20,796	11,545	176
Total ..	**129,090**	**456,794**	**262,121**	**126,998**	**7,834**	**103,877**	**153,254**	**126,820**	**15,201**

APPEN

Agricultural

Taluk.	Cattle.					Buffaloes.				
	Males over three years.			Females over three years.	Three years and under.	Males over three years.			Females over three years.	Three years and under.
	Breeding bulls.	Working bullocks.	Others.	Cows.	Young stock.	Breeding bulls.	Working bullocks.	Others.	Cows.	Young stock.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Avanashi	1,253	40,425	5,890	31,035	24,749	505	585	487	11,481	10,427
Bhavani	726	30,798	2,705	30,128	23,681	380	485	239	9,676	5,898
Coimbatore	831	37,397	6,439	28,994	24,418	361	1,338	388	17,635	14,957
Dharapuram ..	1,193	26,698	3,019	57,772	45,939	122	126	169	12,385	10,357
Erode	622	36,804	4,241	56,009	46,445	282	440	148	14,270	11,182
Gobichettipalayam.	686	61,612	6,130	60,200	44,663	330	1,410	820	18,642	14,112
Kollegal	1,250	18,620	2,732	57,808	25,243	255	220	560	13,503	6,819
Pollachi	541	49,821	3,894	37,415	32,049	389	1,143	436	15,988	12,703
Palladam	348	36,870	1,861	23,826	25,139	141	126	246	15,431	12,249
Udumalpet	167	24,192	877	18,715	21,198	122	174	292	6,580	5,537
Total ..	**7,617**	**363,237**	**37,788**	**401,902**	**313,524**	**2,887**	**6,047**	**3,785**	**135,591**	**104,241**

DIX III.

Average of faslis 1358 and 1360.

Condi-ments and spices.	Industrial crop. Cotton.	Industrial crop. Tobacco.	Oil seeds. Castor.	Oil seeds. Gingelly.	Oil seeds. Others.	Miscel-laneous.	Total first and second crops.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area culti-vated.
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
384	18,250	2,610	754	67	38,399	5,605	181,278	7,556	173,722
3,307	10,759	1,439	743	3,562	34,862	544	143,217	19,301	123,916
1,823	27,389	589	354	145	17,012	5,567	185,787	22,884	162,903
885	16,201	5,334	218	12,808	863	226	209,190	24,813	184,377
3,579	15,393	630	99	4,678	29,270	2,325	223,090	23,985	199,105
2,946	13,478	3,541	1,585	2,729	50,587	4,571	242,672	25,854	216,818
344	8,787	87	1,584	412	1,083	16,524	107,247	..	107,247
10,584	18,596	3,480	879	3,692	96,864	12,284	315,106	77,260	237,846
2,142	51,065	7,022	69	841	2,976	1,548	254,451	35,747	218,704
2,023	45,698	1,556	116	443	4,908	4,915	166,583	21,331	145,252
28,017	**225,616**	**26,288**	**6,401**	**29,377**	**276,824**	**54,109**	**2,028,621**	**258,731**	**1,769,890**

DIX IV.

stock in 1950-51.

Sheep and goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Sugar-cane crushers.	Oil engines.	Boats.	Looms.	Indigo-vats.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
153,271	261	2,042	32,637	10,411	304	218	..	2,004	..
114,216	402	1,674	24,049	7,373	82	38	29	3,418	..
58,840	1,192	4,006	28,334	15,580	287	194	3	6,700	..
257,973	461	3,752	40,546	11,483	48	138	..	6,748	..
297,864	579	2,746	43,143	17,742	227	150	..	1,581	..
172,443	481	2,864	41,852	18,516	225	241	..	7,234	..
74,897	270	1,234	24,293	9,506	101	9	..	3,000	..
79,336	462	4,648	31,336	17,032	95	361	4	1,010	7
126,871	265	2,567	25,794	11,641	32	341	..	9,500	..
59,952	103	2,552	15,779	5,648	191	136	6	1,877	1
1,395,663	**4,776**	**28,085**	**307,763**	**124,932**	**1,592**	**1,826**	**42**	**43,072**	**8**

APPEN

Water-supply

Taluk.	Name of work.	Government protective irrigation works. Irrigable area.	Average area irrigated. First crop.	second crop.	total.	Average revenue. Demand.	Remissions. Amount.	Percentage on demand.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
Avanashi	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhavani	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore..	Noyal River ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharapuram	(Amaravathi Ayacut Channel).	8,339	8,100	7,420	15,520	86,656	710	0·82
Erode	(Kalingaroyan Channel).	12,230	12,365	11,467	23,832	1.50,235	988	0·66
Gobichettipalayam	(Koduveri ayacut channel).	22,765	20,643	2,122	22,765	2,36,792	1,012	0·43
Kollegal	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pollachi	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palladam	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udumalpet	(Amaravathi River).	7,311	8,652	4,489	13,091	60,105	1,488	2·46
Total	..	50,645	49,760	25,448	75,208	5,33,788	4,198	0·79

DIX V.

and irrigation.

Irrigation in minor works in ordinary areas						Irrigation under ayacut.				Irrigation under supplemental wells.			
	Average area irrigated.					Number.		Area irrigated.		Number		Area irrigated.	
	First crop.		Second crop.										
Occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Percentage of remission on demand.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
ACS.	ACS.		ACS.					ACS.	ACS.			ACS.	ACS.
..	..	..	..	..	..	10,349	809	37,973	..	245	9	937	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	434	8,734	30,673	..	17	281	467	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	967	209	3,890	..	..	320	45,040	2,840
247	247	100	15	6	0·50	17,346	1,695	60,410	1,102	..	730	72,370	1,560
859	525	61	..	..	..	20,510	189	14,600	12,009	..	640	69,032	2,700
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	530	58,770	1,020
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,061	3,662	..	..	188	6,725	3,840
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,660	715	13,092	..	20	4	15	..
2,931	2,921	100	677	23	2·00	15,012	1,094	62,018	..	331	..	2,993	..
7,033	1,963	28	520	7	..	666	7,071	10,501	5,975	186	371	1,405	826
11,070	**5,656**	**51**	**1,212**	**11**	**2·50**	**69,944**	**21,577**	**136,819**	**19,086**	**799**	**3,073**	**258,354**	**18,686**

APPENDIX VA.

Number of Minor Works the ayacut of which is

Taluk.	Under 50 acres.				From 50 to 200 acres.				From 200 acres to 500 acres.				500 acres and over.			
	Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks		Others.		Tanks		Others.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Avanashi ..	14	..	1	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhavani ..	..	6	..	2	1	4	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	10	..	..	7	3	..	..
Dharapuram ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erode	..	4	..	1	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gobi	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kollegal ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
Pollachi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	5	..
Palladam ..	4	..	4	..	6	..	..	7	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
Udumalpet ..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	6	..
Total ..	**21**	**11**		**3**	**32**	**14**	**1**	**10**	**16**	**14**	**8**	..	**11**	**3**	**12**	..

APPEN

Holdings and revenue

Fasli.	Extent of holding.				Assessment.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second crop.	Charge for water.	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866–67)	2,113,791	85 298	Not avail-abale.	2,199,089	19,41,204	6,54,489	290	9 878	Not avail-able.	26,05,451
1277 (1867–68)	2 128,739	85 372		2 214 111	19 53 684	6,54,558	307	8 817		26,17,366
1278 (1868–69)	2,142,810	86.501		2,299,311	19,65,827	6,58,706	282	9,385		26,34,200
1279 (1869–70)	2,159,380	86,349		2,245,729	19,78,628	6,58,744	359	16,391		26,54,032
1280 (1870–71)	2,218,358	88,700		2,307,358	19,90,483	6,59,302	396	13,171		26,63,852
Average	**2.152,676**	**86,444**	..	**2,239,120**	**19,65,983**	**657,160**	**327**	**11,410**	..	**26,34,880**
1281 (1871–72)	2,205,389	88,537	2,135	2,296,061	19,70,804	6,57,968	348	10,652	5,699	26,45,471
1282 (1872–73)	2,200,156	90,326	5,118	2,295,600	19,56.443	6,59.456	388	11,206	10,263	26,37,756
1283 (1873–74)	2,195,360	90,140	4,556	2,290,065	19,54,692	6,58,429	337	9,883	11,151	26,34,490
1284 (1874–75)	2,208,432	90,294	6,705	2,305,431	19,64,970	6,59,149	322	15,398	12,147	26,51,936
1285 (1875–76)	2,217,327	89,708	11,448	2,318,483	19,72,787	6,58,340	302	16,646	12,527	26,60,602
Average	**2,205,333**	**89,808**	**5,991**	**2,301,128**	**19,63,939**	**6,58,667**	**339**	**12,758**	**10,357**	**26,46,061**
1286 (1876–77)	2,225,473	89.812	10,028	2,325,513	19,78,668	6,58,901	280	15,328	13,401	26,68,578
1287 (1877–78)	2,226,708	89,981	10,885	2,327,664	19,79,709	6,59,732	250	16,626	16,489	26,72,806
1288 (1878–79)	2,223,318	88,329	14,372	2,326,049	20,09,898	6,48,451	1,139	16,820	18,916	26,95,224
1289 (1879–80)	2,249,981	84,645	13,331	2,348,457	20,72 263	6,35,517	4,154	22,827	13,484	27,48,245
1290 (1880–81)	2,209,048	85,242	15,274	2,309,564	20,31,170	6,36,320	6,231	17,150	17,151	27,08,025
1291 (1881–82)	2,167,259	85,794	12,616	2,265,669	20 12,984	6,36,431	8,886	16,505	16,738	26,91,470
1292 (1882–83)	2,174,308	85,754	32,006	2,292,068	20,19,090	6,36,262	10,087	17,505	42,822	27,25,766
1293 (1883–84)	2,177,382	85,884	34,941	2,298,207	20,23,035	6,37,002	11,274	17,637	53,586	27,42,734
1294 (1884–85)	2,192,301	86,071	20,949	2,299,321	20,38,288	6,39,697	9,613	19,171	26,323	27,33,092
1295 (1885–86)	2,216,110	86,002	22,142	2,324,254	20,57,759	6,30,720	10,099	20,604	23,037	27,51,309
Average	**2,185,172**	**85,901**	**24,531**	**2,295,904**	**20,30,231**	**6,37,823**	**9,892**	**18,343**	**32,501**	**27,28,790**
1296 (1886–87)	2,245,601	86,062	20,487	2,352,150	20 85 261	6,39,920	7,885	20,120	20,481	27,73,667
1297 (1887–88)	22,54,556	86 131	16,200	2 356 947	20 93,196	6 40,254	8,737	20,352	17,422	27,79,961
1298 (1888–89)	2,262,315	86,309	16,505	2,365,129	20,98,843	6,40,725	13,273	19,633	22,851	27,95,425
1299 (1889–90)	2,278,211	86,187	17,061	2,28[illegible],359	21,11,460	6,42,182	19,600	20,926	21,572	28,12 749
1300 (1890–91)	2,281,055	87,019	16,174	2,384,248	21,14,477	6,43,732	9,299	17,391	18,687	28,03,586
Average	**2,264,348**	**86,402**	**17,417**	**2,368,167**	**21,00,669**	**6,41,363**	**11,759**	**19,684**	**20,203**	**27,97,678**
1301 (1891–92)	2,286,326	87,101	11,583	2,385,010	21,18,545	6,44,117	12,750	27,106	15,476	28,17,994
1302 (1892–93)	2,294,344	87,200	14 829	2 396,373	21 24,769	6,44,754	11,616	25,719	18,103	28,24,961
1303 (1893–94)	2,314,884	87,404	15 863	2,418 151	21 40,529	6,45 363	13,534	28,570	28,510	28,56,506
1304 (1894–95)	2,326,117	87,698	17,848	2,431,693	21 49,854	6,46,236	10,120	25,031	27,502	28,58,742
1305 (1895–96)	2,335,520	87,018	22,190	2,445,358	21,57,774	6,45,771	11,838	35,204	33,822	28,74,409
Average	**2,311,464**	**87,404**	**16,449**	**2,415,317**	**21,33,294**	**6,45,248**	**11,972**	**26,326**	**24,682**	**28,46,522**
1306 (1896–97)	2,346,675	87,714	21,589	2,455,978	21,68,013	6,46,156	11,975	26,633	29,957	28,82,734
1307 (1897–98)	2,358,466	87,795	24,751	2,471,012	21 77,510	6,46,615	12,364	30,330	36,553	29,03,372
1308 (1898–99)	2,366,826	87,899	25,496	2,480,221	21,84,642	6,47,256	11,003	30,950	36,466	29,10,317
1309 (1899–1900)	2,370,525	87,962	24,524	2,482,741	21,87,451	5,47,843	8,058	25,522	33,486	29,02,360
1310 (1900–01)	2 375,872	87,987	24,872	2,488,731	21,92,031	6,48,120	14,447	34,290	35,848	29,24,736
Average	**2,363,673**	**87,871**	**24,192**	**2,475,736**	**21,81,930**	**6,47,198**	**11,569**	**29,545**	**34,462**	**29,04,704**
1311 (1901–02)	2 131,162	73,734	26,803	2,231,699	20,15,699	5,52,436	13,976	31,156	32,746	26,46,013
1312 (1902–03)	2,139,558	73 807	23 128	2,242,493	20 22,282	5,52,900	16,763	35,285	35,610	26,62,840
1313 (1903–04)	2,145,508	73 930	25 468	2 244,906	20,25,416	5,53 ,373	16,147	42,292	37,605	26,74,833
1314 (1904–05)	2 144,998	73,961	23,232	2,242 191	20,24,644	5,53,554	15,726	33,039	34,287	26,61,250
1315 (1905–06)	2,142,734	74,419	24,364	2,241,517	20,22,678	5,56,098	18,301	30,709	41,417	26,69,203
Average	**2,140,792**	**73,970**	**25,799**	**2,240,561**	**20,22,144**	**5,53,672**	**16,183**	**34,496**	**36,333**	**26,62,828**
1316 (1906–07)	2,141,103	74,366	26,031	2,241,500	20 22,156	5,55,887	13,513	32,486	33,480	26,57,522
1317 (1907–08)	2,144,377	74,417	23,031	2,242,225	20,24,593	5,56,257	18,689	38,504	34,006	26,72,049
1318 (1908–09)	2,150,094	74,479	34,570	2,259,143	20,28,383	5,53,565	20,480	40,387	46,360	26,92,175
1319 (1909–10)	2 156,614	74,377	35,297	2,266,288	20,46,908	5,56,160	20,973	43,091	62,455	27,29,587
1320 (1910–11)	2 161,563	75,493	34,322	2,271,378	21,76,403	6,18,999	21,243	41,588	60,253	29,18,486
Average	**2,150,750**	**74,627**	**30,730**	**2,256,107**	**20,59,688**	**5,68,774**	**18,980**	**39,211**	**47,311**	**27,33,964**
1321 (1911–12)	2 165 693	75,597	182,023	2 424,213	22,10,371	6,36,490	19,591	46,589	56,883	29,75,628
1322 (1912–13)	2,166,598	78,564	202,569	2,447,731	22,63,275	6,81,265	15,452	47,362	55,929	30,63,283
1323 (1913–14)	2 172,656	78,691	195,232	2,446,579	22 67,900	6,82,247	13,806	42,182	32,244	30,38,379
1324 (1914–15)	2 181 503	78,714	198 072	2,458 289	22 74,171	6,82,664	14,035	42 321	31,133	30,44,324
1325 (1915–16)	2 186 090	79,789	215,838	2,482 317	22 78,219	6,87,495	15,337	44,384	31,945	30,57,380
Average	**2,174,628**	**78,271**	**198,927**	**2,451,826**	**22,59,987**	**6,74,032**	**15,585**	**44,568**	**41,627**	**30,35,799**
1326 (1916–17)	2 191 835	79,825	192,617	2,467,277	22,83,575	6,87,813	19,071	47,062	20,423	30,66,944
1327 (1917–18)	2 200,559	79 833	211,266	2,491,658	22,87,662	6,87,940	18,466	46,670	28,699	30,69,437
1328 (1918–19)	2,202,838	79,909	173,314	2,456,061	22,89,478	6,88,483	16,233	42,223	24,350	30,60,767
1329 (1919–20)	2,203 368	79 918	189 497	2,472,783	22,90,042	6,88,554	21,614	40,705	25,510	30,75,415
1330 (1920–21)	2 205,641	80,039	185,863	2,471,543	22,91,770	6,89,325	21,755	46,582	24,563	30,73,995
Average	**2,201,448**	**79,905**	**190,511**	**2,471,864**	**22,88,506**	**6,88,421**	**19,428**	**46,448**	**26,509**	**30,69,312**
1331 (1921–22)	2,212,077	80,198	20,598	2,312,873	22,05,897	6,90,073	22,530	55,662	23,644	30,88,406
1332 (1922–23)	2,216,444	80,335	20,354	2,317,133	22,09,953	6,91,589	21,951	62,128	25,827	31,01,448
1333 (1923–24)	2,224,625	80,417	17,731	2,322,773	23,07,591	6,92,152	20,095	56,973	24,522	31,01,333
1334 (1924–25)	2,227,240	80,465	16,867	2,324,572	23 09,900	6,92,651	38,847	56,876	21,568	31,19,842
1335 (1925–26)	2,228,093	80,494	17,388	2,325,075	23 10,642	6,92,914	19,176	61,842	24,462	31,09,036
Average	**2,221,696**	**80,382**	**18,587**	**2,320,665**	**23,04,797**	**6,91,996**	**24,520**	**58,696**	**24,004**	**31,04,013**
1336 (1926–27)	2,228,261	80,466	18,291	2,327,021	23,10,842	6,92,901	20,704	59,400	24,041	31,07,897
1337 (1927–28)	2,202,588	80,528	12,940	2,296,056	22,92,716	6,93,299	20,806	59,108	26 462	30 89,391
1338 (1928–29)	2,203,296	80,620	12,778	2,296,703	22,92,615	6,93,759	5,777	66,489	23,750	30,82,300
1339 (1929–30)	2,206,354	80,628	15,549	2 302,531	22,95,076	6,93,768	12,878	65,785	25 742	30,93,248
1340 (1930–31)	2,210,140	80,693	14,809	2 305,642	22,97,540	6,94,258	14,460	83,614	23,256	31,13,128
Average	**2,210,128**	**80,589**	**14,874**	**2,305,591**	**22,97,758**	**6,93,587**	**14,925**	**66,881**	**24,050**	**30,97,211**

DIX VI.

for a series of years.

Remissions. Due to season. Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.	Fixed and other.	Total.	Net demand current.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of beriz deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwari)	Fasli.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
9,793	..	..	..	1,33,099	24,72,352	55,661	25,28,013	..	25,28,013	1276 (1866-67).
94,534	..	.	.	4,01,654	22,15,712	57,541	22,73,253	.	22,73,253	1277 (1867-68).
17,568	4,519	1,11,088	4,651	1,37,826	24,96,374	59,313	25,55,687	..	25,55,687	1278 (1868-69).
5,246	2,451	1,03,463	3,786	1,14,946	25,39,086	69,345	26,08,431	..	26,08,431	1279 (1869-70).
19,044	1,077	1,02,349	3,244	1,25,714	25,37,638	63,423	26 01,061	.	26,01,061	1280 (1870-71).
29,237	**2,682**	**1,05,633**	**3,891**	**1,26,162**	**24,52,232**	**61,057**	**25,13,289**	..	**25,13,289**	Average.
29,384	4,852	1,03,788	2,413	1,40,437	25,05 034	36,910	25,41,944	.	25,41,944	1281 (1871-72).
20,713	328	91,006	1,808	1,13,945	25,23,811	37,837	25,61,648		25,61,648	1282 (1872-73).
8,923	2,751	85,564	1,559	98,797	25,35,603	41,075	25,76,768	.	25,76,768	1283 (1873-74).
9,603	1,573	87,800	1,880	1,00,859	25,51,127	39,750	25,90,877	.	25,90,877	1284 (1874-75).
28,365	29,794	80,079	21,374	1,59,612	25,00,990	46,718	25,47 708	..	25,47,708	1285 (1875-76).
19,298	**7,860**	**89,665**	**5,807**	**1,22,730**	**25,23,331**	**40,458**	**25,63,789**	..	**25,63,789**	Average.
47,105	1,88,333	92,557	71,830	3,99,921	22,66,657	35,766	23,02,423	..	23,02,423	1286 (1876-77).
50,720	3,007	66,306	35,067	1,55,250	25,17,566	38,236	25,55,792		25,55,792	1287 (1877-78).
8,906	186	58,519	26,725	94,336	26,00,888	41,770	26,42,658		26,42 658	1288 (1878-79).
27,790	527	16,658	2,55,123	3,10,098	24,38,147	40 052	24,78,199	57,082	24,21,117	1289 (1879-80).
5,262	681	11,052	71,293	88,289	26,19,736	55,399	26,75,135	51,995	26,23,140	1290 (1880-81).
59,840	1,911	27,026	1,47,073	2,35,850	24,55,797	59,036	25,14,833	51,995	24,62,838	1291 (1881-82).
6,110	264	11,549	40,426	67,349	26,56,417	62,877	27,21,294	52,278	26,69,016	1292 (1882-83).
5,289	148	11,789	43,002	61,128	26,81,606	87,864	27,69,470	52,211	27,17,259	1293 (1883-84).
6,384	3,672	15,053	74,521	99,630	26,33,462	55,750	26,89,212	51,995	26,37,217	1294 (1884-85).
1,538	18	6,886	28,549	36 991	27,14,318	62,680	27,76,998	52,153	27,24,845	1295 (1885-86).
15,832	**1,203**	**14,461**	**68,694**	**1,00,190**	**26,28,600**	**65,761**	**26,94,362**	**52,127**	**26,42,235**	Average.
1,526	3,474	11,484	15,563	32,047	27,41,620	50,252	27,91,872	51,995	27,39,877	1296 (1886-87).
10,031	3,136	16,949	3,716	33,832	27,46,129	54,091	28,00,220	52,995	27,47225	1297 (1887-88).
10,109	2,939	22,719	1,596	37,363	27,58 062	70,976	28,29,038	52,995	27,76,,043	1298 (1888-89.
3,809	511	11,768	1,620	17,708	27 98 041	58,578	28,56,619	52,995	28,03,621	1299 (1889-90).
19,048	8,582	28,272	14,465	70,367	27,33 219	73,336	28,06,555	52,995	27,53,560	1300 (1890-91).
8,906	**3,728**	**18,238**	**7,392**	**38,264**	**27,55,114**	**61,447**	**28,16,861**	**52,795**	**27,64,086**	Average.
3,690	7,199	8,403	4,143	23,435	27,94 559	51,456	28,46,025	52,995	27,93 030	1301 (1891-92).
9,532	16,021	10,105	4,344	40,002	27 75 869	53 159	28,29,028	52,995	27,76,033	1302 (1892-93).
2,791	1,800	7,544	6,208	18 343	28,38,163	78 674	29,16,837	52,993	28,63,844	1303 (1893-94).
25,719	10,493	16,283	136	57,621	28,01,121	1,51 787	29,52,902	52,993	28,99 909	1304 (1894-95).
2,439	483	4,920	374	13 216	28,16,193	1 46,107	30,07,300	52,643	29 51,657	1305 (1895-96).
8,834	**7,197**	**11,268**	**5,041**	**32,341**	**28,14,181**	**96,237**	**29,10,418**	**62,921**	**28,57,194**	Average.
4,233	194	2,885	5,228	12,640	28,70 091	1 77 398	30,47,492	52,993	29 94 499	1306 (1896-97.
2,497	..	3,528	5,600	11 705	28 91 667	1,46 767	30 38 484	53 243	29,85 191	1307 (1897-98).
1,119	..	2 481	5,164	8,764	29 01 553	1 44,237	30,45,790	53,243	29,92,547	1308 (1898-99).
24,503	18,110	15,606	5 281	63 450	28,38,910	1 56 297	29,95,207	53 213	29 41 994	1309 (1899-00).
3,402	3	4,306	5,018	12,729	29 12 097	1 46 012	30 58,010	53,213	30,04,776	1310 (1900-01).
7,151	**3,662**	**5,761**	**5,284**	**21,853**	**28,82,846**	**1,51,142**	**30,36,988**	**53,193**	**29,83,795**	Average.
1,482	..	381	3,511	5,404	26 40 609	1 31,403	27 72,012	53 243	27,18,769	1311 (1901-02)
835	301	1,074	3,767	5 980	26,56 860	1 31,865	27 88,725	53,243	27 35,482	1312 (1902-03).
27	.	328	3,907	4,352	26 70 481	1 32 613	28,03 094	52,243	27 50 851	1313 (1903-04).
6,622	9,250	3,467	4 025	23,364	26 37 883	1,35,763	27,73 619	53,243	27 20 406	1314 (1904-05).
3,477	1,716	2,779	2 541	10 513	26 58 690	1 42 353	28,01 043	53,081	27 47 962	1315 (1905-06).
2,489	**2,254**	**1,608**	**3,574**	**9,923**	**26,52,905**	**1,34,800**	**27,87,705**	**53,207**	**27,34,498**	Average.
688	283	2,728	1 870	5 572	26,31,950	1 38,175	27,70 125	52 183	27 17 942	1316 (1906-07).
1,367	4,928	757	1 807	8,949	26,63,100	1 40 623	28,03,723	53 081	27 50 642	1317 (1907-08).
2,111	2,353	2,911	1,970	9 345	26 82 830	1 52,060	28 34 890	53 252	27,81 638	1318 (1908-09).
2,371	2,504	1,059	3 034	8,968	27 20,619	1,75,606	28 96 225	58 264	28,4[illegible],961	1319 (1909-10).
60	153	47	4 776	5 036	29 13 150	1,58,281	30,71 731	53 241	30,18,393	1320 (1910-11).
1,319	**2,045**	**1,500**	**2,710**	**7,574**	**27,26,300**	**1,52,949**	**28,79,339**	**53,020**	**28,26,319**	Average.
3,251	3,845	724	1 901	12 721	29 62 907	1 52 299	31 15,206	53 341	30 61,865	1321 (1911-12).
474	2 423	96	7 209	10,202	30,53 081	1 43 344	31,96,425	53,362	31 44,063	1322 (1912-13).
1,841	3 699	1,073	1 795	14,410	30 23 969	1 73 907	31,97,876	53,378	31,44 498	1323 (1913-14).
1,261	4,785	6 292	4,759	17 097	30 27 227	1 71 152	31,98 379	54,410	31,44 969	1324 (1914-15).
87	176	1,543	3 359	5 165	30 52 215	1 84 150	32,36 365	54 [illegible]	31,81 922	1325 (1915-16).
1,333	**2,986**	**2,546**	**5,001**	**11,919**	**30,28,889**	**1,61,770**	**31,88,650**	**53,387**	**31,35,263**	Average.
1	17	973	3,089	4,080	29,62 864	1 85 [illegible]	32 [illegible] 48	53 114	31 [illegible]	1326 (1916-17).
..	423	1,606	2 750	4 779	30 [illegible] 658	1 [illegible] 32	32 02,590	53 417	32,10 173	1327 (1917-18).
381	2 315	197	1,956	5,179	30 55,588	1 94,389	32,49 977	53 649	31 96 328	1328 (1918-19).
..	.	520	1,832	2,352	30 73 063	1 78 442	32 51 505	53 649	31,97,856	1329 (1919-20).
918	..	1,744	1,476	4,138	30,69,857	2 44 361	33,14,218	53 649	32,60,569	1330 (1920-21).
260	**557**	**1,068**	**2,221**	**4,106**	**30,65,206**	**2,00,422**	**32,65,628**	**53,568**	**32,12 060**	Average.
330	..	30	1,867	2 227	30 86 179	2,47,020	33,13 199	53,825	32,59,374	1331 (1921-22).
..	..	.	3,064	3 064	30 98,381	4,00 857	34 99,241	53,851	34 45,390	1332 (1922-23).
3,362	3,721	10,737	4,776	22,596	30,78 737	3,28 014	34 06,751	53 851	33,52 900	1333 (1923-24).
826	598	7,247	1 472	10,143	31,09 609	2,42,066	33,51,765	53,936	32 97,829	1334 (1924-25).
744	615	6 257	1 310	8,926	31 00,110	2,58,659	33,58 769	53,043	33,01,826	1335 (1925-26).
1,052	**987**	**4,854**	**2,498**	**9,391**	**30,94,622**	**2,91,323**	**33,85,945**	**53,881**	**33,32,061**	Average.
705	9,217	8,966	1,398	20,281	30,87,616	2,38 082	33,25,698	53 987	32,71 711	1336 (1926-27).
667	2,799	8,108	1,647	18,216	30 76,175	3,27 178	34 03 353	51,792	33,51 561	1337 (1927-28).
175	1,042	9,210	1 200	11 627	30 70 763	2 80,239	32,51,002	51,783	32,00,219	1338 (1928-29).
170	102	5,125	1,143	6 540	30,86 708	5,91,149	36,77,857	51,790	36,26,067	1339 (1929-30).
57	273	850	1,414	2,094	31.11,034	4,29,100	35,40,134	51,811	34,88,323	1340 (1930-31).
357	**2,687**	**6,851**	**1,859**	**10,752**	**30,86,459**	**3,72,150**	**34,59,609**	**52,233**	**34,07 376**	Average.

Holdings and revenue

Fasli.		Extent of holdings. Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Assessment.* Dry.	Wet.	Second crop.	Charge for water.	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1341 (1931-32)	..	2,213 180	80,735	1.338	2,295,253	23,00,1≥1	6,94,653	22,010	58,221	953	30 76,858
1342 (1932 33)	..	2,261,913	80,752	1,559	2,34 ,225	24,01,178	6.94,-22	28 293	67 929	1,599	31,9 ,821
1343 (1 33-3)	..	2,263 375	80,7 3	1,631	2,345,769	24,02,214	6,95.066	29,8 3	74,6 1	1, 56	32,03,210
1344 (1 34-35)	..	2,235,195	80,659	818	2.346,675	24,04,176	6,94 02	20,240	60,492	2,507	31.82,117
1345 (1935-36)	..	2,265 725	80,706	932	2,347, 63	24,04 661	6,95,093	19,474	48,254	2,515	31,70 597
Average	..	**2,253,878**	**80,723**	**1,255**	**2,335,856**	**23,82,270**	**6,94,867**	**24,152**	**62,025**	**1,806**	**51,65,820**
1346 (1936-37)	..	2,260,755	80,729	935	2,318,469	24,05,432	6,95.256	18,105	60,255	1,955	31,80,993
1347 1937-38)	..	2 266,919	80,715	287	2,317,921	24,05,632	6,95,188	24.133	57,604	1,478	31,-3,835
1348 (193 -39)	..	2,237,612	80,712	980	2,349,3 4	24,06,139	6,95,188	22,976	52 547	3,241	31 8 ,141
1349 (1939-40)	..	2,26 ,391	80,789	765	2,348,945	27 06,325	6.95. 42	31.5 8	62,184	3,268	31,9 7 2
1350 (1940-41)	..	2,267,623	80,800	820	2,3 9,257	24,07,810	6,95,648	25,714	75,597	3,337	32,1 ,206
Average	..	**2,267,261**	**80,751**	**767**	**2,348,779**	**24,06,276**	**6,95,346**	**26,494**	**61,657**	**2,616**	**31,92,839**
1351 (1941-42)	..	2,270,310	80,822	10,988	2,382,120	24,11,168	6,95,821	1,13,440		24 323	2,44,752
1352 (1942-43)	..	2,470,251	80,825	11,645	2,362,721	24,12,239	6,96,115	1,00,622		35,211	32,44 87
1353 (1943-44)	..	2,270,321	80, 25	11,725	2,36 .871	24,11,772	6.96,1 3	1,12 099		3 ,975	2,5 ,948
1354 (1944-45)	..	2 272, 65	80,830	11728	2,3 4,923	24,12,512	6,96,103	1,18, 1		38,602	32 65 230
1355 (1945-46)	..	2,271,8 1	80, 73	10,728	2,363,202	24,13,068	6,94, 3	1,07,675		41,6 2	32,5 238
Average	..	**2,271,010**	**80,795**	**11,363**	**2,363,168**	**24,12,152**	**6,95,795**	**1,10,369**		**35,355**	**32,53,671**
1356 (1946-47)	..	2,271,882	80,824	11,405	2,364,111	24.14,811	6,90,065	1,27,187		37,335	32,75,398
1357 (1947-4)	..	2,271,8 7	8 , 05	21,010	2,373,682	24,14,7 3	6,95,986	1,26,518		34 86	32, 2, 00
1358 (1948-49)	..	2,271,831	80,799	12,3 4	2,365,014	24,12,720	6,95,942	1,41,436		3 ,054	32.83,152
1359 (1949 50)	..	2.2 9,825	80,803	13,265	2, , 93	24'10,447	6,96,0 5	1,56,714		34,065	2,9 ,231
1360 (1950-51)	..	2,266,875	80,807	12,239	2,359,921	24,07,304	6,97,0 8	1,25,590		38,754	32,6 ,6 6
Average	..	**2,270,456**	**80,808**	**14'061**	**2,363,241**	**24,12,003**	**6,96,007**	**1,35,489**		**35,614**	**32,79,113**

* Separate figures are not available.

DIX VI—*cont.*

for a series of years—*cont.*

Remission. Due to season. Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.	Fixed and other remission.	Total.	Net demand current.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of Beris for deduction religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwari).	Fasli.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
155	1,337	..	2,863	4,355	30,72,503	3,56 026	34,28,529	50,196	33,78,3 3	1341 (1931-32).
241	2,2 2	..	2,757	5,220	31,88,601	2,17, 66	34,0 ,967	50 ,01	33,55,663	1342 (1932-33).
..	120	..	2,605	2,7 5	32,00,4 5	2,59,044	34,59,520	50,7 4	34,0 ,745	1343 (19 3-34).
369	10,752	7,344	2,741	21,208	3 , 0,911	2,13,448	33, ,359	51,016	33,2 ,313	13 1934-35)
392	2,18,823	14,067	2, 43	2,35,925	29,3 ,672	2,02,171	31,36, 3	51,672	30, 5, 71	1345 (1935-36).
231	46,651	4,282	2,722	53,836	31,11,434	2,49,611	33,61,045	50,80	33,10,2 5	Average.
158	5,820	5,017	1,157	11, 52	31,69, 41	2,33,574	34,02,015	3 ,725	33,64,160	1 46 (193 -37)
18	4,798	1,091	1,0 4	6,941	31,76,894	2,06,637	33 83,531	47,425	33,36,106	1347 (1937-38).
37,205	4,68,724	..	966	5,56, 95	26,23,246	1, 6,684	27,99,93	52,427	27,4 ,503	1 48 (1938- 9).
..	582	..	969	1, 61	31,97,221	2,05,627	34,02,8 8	45,1 5	3 , 7, 53	1 49 (1939-40).
..	5	..	1,023	1, 28	32,17,178	1,9 ,828	34,10,006	64,663	33,45,338	1350 (1940-41).
17,476	95,886	1,231	1,030	1,15,613	30,76,776	2,03,070	32,79,846	49,694	32,30,152	Average.
	*									
5	1,907		3,783	5,695	32,30,057	1,74 629	34,13,746	39,199	33,74,547	1351 (1941-42).
89	4,545		6,9 4	21 623	32, 2, 59	1,62,870	3 ,85,429	36,254	3 ,49,175	1 2 (1942-43).
115	3,557		20,490	24,162	32,32, 36	1,64,280	3 , 70 6	35,521	33,61, 45	1 5 (1943 44).
..	97		27,159	27,256	32,3 ,974	1,28,596	34,16,570	3 ,212	3 ,351	1354 (1944 45).
..	7,975		33,465	41 440	32,15,798	1,41, 56	33,57,454	37,9 5	3 ,19,519	1 55 (1945-46).
42	3,624		20,370	24,036	32,29,635	1,64,418	33 9 ,053	37,024	33,99 029	Average.
119	547		34,799	35,465	32,30,933	1, 9,984	34,29,917	29,606	34, 0,311	13 6 (1946-47).
211	7,88,-15		7,532	7,96, 58	24,75,5 2	2,15, 42	26,81,084	40, 1	2 4 ,068	1357 (1947-48).
320	29,277		39,8 1	9,4 8	32,13 74	2,70,919	3 84, 53	30,772	34,53, 21	135 (1948 49).
114	6,78, 21		34,621	7,13 556	2 . 3, 75	2,3 ,153	28, ,8 8	3 ,380	23 4 ,4 2	13 9 (1949-50).
199	3,83 1 2		43,026	9,26,927	23,40, 59	2,95,040	26,36,709	35,10	25,98,099	1360 (1950-51).
	4,76,112		32,092	5,08,397	27,70,716	2,49,928	30,20,644	33,776	29,86,863	Average.

* Separate figures are not available.

APPENDIX VII.

Meteorological Statement.

Statement Showing the normal monthly temperature recorded at Coimbatore based on Data up to 1950 :—

Month.	*Mean temperature.*	*Mean range. Minimum.*	*Mean range. Maximum.*	*Highest temperature.*	*Lowest temperature.*
	DEGREES.	DEGREES.	DEGREES.	DEGREES.	DEGREES.
January	73·8	62·9	85·5	91·6	50·0
February	77·6	64·8	9)·4	97·2	51·8
March	81·6	68·4	94·6	102·2	56·5
April	83·8	72·1	95·8	102·0	63·0
May	84·5	73·6	95·4	100·4	67·8
June	81·5	73·0	89·8	100·4	67·0
July	80·8	72·1	87·5	94·4	66·4
August	80·3	71·9	88·7	95·0	66·0
September	79·8	70·4	89·5	95·0	63·7
October	78·8	69·6	87·7	95·2	58·6
November	76·3	67·4	85·0	91·2	56·2
December	74·2	64·0	84·3	91·0	51·4

APPENDIX VIII.

Average Rainfall of the district in inches.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1870	0·41	..	0·43	0·93	1·67	2·90	1·83	2·54	3·05	4·80	2·20	0·66	21·42
1871	0·80	0·60	2·11	1·75	3·59	1·29	1·34	1·61	1·92	5·16	9·53	0·12	29·82
1872	..	0·51	..	1·71	2·67	3·59	2·38	2·42	4·35	1·86	4·19	1·15	24·88
1873	..	2·06	0·01	3·84	3·25	0·91	1·25	2·54	1·92	6·50	1·74	0·24	24·26
1874	0·05	0·28	0·16	1·61	2·91	1·95	2·34	1·87	3·08	5·03	4·38	0·78	24·44
1875	0·11	..	0·72	2·73	3·61	1·96	1·06	0·96	1·24	8·60	2·09	0·23	23·31
1876	..	..	0.38	1.35	5·06	5.58	1.67	2,72	2·77	2.16	0.83	0 08	17·60
1877	..	0·01	0·63	1·15	2·20	2·66	0·44	0·68	5·74	9·43	3·92	3·78	30·64
1878	0·08	..	0·01	2·07	3·27	1·74	2·72	3·73	3·04	4·54	2·56	0·66	24·42
1879	0·16	0·39	1·93	1·64	3·84	0·64	4·29	0·95	3·39	4·40	1·68	0·24	22·55
1880	0·15	..	0·09	3·06	3·96	1·09	0·95	3·01	1·43	7·34	10·95	0·91	32·96
1881	0·01	..	0·17	0·43	4·09	0·55	0·34	2·27	2·16	2·92	4·92	1·34	19·20
1882	1·04	..	0·34	1·36	5·61	2·36	2·69	3·25	1·76	7·03	5·27	0·52	31·23
1883	..	..	0·37	1·19	4·19	0·75	1·71	4·85	0·96	10·40	5·16	2·79	32·37
1884	0·47	..	0·70	0·53	2·33	1·52	9·37	1·27	0·63	8·86	6·47	1·89	34·04
1885	..	..	0·55	0·38	2·52	3·71	0·30	0·66	3·61	10·85	1·38	4·71	28·67
1886	0·02	..	0·37	0·52	6·58	1·17	3·53	3·30	3·85	2·02	3·14	0·36	24·86
1887	0·05	0·29	1·05	2·71	2·84	1·46	0·62	2·18	1·52	7·65	4·34	3·16	27·87
1888	0·02	0·01	0·25	0·77	3·38	1·05	0·46	0·49	3·89	4·06	3·84	0·48	19·70
1889	0·09	..	0·73	4·67	2·88	1·43	2·50	1·86	4·95	4·66	1·92	1·23	26·92
1890	0·20	0·01	1·47	3·33	3·20	0·99	0·54	2·24	0·94	8·66	2·15	0·53	24·35
1891	0·18	1·48	0·66	1·90	1·58	2·27	0·69	0·88	0·94	9·00	2·05	1·37	23·00
1892	..	1·02	1·10	2·65	4·25	2·13	1·24	4·21	0·81	4·62	0·45	0·76	22·24
1893	0·13	0·94	3·09	2·37	1·97	3·30	1·85	0·93	1·38	7·04	9·08	0·01	32·06
1894	0·02	0·67	0·85	2·34	3·47	0·91	0·98	3·09	1·77	7·30	1·93	0·01	23·34
1895	..	0·15	0·02	5·33	2·75	1·81	1·16	3·65	3·02	8·11	3·16	1·18	30·34
1896	0·16	..	0·06	0·22	2·57	3·68	1·22	1·12	5·60	4·77	4·70	3·18	27·38
1897	..	1·34	0·38	1·37	4·52	1·99	1·13	4·02	5·53	3·31	4·13	0·18	28·50
1898	0·05	0·79	0·03	2·51	3·47	0·97	0·81	1·75	7·34	7·87	6·66	1·07	33·32
1899	..	0·26	..	5·16	1·80	0·48	0·64	0·85	4·97	5·54	0·13	0·58	20·41
1900	1·50	..	0·14	3·68	3·18	1·86	2·54	1·59	4·98	6·10	1·38	0·99	27·94
1901	0·87	0·58	0·38	1·16	3·79	1·06	1·06	1·10	7·97	4·73	5·86	0·80	29·36
1902	1·25	0·03	0·76	1·47	4·73	0·69	1·96	2·85	1·52	10·66	4·63	5·29	35·84
1903	0·10	0·16	0·07	0·43	5·24	1·99	1·94	3·37	6·69	5·80	6·21	1·55	33·55
1904	0·98	..	..	1·18	6·07	0·95	2·16	0·55	1·36	5·17	0·50	0·03	19·04
1905	0·03	0·14	0·88	1·79	4·01	1·11	0·08	1·66	1·96	7·65	2·21	..	22·42
1906	0·29	0·18	0·68	0·26	2·01	0·78	2·28	6·59	1·90	5·85	4·65	3·36	28·83
1907	0·45	..	1·80	3·70	2·91	2·04	1·40	1·62	3·21	6·22	4·01	2·46	29·82
1908	0·81	1·05	1·30	1·46	4·38	0·58	0·57	0·48	3·62	9·04	0·64	0·09	24·02
1909	4·15	0·12	0·07	2·69	4·28	0·57	0·86	4·33	1·64	7·73	1·99	0·57	29·00
1910	0·07	0·66	0·07	1·26	3·51	1·92	4·29	2·96	1·04	10·14	4·37	..	30·29
1911	0·02	0·01	0·26	1·16	4·34	2·73	1·82	0·26	2·45	3·98	3·69	1·87	22·59
1912	0·03	0·04	0·06	0·59	3·41	2·41	0·90	0·70	5·10	7·44	6·84	0·14	27·66
1913	0·03	..	0·56	0·68	2·84	1·28	2·60	0·64	2·49	5·15	1·73	1·50	19·50
1914	0·03	0·14	0·09	0·37	1·79	0·08	1·28	1·30	3·41	7·02	2·29	1·74	20·74
1915	0·78	0·14	1·95	1·56	2·90	4·30	2·11	1·50	4·39	5·20	7·56	0·72	33·20
1916	..	0·01	0·01	1·08	3·72	0·86	4·42	4·45	2·95	6·83	4·04	0·78	29·15
1917	0·14	1·68	0·95	0·79	3·35	1·67	0·85	3·84	6·77	4·41	5·41	1·25	37·11
1918	0·89		1·71	0·63	2·71	0·48	0·63	1·18	1·17	5·43	10·84	1·83	27·50
1919	0·84		0·16	1·35	3·64	1·98	1·62	1·17	5·76	0·10	5·22	1·28	28·12
1920	1·02	0·11	0·05	2·96	1·08	1·00	0·58	1·36	4·38	5·13	7·68	..	27·15
1921	3·48			3·80	2·06	1·88	2·27	3·36	2·04	8·55	4·13	0·48	32·05
1922	1·00	1·15	0·03	0·45	5·66	1·80	0·86	1·92	1·58	9·55	7·50	3·21	33·71
1923	0 58	0 02	2·02	1·65	1·64	0·57	1·25	0·89	1·30	4·81	1·41	0·56	16·70
1924	0·27	..	0·95	2·39	4·35	2·65	5·58	1·80	3·80	3·97	5·47	0·45	31·68
1925	0·09	0·01	1·73	2·20	3·46	1·39	0·75	1·78	3·98	3·17	5·42	4·92	28·90
1926	1·89	0·02	2·43	1·87	2·68	1·47	1·24	3·18	3·02	5·50	3·20	1·68	32·17
1927	0·18	0 32	0·19	1·44	4·78	3·83	3·86	2·03	3·77	3·57	5·93	0·43	30·23
1928	0·09	1·74	1·70	3·28	2·66	0·56	1·55	1·94	0·35	8·94	3·88	1·50	28·19
1929	0·32	1·17	0·51	5·53	2·88	2·05	0·93	1·21	3·88	3·87	3·89	1·36	27·60
1930	0·43	1·55	0·29	2·45	7·08	1·53	0·90	0·99	2·18	18·00	5·84	1·87	43·29
1931	0·18		0·02	1·28	3·02	0·29	0·64	1·18	2·46	3·71	5·20	5·70	23·68
1932	..	1·67	0·04	2·49	5·39	1·25	1·31	6·99	0·78	9·80	6·58	0·61	36·91
1933	0·07	0·16	0·73	3·21	3·75	0·64	1·74	6·21	5·03	9·94	3·71	1·59	36·78
1934	2·18	..	0·28	1·54	3·24	2·16	1·06	0·65	0·20	9·18	2·90	0·30	23·69
1935	0·32	0·31	0·18	4·24	1·12	1·65	0·70	2·75	1·49	5·02	3·21	1·21	23·00
1936		2·28	1·89	1·06	3·15	1·33	2·42	1·23	4·30	5·71	4·00	1·20	28·57
1937	0·16	1·01	0·81	4·43	3·18	1·54	0·98	2·49	2·90	6·05	5·25	0·24	29·67
1938		0·70	0·18	2·01	1·30	0·80	4·12	4·75	2·83	1·20	0·80	1·31	21·20
1939	0·64	0·01	1·43	3·11	3·16	1·86	0·66	2·05	3·23	10·66	5·98	0·02	33·21
1940	..	..	0·17	4·22	8·78	1·82	1·04	1·11	8·37	4·45	12·88	2·97	40·21
1941	0·71	0·14		3·05	3·13	2·43	1·06	1·90	5·14	4·70	6·13	2·31	30·70
1942	..	0·03	0·03	3·23	[illegible]	1 25	1 23	[illegible]	2·86	6 05	0·91	3·11	24·48
1943	[illegible]	0·67	0·25	[illegible]	2·79	0 64	1 05	1·21	1·26	8·86	3 78	0·05	28·76
1944	0·43	0 96	3·03	1·00	3.60	1·34	1·03	2·04	5·51	9·30	9·78	3·36	41.98
1945	0·09	0 02	0·06	4·43	1·97	0·43	[illegible]	1·82	0·84	10·07	5·67	0·32	28·52
1946	0·55	..	1·03	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·03	1·14	2 07	4·17	5·76	9·87	4·86	35·68
1947	0·46	[illegible]	1·45	2·89	1 02	1·45	0 98	2·69	2·18	7·85	0.74	[illegible]	24·75
1948	1 21	0·05	0·55	1 65	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·25	2·62	1·04	5·81	5·61	0·86	27·12
1949	0 0	0·06	..	4 09	4·38	1·16	2·87	2 09	1.32	6·74	1·32	0·03	24·03
Average 1870 to 1949	0·48	0·40	0·65	2·15	3 42	1·53	1·74	2·26	3.01	6 57	4·35	1·35	27·87
		1·53		5·57			8·54				12·28		
1950		1·32	0·50	0·25	1 51	0·41	1·10	6·23	1·77	4·83	3·07	0·16	19·84

APPENDIX VIII-A.

Number of wet days for the district.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1870	1	..	..	2	3	5	5	5	4	7	4	1	37
1871	1	1	2	4	5	2	3	3	4	7	8	..	40
1872	..	1	..	2	4	5	4	4	7	4	8	3	42
1873	..	3	..	5	4	3	3	5	4	9	3	1	40
1874	..	1	1	2	6	5	6	3	5	7	6	1	43
1875	..	..	1	4	5	2	3	2	2	12	4	1	37
1876	..	..	1	3	7	2	4	4	4	3	3	..	31
1877	..	..	1	2	4	5	2	2	8	12	7	5	48
1878	..	..	..	3	5	4	6	7	5	6	4	2	42
1879	1	1	3	2	6	2	6	2	5	7	2	1	38
1880	1	..	..	5	7	3	4	5	4	11	12	2	54
1881	..	..	1	1	7	2	2	5	3	4	8	3	38
1882	2	..	1	2	9	6	7	6	3	9	9	1	55
1883	..	..	2	2	7	3	4	7	..	13	8	2	50
1884	1	..	1	1	4	3	1	2	2	10	8	4	37
1885	..	..	1	1	4	6	2	2	4	12	2	6	40
1886	..	..	..	1	8	3	6	6	8	4	5	1	42
1887	..	..	2	3	5	4	2	4	3	4	11	7	46
1888	..	..	..	3	6	3	1	2	6	7	7	1	36
1889	..	..	1	4	5	3	5	4	9	7	3	2	43
1890	1	..	2	5	5	2	2	5	3	8	4	1	38
1891	..	3	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	12	4	3	38
1892	..	1	..	6	7	5	3	7	2	8	1	2	42
1893	..	1	4	5	4	7		2	2	11	7	..	51
1894	..	1	1	4	6	2	3	6	4	10	4		41
1895	..	..	..	7	3	4	3	7	5	11	5	3	48
1896	..	..	..	1	4	7	3	3	8	8	7	6	47
1897	..	3	1	3	7	4	3	6	8	5	5	1	46
1898	..	1	..	3	6	3	2	3	11	12	10	3	54
1899	..	1	..	9	3	1	1	2	7	8	1	2	35
1900	1	..	..	5	5	4	5	4	8	10	3	3	48
1901	1	1	1	2	5	2	3	3	9	7	8	2	44
1902	3	..	1	3	7	2	4	4	8	14	8	6	55
1903	1	..	..	1	8	4	4	5	7	5	8	1	53
1904	2	..	..	3	8	3	4	2	8	8	2		35
1905	..	..	1	4	6	5	2	3	4	10	5		38
1906	1	1	1	1	4	2	5	10	4	9	7	5	50
1907	1	..	2	4	6	4	3	4	6	8	7	4	49
1908	1	2	2	3	7	2	2	2	6	12	1	..	40
1909	4	..	..	5	6	2	2	8	4	10	4	1	40
1910	..	2	..	3	6	3	7	6	7	13	6		48
1911	..	..	1	3	6	5	4	1	4	7	5	4	40
1912	..	..	..	1	6	4	3	2	6	11	9		42
1913	..	.	1	1	5	2	4	2	4	9	4	2	34
1914	..	..	..	1	4	2	3	3	5	12	5	3	38
1915	1	1	2	3	5	7	4	3	8	7	9	2	52
1916	..	..	..	2	7	2	7	6	5	8	7	2	46
1917	..	8	2	2	4	4	2	7	11	7	8	2	52
1918	2	..	2	2	5	1	1	2	2	9	13	4	43
1919	2	..	..	3	6	2	3	3	9	7	8	4	47
1920	4	..	..	4	3	3	2	3	7	8	12	..	46
1921	4	..	..	6	3	3	5	5	3	11	5	1	46
1922	2	1	..	1	8	2	2	4	3	2	11	2	48
1923	2	..	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	9	2	1	33
1924	1	..	1	4	7	5	8	4	8	6	7	1	52
1925	..	..	3	4	7	3	2	4	5	6	8	7	49
1926	3	..	2	2	5	2	6	4	6	2	4	2	44
1927	..	.	..	3	7	6	5	4	7	5	8	1	46
1928	..	2	2	5	4	2	3	4	1	10	6	4	44
1929	1	1	1	8	5	5	2	3	7	8	7	4	52
1930	1	1	1	3	7	4	2	3	4	10	7	2	50
1931	..	..	.	3	4	1	2	3	5	6	8	7	39
1932	..	2	.	4	7	2	3	11	2	15	9	2	57
1933	.	.	1	4	7	2	4	9	6	13	5	2	58
1934	4	.	.	3	6	4	3	1	1	13	4	1	40
1935	1	1	.	6	2	2	2	5	2	9	4	3	37
1936	..	2	3	1	5	3	4	3	6	8	8	2	45
1937	..	1	2	6	6	3	3	2	4	7	9	1	46
1938	..	1	1	5	3	2	5	8	6	2	2	3	38
1939	2	..	1	5	5	3	2	5	5	13	7	..	48
1940	..	..	.	5	11	3	3	3	5	7	5	5	57
1941	2	..	..	2	5	4	4	6	11	7	11	4	57
1942	..	..	..	4	6	3	3	4	4	9	2	6	41
1943	4	2	1	5	7	2	3	3	3	15	6	..	51
1944	1	1	4	2	7	3	2	4	9	12	14	6	66
1945	..	..	..	6	4	1	4	4	[illegible]	11	7	1	41
1946	1	.	2	5	4	3	3	5	5	10	12	7	58
1947	2	1	2	4	4	3	3	7	4	9	1	1	43
1948	2	..	1	3	6	3	3	5	2	8	8	1	42
1949	1	1	.	6	8	2	6	4	3	10	3	..	44
Average 1870 to 1949	1	1	1	3	5	3	4	4	5	9	6	2	[illegible]
		3			8			16			17		
1950	..	3	1	1	3	1	8	7	3	8	5	..	[illegible]

APPENDIX IX.

Variation of rainfall in inches.

Recording Station.	Year.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Kollegal	Maximum, 1903 ..	..	0·16	10·01	2·88	2·94	3·49	12·62	8·22	13·23	0·78	54·38
	Minimum, 1888 ..	..	1·80	3·54	2·10	0·65	1·10	5·90	0·75	2·07	..	18·81
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	0·89	3·32	4·64	2·42	2·15	3·55	4·42	5·16	-2·97	0·48	30·00
Talavadi	Maximum, 1903 ..	0·10	1·50	11·65	3·46	1·57	4·21	12·64	7·34	14·08	6·62	57·12
	Minimum, 1864 ..	..	0·70	2·45	0·90	..	0·01	0·20	7·70	2·20	0·75	14·91
	Average, 1899–1949 ..	1·30	3·44	5·35	1·75	1·48	2·45	4·31	5·91	3·41	0·72	30·12
Sathyamangalam ..	Maximum, 1933 ..	2·66	3·52	4·49	0·51	1·36	8·49	7·10	16·46	8·93	0·87	54·59
	Minimum, 1911 ..	0·13	1·17	2·11	2·47	1·14	0·62	1·93	2·22	3·37	0·68	15·79
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	2·36	2·80	3·41	1·50	0·93	2·56	3·12	7·37	5·74	0·81	30·60
Gobichettipalayam.	Maximum, 1944 ..	9·63	0·20	5·84	1·85	0·79	4·64	7·26	13·58	13·31	1·77	58·87
	Minimum, 1914 ..	1·20	0·29	2·79	0·40	0·22	1·02	2·40	2·86	1·48	..	14·66
	Average, 1890–1949 ..	2·83	2·44	3·45	1·64	1·48	2·67	3·64	7·03	4·61	0·82	30·61
Bhavani	Maximum, 1944 ..	3·49	0·84	2·19	2·73	5·84	2·92	10·45	9·83	9·25	4·59	52·13
	Minimum, 1873 ..	..	0·90	1·30	..	2·90	3·42	1·09	6·12	0·75	0·15	16·64
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	2·63	2·57	3·52	1·61	1·62	3·19	4·45	6·65	4·60	1·21	32·05
Erode .. .	Maximum, 1944 ..	6·96	0·74	3·08	3·73	0·40	3·22	6·72	13·14	6·62	2·25	46·86
	Minimum, 1923 ..	1·94	1·66	2·94	0·11	0·72	0·46	0·91	3·37	0·11	0·67	12·89
	Average, 1874–1949 ..	1·89	2·40	3·45	1·85	1·75	2·95	3·91	6·43	4·50	1·15	30·28
Perundurai ..	Maximum, 1944 ..	5·79	0·87	4·75	0·77	..	3·91	6·84	11·77	15·43	2·28	52·41
	Minimum, 1923 ..	0·96	..	2·88	1·08	..	7·06	1·10	4·75	..	0·21	11·04
	Average, 1870–1873, 1883–1949.	2·51	2·32	3·82	1·14	1·46	2·13	3·86	6·44	5·02	1·28	29·97
Kodumudi ..	Maximum, 1903 ..	0·56	..	4·01	3·12	0·60	6·82	4·28	4·20	5·53	1·82	38·05
	Minimum, 1913 ..	0·25	..	1·69	..	0·99	0·67	3·22	4·68	1·26	0·96	13·72
	Average, 1900–1949 ..	1·27	2·46	2·94	0·66	0·86	2·17	3·15	5·13	3·90	1·31	23·85
Udamalpet ..	Maximum, 1944 ..	3·79	2·15	1·25	..	0·49	0·56	1·77	13·80	10·21	8·06	42·08
	Minimum, 1892 .	..	1·63	3·19	1·14	1·33	0·71	..	1·29	0·35	0·73	10·37
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	2·16	2·74	2·09	0·95	1·40	0·62	0·90	6·81	6·59	2·72	26·98
Dharapuram ..	Maximum, 1922 ..	0·91	0·23	4·46	..	..	0·34	0·24	9·92	11·46	7·60	35·16
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·25	1·43	4·38	..	0·09	0·52	1·31	1·91	0·40	0·17	10·46
	Average, 1870–1949 .	1·15	1·90	2·58	0·54	0·74	0·72	1·88	6·45	5·60	2·30	24·16
Kangayam ..	Maximum, 1898	1·46	3·85	8·03	..	1·15	0·30	8·79	7·60	13·50	1·24	45·92
	Minimum, 1923 .	.	0·62	1·99	0·34	..	..	0·96	5·33	0·34	1·38	10·96
	Average, 1883–1949 .	1·43	1·97	2·73	0·47	0·54	1·07	2·44	5·91	4·90	1·78	23·24
Palladam . .	Maximum, 1944 ..	2·61	1·05	4·02	0·52	0·02	2·59	4·89	11·48	11·55	4·37	43·10
	Minimum, 1923 ..	2·90	1·89	1·50	0·68	..	..	0·27	2·29	0·86	0·88	11·27
	Average, 1870–1949	1,51	2·76	2·85	0·57	0·58	0·54	1·32	5·55	4·88	1·96	22·51
Avanashi	Maximum, 1944 ..	8·38	0·11	3·97	2·17	0·32	6·26	7·81	7·27	11·84	2·04	50·11
	Minimum, 1923 ..	1·93	0·64	2·81	0·36	0·11	0·55	1·72	3·45	1·24	0·20	18·01
	Average, 1883—1949	2·38	2·54	3·01	0·98	1·28	2·73	3·30	5·95	4·50	1·30	27·97
Sulur	Maximum, 1944	1·44	0·40	3·75	0·61	0·54	0·24	4·46	11·40	12·04	3·34	38·22
	Minimum, 1938 ..	0·52	0·80	0·30	0·21	1·28	1·41	1·13	2·37	3·96	1·06	9·24
	Average, 1901–1949..	1.53	2·12	2·50	0·80	0·79	0·83	1·49	5·62	0·10	1·68	21·41
Coimbatore ..	Maximum, 1924 ..	1·36	2·66	2·64	4·96	14·31	1·46	2·94	5·40	4·49	1·08	41·70
	Minimum, 1947 .	1·09	1·65	0·23	1·24	0·97	0·47	0·18	3·93	1·25	0·16	11·17
	Average, 1870–1949 .	1·90	1·87	1·86	1·33	2·41	1·20	1·48	5·28	4·62	1·69	23·64
Periannickenpalayam.	Maximum, 1925 ..	1·34	5·68	8·28	0·59	0·70	1·30	8·79	5·16	9·73	9·37	50·89
	Minimum, 1904	1·40	1·32	3·60	..	1·06	0·72	0·72	7·08	..	..	15·90
	Average, 1902–1905 .., 1907–1927 .., 1940–1949 ..	2·70	3·33	3·76	1·30	1·26	1·89	3·17	7·89	6·05	2·25	38·59
Mettupalayam ..	Maximum, 1936 ..	17·08	0·41	5·40	0·50	1·40	0·67	0·34	16·95	6·17	6·88	64·84
	Minimum, 1911 ..	0·34	1·56	2·46	2·15	1·54	0·17	..	..	6·22	..	14·44
	Average, 1883–1949 ..	5·90	2·83	3·22	1·15	1·39	1·59	2·45	8·24	6·24	2·22	35·23
Pollachi	Maximum, 1924 ..	0·76	4·72	4·77	6·99	25·96	3·69	2·77	3·67	10·27	2·51	66·11
	Minimum, 1881 ..	..	0·60	2·45	0·55	1·75	1·25	0·30	8·13	3·79	3·00	16·92
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	1·81	2·79	2·44	4·07	7·70	3·97	1·35	5·35	5·38	1·53	36·38
Annur	Maximum, 1932 ..	1·72	3·14	3·89	0·46	0·42	9·15	1·74	13·96	5·79	0·45	40·72
	Minimum, 1923 ..	1·41	0·78	1·60	..	0·42	0·90	1·13	4·54	1·88	..	12·66
	Average, 1907–1949 ..	1·64	2·66	3·49	1·23	1·42	2·40	2·93	6·71	4·05	1·26	28·08
Tiruppur	Maximum, 1944	2·52	0·02	6·40	1·48	0·17	3·53	7·17	0·86	11·77	3·14	48·03
	Minimum, 1923 ..	1·89	3·15	2·17	0·68	0·07	0·36	1·11	5·82	0·80	0·64	16·69
	Average, 1909–1949 ..	1·71	2·75	3·43	0·77	0·83	1·54	2·29	6·56	4·92	1·64	26·44
District	Maximum, 1930 ..	2·27	2·45	7·08	1·53	0·99	0·99	2·18	18·09	5·84	1·87	43·28
	Minimum, 1923 ..	2·62	1·65	1·64	0·57	1·25	0·89	1·30	4·81	1·41	0·56	16·70
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	1·53	2·15	3·42	1·53	1·74	2·26	3·01	6·53	4·35	1·35	27·87

APPENDIX X.

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas.

[Average monthly prices for the whole district.]

Grain.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Rice, second sort.	3·03	3·17	3·12	3·12	3·20	2·92	2·86	2·74	2·76	2·80	2·72	2·86	2·94	1874–75
	2·90	2·90	3·08	3·10	2·92	2·98	3·10	3·12	3·10	3·15	3·15	3·28	3·07	1875–76
	3·36	3·40	3·45	3·74	4·00	5·15	5·26	5·00	4·88	4·82	5·06	5·26	4·51	1876–77
	6·45	6·45	6·35	5·00	4·54	4·40	4·30	4·17	4·54	4·49	4·65	5·00	5·03	1877–78
	5·19	4·82	4·65	4·08	4·00	4·00	3·81	3·60	3·48	3·33	3·51	3·77	4·02	1878–79
	3·81	3·85	3·77	3·64	3·20	3·05	3·01	2·90	2·90	2·84	2·92	2·90	3·23	1879–80
	2·94	2·96	2·94	2·88	2·80	2·72	2·61	2·53	2·50	2·47	2·42	2·50	2·69	1880–81
	2·61	2·96	2·88	2·80	2·63	2·00	2·58	2·51	2·50	2·53	2·56	2·70	2·66	1881–82
	2·72	2·80	2·80	2·68	2·60	2·58	2·40	2·53	2·41	2·44	2·50	2·53	2·58	1882–83
	2·58	2·48	2·58	2·53	2·47	2·41	2·85	2·44	2·47	2·50	2·58	2·58	2·50	1883–84
	2·84	2·96	2·98	2·92	2·84	2·96	3·17	3·20	3·12	3·08	3·10	3·12	3·02	1884–85
	3·05	3·10	3·10	2·98	2·96	2·98	2·94	2·04	2·82	2·82	2·86	2·90	2·95	1885–86
	2·88	2·86	2·86	2·76	2·61	2·55	2·63	2·65	2·61	2·58	2·60	2·56	2·68	1886–87
	2·63	2·68	2·68	2·61	2·56	2·60	2·56	2·58	2·58	2·56	2·63	2·61	2·61	1887–88
	2·76	2·82	2·88	2·86	2·88	2·96	2·90	2·92	2·94	2·92	2·96	3·01	2·90	1888–89
	3·03	3·12	3·17	3·12	3·10	3·33	3·28	3·15	3·17	3·17	3·28	3·39	3·19	1889–90
	3·54	3·57	3·51	3·51	3·51	3·42	3·51	3·54	3·54	3·57	3·57	3·57	3·58	1890–91
	2·86	**2·93**	**2·94**	**2·88**	**2·82**	**2·84**	**2·83**	**2·85**	**2·82**	**2·82**	**2·86**	**2·90**	**2·86**	Average.*
	3·67	3·85	3·88	3·67	3·70	4·04	4·04	3·06	3·96	4·08	4·04	4·04	3·91	1891–92
	4·12	4·04	3·96	3·96	4·00	4·21	4·26	4·12	3·96	3·88	3·88	3·88	4·02	1892–93
	3·85	3·85	3·96	3·92	3·88	3·67	3·45	3·28	3·17	3·20	3·15	3·28	3·47	1893–94
	3·35	3·54	3·54	3·57	3·51	3·45	3·51	3·51	3·51	3·48	3·42	3·48	3·49	1894–95
	3·54	3·64	3·57	3·54	3·42	3·25	3·20	3·10	3·05	3·10	3·23	3·42	3·34	1895–96
	3·45	3·45	3·45	3·36	3·64	3·57	3·48	3·48	3·42	3·60	3·74	3·02	3·55	1896–97
	3·96	4·17	4·17	3·85	3·96	4·17	4·17	4·17	4·05	4·12	4·64	4·12	4·08	1897–98
	4·17	4·30	4·12	3·85	3·67	3·70	3·48	3·31	3·33	3·28	3·28	3·23	3·64	1898–99
	3·17	3·15	3·23	3·28	3·36	3·67	4·04	3·96	4·12	4·17	4·17	4·17	3·71	1899–00
	4·26	4·40	4·35	4·12	4·26	4·00	4·08	4·00	3·96	4·04	4·04	4·12	4·14	1900–01
	3·76	**3·84**	**3·82**	**3·71**	**3·74**	**3·77**	**3·77**	**3·69**	**3·66**	**3·70**	**3·69**	**3·77**	**3·74**	Average.
	4·21	4·26	4·35	3·96	3·92	3·81	3·81	3·64	3·34	3·34	3·51	3·51	3·84	1901–02
	3·67	3·67	3·60	3·48	3·39	3·33	3·31	3·28	3·33	3·33	3·39	3·45	3·44	1902–03
	3·42	3·45	3·31	3·25	3·25	3·25	3·28	3·28	3·28	3·23	3·23	3·23	3·29	1903–04
	3·20	3·25	3·28	3·31	3·51	3·92	3·02	4·04	4·08	4·08	4·00	4·00	3·71	1904–05
	4·21	4·40	4·44	4·30	4·44	4·60	4·65	4·65	4·70	4·70	4·88	5·13	4·50	1905–06
	5·06	5·00	4·94	4·65	4·49	4·44	4·49	4·49	4·65	4·70	4·70	4·76	4·70	1906–07
	4·76	4·76	4·70	5·55	4·82	4·88	4·94	4·88	4·88	4·94	5·00	5·13	4·94	1907–08
	5·19	5·40	5·55	5·48	5·55	6·06	5·80	5·48	5·33	5·40	5·33	5·33	5·49	1908–09
	5·33	5·19	5·26	5·06	5·06	4·82	4·94	5·06	4·65	4·70	4·76	4·30	4·93	1909–10
	4·88	4·82	4·76	4·70	5·71	4·76	4·65	4·70	4·54	4·60	4·65	4·76	4·79	1910–11
	4·39	**4·42**	**4·42**	**4·37**	**4·41**	**4·39**	**4·38**	**4·35**	**4·30**	**4·82**	**4·35**	**4·37**	**4·37**	Average.
	4·82	4·82	4·88	5·06	5·40	5·55	5·40	5·33	5·26	5·48	5·80	5·97	5·31	1911–12
	6·06	6·15	5·97	5·88	5·97	5·97	5·97	5·88	5·71	5·71	5·81	5·97	5·92	1912–13
	5·97	5·88	5·88	5·80	5·80	5·80	5·80	5·88	5·88	5·80	5·88	5·97	5·86	1913–14
	5·27	6·06	5·97	5·88	5·71	5·71	5·48	5·48	5·40	5·33	5·26	5·19	5·62	1914–15
	5·19	5·19	5·19	5·19	5·33	5·33	5·19	5·26	5·26	5·33	5·40	5·48	5·28	1915–16
	5·55	5·55	5·02	5·63	5·71	5·80	5·71	5·63	5·71	5·63	5·63	5·80	5·67	1916–17
	5·71	5·80	5·88	5·80	5·80	5·80	5·55	5·71	5·88	6·06	6·15	6·56	5·89	1917–18
	6·66	7·14	7·41	7·41	8·51	8·33	8·70	9·09	9·09	8·89	8·89	9·30	8·28	1918–19
	10·00	12·50	10·26	9·30	9·09	9·76	10·81	10·81	10·00	9·52	9·52	9·30	10·07	1919–20
	9·09	8·70	8·51	8·33	8·33	8·33	8·33	7·41	7·41	6·90	6·90	6·90	7·92	1920–21
	6·50	**6·78**	**6·56**	**6·43**	**6·57**	**6·54**	**6·69**	**6·65**	**6·56**	**6·47**	**6·52**	**6·64**	**6·58**	Average.
	7·02	7·41	7·54	7·41	8·00	8·16	8·00	7·09	7·34	7·69	7·69	7·84	7·67	1921–22
	8·00	8·00	8·16	8·16	7·84	7·84	7·69	7·69	7·54	7·41	7·41	7·41	7·76	1922–23
	7·41	7·41	7·41	7·27	7·27	7·41	7·54	7·09	7·41	7·69	7·84	8·00	7·63	1923–24
	8·16	9·09	9·30	9·09	9·09	8·89	9·09	8·70	8·33	8·51	8·51	8·51	8·77	1924–25
	8·51	8·41	8·51	8·33	8·33	8·16	8·00	7·84	7·84	7·84	7·84	8·00	8·14	1925–26
	8·16	8·33	8·33	8·16	8·16	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·33	8·12	1926–27
	8·16	8·16	8·16	8·16	8·16	8·16	8·16	8·00	7·84	7·84	7·81	7·84	8·01	1927–28
	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	7·00	7·69	7·41	7·27	7·41	7·41	7·71	1928–29
	7·27	7·27	7·27	7·27	7·14	7·02	6·90	6·90	6·78	6·78	6·56	6·56	6·98	1929–30
	6·45	6·15	5·97	6·35	5·97	5·88	5·63	5·26	5·06	5·00	4·76	4·49	5·58	1930–31
	7·71	**7·83**	**7·87**	**7·82**	**7·80**	**7·75**	**7·67**	**7·55**	**7·38**	**7·40**	**7·38**	**7·41**	**7·64**	Average.
	4·49	4·76	4·88	4·71	4·71	4·65	4·65	4·49	4·70	4·90	4·80	4·90	4·70	1931–32
	4·70	4·80	4·80	4·69	4·64	4·62	4·34	4·13	3·95	3·85	3·65	3·61	4·30	1932–33
	3·68	3·67	3·64	3·58	3·52	3·54	3·63	3·56	3·47	3·54	3·56	3·56	3·12	1933–34
	3·59	3·64	4·03	4·46	4·10	3·93	3·93	4·03	4·26	4·16	4·44	4·54	4·54	1934–35
	4·72	4·72	4·68	4·62	4·41	4·16	4·21	4·14	4·12	4·10	4·21	4·28	4·36	1935–36
	4·29	4·26	4·23	4·13	4·09	3·94	3·96	4·00	4·01	4·02	4·08	4·02	4·09	1936–37
	4·03	4·07	4·05	4·17	4·22	4·10	4·15	4·08	4·02	4·06	4·05	4·08	4·11	1937–38
	4·13	4·18	4·12	4·09	3·92	4·12	4·26	4·18	4·13	4·12	4·12	4·12	4·13	1938–39
	4·09	4·10	4·27	4·27	4·28	4·28	4·10	4·13	4·15	4·15	4·39	4·53	4·25	1939–40
	4·50	4·46	4·58	4·54	4·64	4·79	4·66	4·54	4·72	4·69	4·79	4·89	4·64	1940–41
	4·22	**4·27**	**4·32**	**4·32**	**4·25**	**4·22**	**4·20**	**4·13**	**4·18**	**4·20**	**4·21**	**4·25**	**4·23**	Average.
	5·01	5·33	5·45	5·28	5·20	5·30	5·41	5·38	5·48	5·57	5·67	6·44	5·47	1941–42
	6·63	6·73	7·31	8·50	8·61	9·34	9·68	9·53	9·63	10·07	10·40	9·63	8·84	1942–43
	9·55	9·53	9·49	9·66	9·87	10·48	10·35	10·18	10·45	10·12	10·59	10·08	10·08	1943–44
	10·49	10·70	10·67	10·65	10·58	11·63	12·57	12·20	12·67	12·68	11·77	11·73	11·53	1944–45
	10·87	10·85	10·70	10·57	10·47	10·96	10·88	10·95	11·02	10·80	10·84	10·99	10·83	1945–46
	10·91	10·93	10·98	10·85	10·66	10·69	10·39	10·35	10·07	10·03	11·17	11·10	10·79	1946–47
	11·22	11·42	11·63	11·99	12·31	13·58	19·23	19·71	21·56	25·23	28·06	30·73	18·13	1947–48
	30·84	31·58	30·65	29·35	28·66	23·84	16·82	16·56	16·41	16·10	16·31	16·53	22·80	1948–49
	16·78	16·61	16·56	16·88	16·71	16·06	16·65	16·40	16·02	16·25	15·09	16·35	16·46	1949–50
	16·61	16·54	16·29	17·36	16·68	16·76	21·54	22·03	22·20	23·18	27·23	25·45	20·19	1950–51
	12·89	**13·02**	**12·98**	**13·11**	**12·98**	**12·87**	**13·38**	**13·37**	**13·62**	**14·13**	**14·85**	**14·95**	**13·51**	**Average.**

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont*

[Average monthly prices for the whole district—*cont.*]

Grain.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cholam	1·94	1·91	1·90	2·01	1·91	1·85	1·84	1·83	1·77	1·84	1·75	1·72	1·96	1874–75
	1·68	1·69	1·82	1·69	1·82	1·77	1·91	1·89	1·90	1·98	1·97	2·00	1·85	1875–76
	2·07	2·19	2·33	2·60	3·28	4·82	4·35	4·04	3·88	4·17	4·44	4·65	3·57	1876–77
	5·88	5·40	5·63	3·85	3·64	4·60	3·17	3·94	3·20	3·28	3·54	3·96	3·89	1877–78
	3·88	3·45	3·05	3·69	2·55	2·30	2·48	2·30	2·20	2·15	2·30	2·26	2·62	1878–79
	2·23	2·22	2·27	3·21	2·17	2·13	2·01	2·12	2·09	2·02	1·94	2·03	1·94	1879–80
	1·90	1·91	1·83	1·76	1·74	1·54	1·45	1·43	1·39	1·29	1·25	1·27	1·56	1880–81
	1·34	1·40	1·36	1·28	1·24	1·23	1·28	1·26	1·27	1·27	1·29	1·33	1·30	1881–82
	1·32	1·33	1·37	1·34	1·35	1·31	1·29	1·25	1·25	1·26	1·32	1·37	1·31	1882–83
	1·36	1·37	1·36	1·27	1·37	1·31	1·32	1·37	1·41	1·37	1·45	1·51	1·38	1883–84
	1·68	1·83	1·80	1·90	1·87	1·97	2·14	2·12	2·07	2·12	2·02	2·11	1·97	1884–85
	2·13	2·12	2·14	2·20	1·97	2·04	1·90	1·87	1·78	1·75	1·81	1·82	1·96	1885–86
	1·88	1·84	1·68	1·59	1·55	1·59	1·55	1·72	1·78	1·76	1·69	1·65	1·65	1886–87
	1·71	1·74	1·75	1·76	1·72	1·74	1·69	1·69	1·69	1·63	1·63	1·63	1·70	1887–88
	1·80	1·82	1·81	1·82	1·78	1·82	1·84	1·87	1·81	1·73	1·75	1·78	1·80	1889–90
	1·79	1·79	1·74	1·79	1·66	1·78	1·75	1·79	1·73	1·77	1·75	1·81	1·76	1889–90
	2·11	2·06	2·06	2·16	2·14	2·13	2·15	2·17	2·06	2·06	2·14	2·21	2·12	1890–91
	1·71	1·78	1·71	1·71	1·67	1·69	1·71	1·71	1·69	1·67	1·65	1·72	1·70	Average.*
	2·33	2·23	2·51	2·42	2·47	3·05	2·94	2·72	2·67	2·74	2·76	2·80	2·64	1891–92
	2·96	2·50	2·40	2·12	2·15	2·35	2·34	2·30	2·26	2·26	2·27	2·20	2·34	1892–93
	2·13	2·13	2·23	2·25	2·13	2·03	2·04	2·23	2·08	2·05	2·05	2·06	2·12	1893–94
	2·12	2·01	1·96	1·96	1·92	1·90	1·98	1·96	1·92	1·95	1·94	1·98	1·97	1894–95
	2·00	1·97	1·90	2·04	1·75	1·73	1·65	1·67	1·70	1·72	1·83	2·00	1·83	1895–96
	1·98	1·97	1·98	1·97	2·40	2·41	2·22	2·21	2·29	2·42	2·44	2·44	2·23	1896–97
	2·67	2·90	2·86	2·56	2·55	2·72	2·76	2·80	2·68	2·72	2·61	2·60	2·70	1897–98
	2·67	2·72	2·72	2·61	2·55	2·45	2·37	2·29	2·17	2·07	1·99	1·84	2·37	1898–99
	1·84	1·81	1·94	2·34	2·37	2·53	2·70	2·58	2·78	2·74	2·68	2·74	2·42	1899–1900
	2·86	2·74	2·72	2·70	2·72	2·67	2·76	2·68	2·72	2·76	2·90	3·15	2·78	1900–01
	2·36	2·30	2·32	2·10	2·30	2·38	2·38	2·34	2·33	2·34	2·35	2·38	2·34	Average.
	3·31	3·15	2·98	2·74	2·63	2·48	2·34	2·16	1·95	1·94	1·90	1·94	2·46	1901–02
	1·96	1·83	1·79	1·71	1·61	1·57	1·69	1·79	1·78	1·83	1·88	1·94	1·78	1902–03
	1·83	1·76	1·67	1·61	1·51	1·49	1·50	2·44	1·54	1·55	1·61	1·62	1·68	1903–04
	1·56	1·49	1·61	1·65	1·94	2·29	2·30	2·35	2·35	2·35	2·51	2·53	2·08	1904–05
	2·68	2·74	2·88	2·80	2·88	2·91	3·03	2·96	2·98	3·10	3·33	3·88	3·02	1905–06
	3·77	3·51	3·39	3·15	3·03	2·67	2·98	3·05	3·10	3·10	3·23	3·23	3·18	1906–07
	3·10	2·94	2·96	2·94	2·94	3·08	2·94	3·08	3·08	3·01	2·86	3·01	3·00	1907–08
	2·96	3·03	3·10	3·10	3·28	3·92	3·85	3·64	3·42	3·42	3·42	3·48	3·39	1908–09
	3·51	3·42	3·39	3·23	3·20	3·10	3·01	3·01	3·05	3·10	3·10	3·03	3·18	1909–10
	2·92	2·92	2·70	2·88	2·29	2·78	2·76	2·88	2·96	2·98	3·10	3·10	2·86	1910–11
	2·76	2·68	2·65	2·58	2·53	2·63	2·64	2·74	2·62	2·64	2·69	2·78	2·66	Average.
	3·05	3·08	3·05	3·08	3·45	3·51	3·39	3·25	3·39	3·45	3·64	3·77	3·34	1911–12
	4·04	4·04	3·96	3·81	3·77	4·12	3·67	3·77	3·70	3·74	3·88	3·96	3·87	1912–13
	3·77	3·51	3·48	3·48	3·45	3·45	3·48	3·48	3·45	3·51	3·67	4·26	3·58.	1913–14
	3·85	3·77	3·77	3·67	3·64	3·67	3·51	3·48	3·42	3·39	3·31	3·28	3·56	1914–15
	3·23	3·25	3·20	3·23	3·20	3·25	3·25	3·20	3·17	3·23	3·33	3·36	3·24	1915–16
	3·39	3·33	3·17	3·17	3·20	3·46	3·36	3·36	3·31	3·31	3·48	3·48	3·33	1916–17
	3·48	3·39	3·39	3·51	3·74	3·81	3·67	3·81	4·00	4·21	4·30	4·17	3·79	1917–18
	4·44	4·76	5·19	5·13	5·26	5·55	6·56	7·02	6·90	7·02	6·78	7·14	5·98	1918–19
	7·02	6·45	5·55	5·13	5·40	6·25	7·14	7·14	6·90	6·35	5·88	6·45	6·31	1919–20
	5·53	4·94	5·06	4·60	4·88	4·70	5·13	4·70	4·65	4·94	4·65	4·30	4·82	1920–21
	4·16	4·05	3·98	3·88	4·00	4·18	4·32	4·32	4·29	4·32	4·29	4·42	4·18	Average.
	4·21	4·70	4·70	4·54	4·76	5·48	5·48	5·40	5·40	5·48	5·55	5·63	5·11	1921–22
	5·40	5·33	5·13	5·06	4·88	4·94	4·82	4·88	5·06	5·00	5·13	5·26	5·07	1922–23
	5·06	5·00	4·94	5·00	5·13	5·80	5·97	5·88	5·80	6·06	6·06	6·35	5·59	1923–24
	6·35	6·45	6·56	6·56	6·35	6·15	6·15	6·06	6·06	5·97	6·06	6·06	5·23	1924–25
	5·80	5·55	5·71	5·71	5·71	5·63	5·55	5·19	5·48	5·48	5·55	5·33	5·56	1925–26
	5·19	5·33	5·33	5·33	5·33	5·33	5·26	5·33	5·40	5·63	5·63	5·71	5·40	1926–27.
	5·48	5·26	5·26	5·33	5·40	5·40	5·26	5·26	5·26	5·26	5·26	5·26	5·31	1927–28
	5·19	5·13	5·13	5·19	5·33	5·33	5·40	5·19	5·06	5·26	5·26	5·19	5·22	1928–29
	4·83	4·82	4·82	4·94	4·94	4·82	4·70	4·65	4·60	4·60	4·49	4·44	4·71	1929–30
	4·44	3·77	3·64	3·48	3·33	3·33	3·23	3·17	3·05	2·98	2·82	2·65	3·32	1930–31
	5·20	5·13	5·12	5·11	5·12	5·22	5·18	5·10	5·12	5·17	5·18	5·19	5·15	Average.
	2·37	2·34	2·41	2·34	2·33	2·37	2·38	2·34	2·60	2·80	2·90	2·40	2·40	1931–32
	2·80	2·70	2·70	2·63	2·65	2·68	2·52	2·66	2·69	2·67	2·71	2·64	2·67	1932–33
	2·56	2·36	2·28	2·26	2·24	2·32	2·36	2·39	2·43	2·47	2·49	2·43	2·38	1933–34
	2·21	2·20	2·42	3·06	2·75	2·65	2·71	2·86	2·96	3·19	3·30	3·33	2·80	1934–35
	3·27	3·41	3·32	3·36	3·32	3·40	3·35	3·32	3·27	3·37	3·39	3·19	3·33	1935–36
	3·04	2·98	2·74	2·89	2·82	2·82	2·86	2·81	3·04	3·07	3·12	3·06	2·95	1936–37
	2·80	2·70	2·84	2·84	2·79	2·80	2·79	2·79	2·84	2·89	2·86	2·86	2·82	1937–38
	2·75	2·63	2·68	2·78	3·06	3·22	3·26	3·28	3·25	3·25	3·20	3·20	3·05	1938–39
	3·11	3·04	3·23	3·23	3·19	3·19	3·12	3·13	3·16	3·22	3·34	3·34	3·19	1939–40
	3·00	3·02	2·93	2·82	2·71	2·75	2·77	2·76	2·84	2·95	3·06	3·05	2·88	1940–41
	2·80	2·75	2·77	2·82	2·79	2·82	2·81	2·84	2·91	2·99	3·04	3·00	2·89	Average.
	2·05	2·99	2·81	2·98	2·90	3·02	3·12	3·11	3·26	3·40	3·64	4·13	3·18	1941–42
	3·90	3·95	4·30	5·21	5·42	6·61	7·24	7·17	7·46	9·19	9·74	10·28	6·71	1942–43
	10·75	11·06	11·36	11·92	11·50	11·88	11·63	11·52	12·00	12·58	12·94	13·28	11·87	1943–44
	11·65	10·42	9·92	9·49	9·00	8·78	9·15	9·41	9·52	9·57	9·15	8·23	9·52	1944–45
	7·60	7·60	7·50	7·52	7·52	7·57	7·56	7·55	7·44	7·67	7·87	7·70	7·59	1945–46
	7·78	7·82	7·78	7·70	7·69	7·78	7·71	7·67	7·69	7·81	8·06	7·15	7·72	1946–47
	7·99	7·79	7·79	7·94	7·98	8·60	10·89	12·72	14·33	15·93	18·52	18·16	11·55	1947–48
	16·77	16·35	16·07	17·05	18·70	17·80	10·26	10·67	10·58	9·87	10·01	9·26	13·57	1948–49
	9·82	9·97	9·86	9·90	10·19	10·53	10·83	10·45	10·85	11·12	11·45	10·86	10·49	1949–50
	10·05	10·43	10·68	10·20	9·89	9·81	13·24	15·44	16·69	19·70	21·11	19·53	13·97	1950–51
	9·02	8·84	8·81	8·99	9·08	9·18	9·16	9·57	9·98	10·68	11·25	10·86	9·62	Average.

* Average for the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

[Average monthly prices for the whole district—*cont.*]

Grain. (1)	July. (2)	August. (3)	September. (4)	October. (5)	November. (6)	December. (7)	January. (8)	February. (9)	March. (10)	April. (11)	May. (12)	June. (13)	Annual average. (14)	Year (July to June). (15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cumbu ..	1·65	1·61	1·62	1·52	1·47	1·46	1·37	1·43	1·37	1·41	1·47	1·49	1·49	1874–75
	1·49	1·52	1·65	1·53	1·64	1·53	1·63	1·66	1·69	1·72	1·78	1·79	1·64	1875–76
	1·94	1·99	1·96	2·17	2·63	3·60	3·51	3·70	3·74	3·92	4·30	4·60	3·17	1876–77
	4·94	4·70	5·33	3·92	3·12	2·03	1·89	1·94	2·30	2·48	2·50	3·12	3·19	1877–78
	3·12	2·96	2·50	1·96	1·94	1·90	2·01	2·05	2·06	1·94	2·01	2·09	2·21	1878–79
	2·09	2·63	1·97	2·05	1·86	1·61	1·67	1·76	1·86	1·80	1·86	1·80	1·86	1879–80
	1·73	1·69	1·64	1·66	1·45	1·13	1·06	1·05	1·04	1·10	1·06	1·03	1·30	1880–81
	1·12	1·17	1·13	1·10	1·08	1·04	0·99	0·98	1·02	1·04	1·07	1·10	1·07	1881–82
	1·12	1·13	1·12	1·11	1·10	1·05	1·02	1·07	1·10	1·11	1·06	1·23	1·10	1882–83
	1·21	1·17	1·13	1·18	1·19	1·10	1·10	1·13	1·16	1·17	1·24	1·27	1·17	1883–84
	1·36	1·56	1·51	1·60	1,61	1·65	1·79	1·83	1·84	1·83	1·98	1·89	1·70	1884-85
	1·88	1·79	1·80	1·78	1·70	1·56	1·51	1·46	1·47	1·46	1·53	1·51	1·62	1885–86
	1·51	1·49	1·44	1·38	1·30	1·24	1·43	1·54	1·54	1·54	1·53	1·53	1·46	1886–87
	1·50	1·48	1·53	1·56	1·51	1·41	1·35	1·35	1·36	1·39	1·45	1·50	1·45	1887–88
	1·53	1·59	1·63	1·59	1·56	1·46	1·45	1·50	1·53	1·49	1·49	1·50	1·53	1888–89
	1·49	1·50	1·45	1·37	1·38	1·53	1·48	1·48	1·51	1·53	1·56	1·64	1·49	1889–90
	1·86	1·85	1·79	1·89	1·84	1·80	1·89	1·94	1·91	1·95	2·06	2·11	1·91	1890–91
	1·46	**1·47**	**1·45**	**1·46**	**1·43**	**1·38**	**1·40**	**1·43**	**1·44**	**1·45**	**1·50**	**1·53**	**1·45**	Average.*
	2·20	2·17	2·41	2·47	2·40	2·45	2·34	2·29	2·44	2·55	2·55	2·58	2·40	1891–92
	2·61	2·26	2·07	1·90	1·94	2·11	2·09	2·15	2·13	2·13	2·11	2·09	2·13	1892–93
	2·14	2·19	2·26	2·30	2·01	1·77	1·68	1·82	1·90	1·95	1·94	1·89	1·99	1893–94
	1·89	1·90	1·88	1·88	1·76	1·61	1·68	1·66	1·72	1·73	1·75	1·76	1·77	1894–95
	1·80	1·79	1·76	1·79	1·53	1·52	1·45	1·48	1·53	1·50	1·57	1·67	1·62	1895–96
	1·70	1·70	1·74	1·72	2·01	1·79	1·72	1·77	1·85	2·02	2·14	2·16	1·86	1896–97
	2·37	2·50	2·55	2·34	2·25	2·16	2·23	2·40	2·38	2·31	2·31	2·30	2·34	1897–98
	2·34	2·41	2·42	2·35	2·12	1·85	1·72	1·76	1·81	1·84	1·79	1·73	2·01	1898–99
	1·70	1·69	1·90	2·21	1·97	2·17	2·31	2·31	2·34	2·44	2·38	2·45	2·16	1899–1900
	2·60	2·60	2·56	2·55	2·35	2·22	2·19	2·20	2·25	2·41	2·53	2·72	2·43	1900–01
	2·14	**2·14**	**2·16**	**2·15**	**2·03**	**1·97**	**1·94**	**1·98**	**2·04**	**2·09**	**2·11**	**2·14**	**2·07**	Average.
	2·68	2·88*	2·82	2·42	2·14	1·92	1·80	1·83	1·88	1·92	1·90	1·91	2·18	1901–02
	1·88	1·82	1·78	1·57	1·48	1·36	1·44	1·53	1·62	1·65	1·75	1·81	1·64	1902–03
	1·76	1·77	1·63	1·49	1·33	1·32	1·33	1·41	1·49	1·43	1·44	1·42	1·49	1903–04
	1·40	1·34	1·48	1·54	1·78	2·05	2·14	2·31	2·35	2·42	2·47	2·55	1·99	1904–05
	2·72	2·80	2·82	2·67	2·51	2·60	2·70	2·78	2·78	2·00	3·12	3·74	2·85	1905–06
	3·77	3·51	3·45	3·01	2·58	2·27	2·37	2·61	2·68	2·78	2·04	2·88	2·90	1906-07
	2·84	2·76	2·88	2·98	2·86	2·88	2·84	2·84	2·81	2·86	2·86	2·92	2·87	1907–08
	3·03	3·08	3·15	3·20	3·33	3·60	3·54	3·45	3·45	3·45	3·57	3·51	3·36	1908–09
	3·48	3·48	3·45	3·15	2·98	2·80	2·67	2·84	2·92	2·88	2·92	2·90	3·04	1909–10
	2·88	2·92	2·84	2·80	2·67	2·47	2·55	2·88	2·67	2·70	2·80	2·84	2·73	1910–11
	2·64	**2·64**	**2·63**	**2·48**	**2·37**	**2·33**	**2·34**	**2·42**	**2·47**	**2·50**	**2·58**	**2·65**	**2·51**	Average.
	2·80	2·80	2·88	2·90	3·10	3·05	2·88	2·90	2·98	3·10	3·31	3·45	3·01	1911–12
	3·60	3·64	3·67	3·67	3·42	3·20	[illegible]	3·01	3·08	3·28	3·33	3·42	3·36	1912–13
	3·42	3·51	3·28	3·31	3·15	3·08	3·10	3·23	3·23	3·28	3·36	3·67	3·30	1913–14
	3·48	3·60	3,51	3·48	3·28	2·94	2·88	2·90	2·91	2·94	2·91	3·03	3·16	1914–15
	3·05	3·08	2·98	2·90	2·84	2·74	2·76	2·92	2·86	2·86	2·90	2·96	2·90	1915–16
	3·23	3·01	2·96	2·86	2·94	2·84	2·96	2·94	2·92	3·03	3·17	3·23	3·01	1916–17
	3·31	3·20	3·25	3·23	3·20	3·48	3·23	3·31	3·45	3·67	3·70	2·92	3·11	1917–18
	3·92	4·21	5·06	4·82	5·13	4·88	5·88	6·25	6·15	6·66	6·35	7·02	5·53	1918–19
	6·90	6·66	5·88	5·97	4·91	5·48	5·63	6·06	6·15	6·15	6·15	6·06	6·00	1919–20
	5·63	5·33	5·13	4·94	4·49	4·54	4·26	4·30	4·30	4·54	4·65	4·49	4·72	1920–21
	3·93	**3·90**	**3·86**	**3·81**	**3·65**	**3·62**	**3·66**	**3·78**	**3·81**	**3·95**	**3·99**	**4·13**	**3·81**	Average.
	4·40	4·40	4·49	4·40	4·54	4·82	5·06	4·82	4·88	5·13	5·33	5·33	4·80	1921–22
	5·40	5·06	5·13	5·00	4·94	4·70	4·60	4·76	4·65	4·94	5·06	4·94	4·93	1922–23
	4·94	4·76	4·76	4·70	4·82	5·13	5·19	5·40	5·71	5·80	5·97	5·88	5·26	1923–24
	6·45	6·06	5·71	5·26	5·00	4·94	5·00	5·06	5·40	5·63	5·63	5·48	5·47	1924–25
	5·33	5·13	5·40	5·26	4·88	4·60	4·26	4·35	4·60	4·76	4·82	5·00	4·87	1925–26
	5·00	4·82	4·94	4·82	4·60	4·44	4·49	4·65	5·06	5·19	5·33	5·40	4·90	1926–27
	4·94	4·70	5·00	4·76	4·70	4·60	4·54	4·60	4·76	4·88	4·94	4·82	4·77	1927–28
	4·76	4·76	4·82	4·88	4·88	4·82	4·82	4·76	4·76	5·00	5·13	5·06	4·87	1928–29
	4·94	4·49	4·49	4·60	4·44	4·40	4·35	4·35	4·35	4·35	4·21	4·21	4·43	1929–30
	4·17	3·48	3·54	3·42	3·25	3·10	3·08	2·96	2·86	2·78	2·72	2·55	3·16	1930–31
	5·03	**4·77**	**4·83**	**4·71**	**4·61**	**4·56**	**4·54**	**4·57**	**4·70**	**4·85**	**4·91**	**4·87**	**4·75**	Average.
	2·42	2·37	2·37	2·31	2·35	2·35	2·26	2·25	2·50	2·60	2·70	2·70	2·43	1931–32
	2·60	2·60	2·60	2·62	2·56	2·64	2·52	2·46	2·54	2·62	2·75	2·66	2·60	1932–33
	2·40	2·18	2·22	2·21	2·18	2·02	2·22	2·32	2·38	2·48	2·61	2·54	2·30	1933–34
	2·27	2·27	2·53	3·16	2·72	2·63	2·68	2·84	3·08	3·40	3·42	3·54	2·86	1934–35
	3·42	3·32	3·25	3·26	3·13	3·06	3·03	3·09	3·30	3·35	3·30	3·29	3·21	1935–36
	3·08	2·91	2·91	2·83	2·76	2·78	2·76	2·80	2·92	2·98	3·16	3·00	2·80	1936–37
	2·75	2·72	2·73	2·73	2·64	2·65	2·74	2·77	2·78	2·75	2·75	2·81	2·70	1937–38
	2·83	2·69	2·62	2·66	2·76	2·93	3·06	3·13	3·27	3·36	3·41	3·30	2·95	1938–39
	3·15	3·12	3·20	3·03	2·89	2·73	2·76	2·04	3·05	3·12	3·31	3·18	3·01	1939–40
	2·98	2·87	2·78	2·74	2·68	2·72	2·78	2·76	2·88	3·16	3·21	3·17	2·86	1940–41
	2·79	**2·71**	**2·72**	**2·76**	**2·67**	**2·66**	**2·71**	**2·74**	**2·87**	**2·98**	**3·06**	**3·02**	**2·78**	Average.
	3·07	2·84	2·87	2·87	2·70	2·75	2·90	2·88	3·18	3·33	3·45	3·89	3·06	1941–42
	3·93	4·07	4·45	5·15	5·17	6·34	6·95	7·13	7·53	9·32	10·49	11·59	6·84	1942–43
	11·53	11·72	12·41	12·75	12·08	12·15	11·56	11·42	11·84	12·26	12·55	12·57	12·07	1943–44
	12·34	11·56	10·57	9·77	8·79	8·68	8·65	9·38	10·06	10·15	9·79	9·49	9·94	1944–45
	8·34	8·20	7·94	7·84	8·00	8·02	8·02	8·01	7·99	8·11	8·29	8·29	8·10	1945–46
	8·19	8·23	8·26	8·25	8·19	8·20	8·23	8·23	8·14	8·15	8·17	8·19	8·20	1946–47
	8·07	8·16	8·16	8·24	8·28	7·89	11·01	12·11	14·07	16·53	17·21	18·71	11·54	1947–48
	17·93	17·55	17·12	18·12	18·22	17·25	10·72	10·35	10·49	10·34	10·21	10·08	14·03	1948–49
	9·46	9·88	10·24	10·24	10·12	9·91	10·15	9·74	11·72	10·83	10·65	11·12	10·34	1949–50
	11·63	11·23	11·55	9·58	9·63	9·60	15·52	16·25	15·87	15·50	17·83	17·71	13·51	1050–51
	9·45	**9·34**	**9·36**	**9·29**	**9·12**	**9·09**	**9·37**	**9·55**	**10·09**	**10·46**	**10·86**	**11·17**	**9·76**	Average.

* Average for the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

[Average monthly prices for the whole district—*cont.*]

Grain. (1)	July. (2)	August. (3)	September. (4)	October. (5)	November. (6)	December. (7)	January. (8)	February. (9)	March. (10)	April. (11)	May. (12)	June. (13)	Annual average. (14)	Year (July to June). (15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ragi	1·55	1·60	1·53	1·57	1·52	1·39	1·38	1·39	1·40	1·36	1·40	1·44	1·46	1874–75
	1·43	1·45	1·57	1·63	1·56	1·59	1·67	1·65	1·58	1·75	1·69	1·77	1·62	1875–76
	1·85	1·96	1·99	2·25	2·74	3·74	3·92	3·81	3·88	4·04	4·17	4·49	3·27	1876–77
	5·13	5·48	5·13	3·64	3·12	2·82	2·86	2·86	3·03	2·92	3·25	3·74	3·67	1877–78
	4·00	3·31	2·58	2·04	1·95	1·90	2·02	2·03	1·90	1·60	1·80	1·92	2·26	1878–79
	1·91	1·85	1·88	1·81	1·74	1·57	1·07	1·75	1·71	1·69	1·68	1·68	1·75	1879–80
	1·68	1·64	1·54	1·49	1·38	1·20	1·18	1·15	1·12	1·05	1·04	1·06	1·29	1880–81
	1·15	1·21	1·13	1·12	1·08	1·02	1·08	1·10	1·15	1·10	1·10	1·15	1·28	1881–82
	1·19	1·22	1·21	1·15	1·10	1·08	1·09	1·09	1·07	1·07	1·11	1·15	1·13	1882–83
	1·15	1·14	1·10	1·12	1·10	1·06	1·12	1·16	1·14	1·15	1·17	1·23	1·14	1883–84
	1·35	1·47	1·51	1·57	1·40	1·58	1·72	1·76	1·73	1·69	1·73	1·73	1·61	1884–85
	1·75	1·77	1·69	1·67	1·58	1·53	1·49	1·47	1·46	1·46	1·47	1·50	1·57	1885–86
	1·51	1·51	1·40	1·31	1·27	1·25	1·36	1·41	1·34	1·30	1·29	1·30	1·35	1886–87
	1·32	1·33	1·39	1·37	1·31	1·29	1·27	1·28	1·27	1·31	1·32	1·36	1·32	1887–88
	1·42	1·45	1·50	1·40	1·41	1·39	1·40	1·42	1·43	1·40	1·39	1·37	1·42	1888–89
	1·38	1·39	1·34	1·31	1·32	1·45	1·39	1·39	1·35	1·40	1·39	1·45	1·38	1889–90
	1·63	1·63	1·57	1·64	1·62	1·64	1·75	1·78	1·74	1·72	1·72	1·79	1·69	1890–91
	1·39	**1·41**	**1·38**	**1·37**	**1·33**	**1·33**	**1·37**	**1·39**	**1·37**	**1·36**	**1·37**	**1·40**	**1·39**	Average.*
	1·90	1·89	2·17	2·03	2·11	2·61	2·65	2·60	2·56	2·60	2·55	2·45	2·34	1891–92
	2·51	2·15	2·13	1·84	1·85	2·06	2·13	2·13	2·11	2·06	2·01	2·01	2·08	1892–93
	2·01	2·03	2·15	2·13	1·98	1·88	1·89	1·90	1·86	1·75	1·71	1·77	1·92	1893–94
	1·77	1·75	1·75	1·75	1·69	1·62	1·65	1·69	1·68	1·67	1·67	1·64	1·69	1894–95
	1·69	1·60	1·63	1·54	1·42	1·36	1·36	1·39	1·47	1·45	1·50	1·63	1·51	1895–96
	1·65	1·66	1·65	1·61	1·98	1·84	1·83	1·87	1·02	1·97	2·00	2·13	1·84	1896–97
	2·26	2·30	2·31	2·06	1·97	2·07	2·21	2·35	2·37	2·30	2·15	2·20	2·21	1897–98
	2·29	2·33	2·47	2·22	2·07	1·99	1·98	1·94	1·94	1·83	1·78	1·73	2·04	1898–99
	1·71	1·75	2·06	2·09	2·12	2·21	2·42	2·41	2·44	2·37	2·40	2·44	2·20	1899–1900
	2·70	2·76	2·72	2·50	2·40	2·45	2·55	2·51	2·41	2·45	2·58	2·84	2·57	1900–01
	2·05	**2·03**	**2·09**	**1·98**	**1·96**	**2·01**	**2·07**	**2·08**	**2·08**	**2·05**	**2·04**	**2·08**	**2·04**	Average.
	2·92	2·92	2·68	2·37	2·21	2·11	2·11	2·05	1·96	1·77	1·84	1·84	2·24	1901–02
	1·84	1·77	1·66	1·57	1·45	1·41	1·48	1·56	1·58	1·61	1·67	1·75	1·61	1902–03
	1·76	1·72	1·45	1·37	1·27	1·30	1·31	1·31	1·31	1·36	1·34	1·36	1·41	1903–04
	1·41	1·35	1·45	1·49	1·89	2·19	2·21	2·20	2·21	2·14	2·31	2·35	1·93	1904–05
	2·45	2·58	2·56	2·47	2·50	2·65	2·74	2·74	2·74	2·82	2·96	3·48	2·72	1905–06
	3·36	3·25	3·20	3·10	2·55	2·67	2·74	2·92	2·86	2·86	2·80	2·82	2·93	1906–07
	2·82	2·84	2·70	2·61	2·63	2·78	2·78	2·76	2·82	2·76	2·76	2·78	2·75	1907–08
	2·88	2·90	2·94	2·86	3·25	3·45	3·42	3·25	3·25	3·25	3·20	3·23	3·16	1908–09
	3·31	3·28	3·20	2·88	2·88	2·72	2·72	2·76	2·84	2·70	2·68	2·70	2·89	1909–10
	2·76	2·76	2·65	2·61	2·56	2·51	2·53	2·53	2·55	2·53	2·53	2·58	2·59	1910–11
	2·55	**2·54**	**2·45**	**2·33**	**2·32**	**2·38**	**2·40**	**2·41**	**2·41**	**2·39**	**2·41**	**2·49**	**2·42**	Average.
	2·56	2·55	2·53	2·56	2·86	2·88	2·70	2·67	2·70	2·76	3·05	3·28	2·76	1911–12
	3·33	3·39	3·31	3·17	2·98	2·98	3·03	3·03	2·98	3·01	3·03	3·10	3·11	1912–13
	3·10	3·12	2·98	2·96	2·84	2·84	2·86	2·92	2·92	2·94	3·05	3·15	2·97	1913–14
	3·23	3·31	3·25	3·15	2·94	2·88	2·98	2·98	2·92	2·92	2·88	2·94	3·03	1914–15
	2·96	2·96	2·63	2·78	2·72	2·74	2·70	2·76	2·82	2·78	2·80	2·86	2·79	1915–16
	2·83	2·88	2·80	2·74	2·70	2·82	2·84	2·86	2·88	3·33	2·96	3·01	2·90	1916–17
	3·03	3·03	3·03	2·94	3·08	3·08	3·01	3·15	3·25	3·33	3·36	3·42	3·14	1917–18
	3·54	3·85	4·40	4·35	5·40	4·70	5·40	6·06	6·25	6·35	6·15	6·35	5·23	1918–19
	6·45	6·25	5·33	4·88	4·49	5·13	6·06	6·35	6·15	5·97	6·06	5·63	5·73	1919–20
	5·26	5·06	4·76	4·20	4·26	4·26	4·17	4·12	4·08	3·96	3·88	3·70	4·31	1920–21
	3·63	**3·64**	**3·60**	**3·38**	**3·43**	**3·43**	**3·58**	**3·69**	**3·70**	**3·74**	**3·72**	**3·74**	**3·60**	Average
	3·88	4·00	4·00	3·96	4·17	4·49	4·54	4·44	4·44	4·54	4·49	4·65	4·30	1921–22
	4·76	4·82	4·60	4·40	4·12	4·17	4·17	4·21	4·17	4·30	4·44	4·44	4·58	1922–23
	4·35	4·35	4·21	4·17	4·35	5·00	5·13	5·26	5·19	5·33	5·40	5·55	4·86	1923–24
	5·55	5·71	5·71	5·20	5·13	5·00	5·19	5·13	5·13	5·19	5·33	5·33	5·31	1924–25
	5·33	5·26	5·19	4·94	4·94	4·88	4·70	4·76	4·70	4·70	4·60	4·82	4·90	1925–26
	4·88	4·88	4·38	4·70	4·49	4·44	4·49	4·60	4·70	4·82	4·94	5·06	4·74	1926–27
	5·06	5·00	4·88	4·70	4·60	4·49	4·54	4·54	4·54	4·54	4·54	4·54	4·66	1927–28
	4·54	4·54	4·49	4·54	4·54	4·70	4·70	4·65	4·60	4·65	4·76	4·65	4·61	1928–29
	4·60	4·54	4·54	4·44	4·35	4·17	4·12	4·12	4·04	4·04	3·81	3·77	4·21	1929–30
	3·77	3·48	3·39	3·15	2·98	2·88	2·92	2·72	2·61	2·58	2·44	2·27	2·93	1930–31
	4·77	**4·66**	**4·59**	**4·83**	**4·37**	**4·48**	**4·45**	**4·44**	**4·41**	**4·47**	**4·48**	**4·51**	**4·49**	Average
	2·20	2·16	2·13	2·04	2·05	2·01	2·12	2·08	2·20	2·30	2·40	2·40	2·18	1931–32
	2·10	2·50	2·40	2·31	2·27	2·35	2·21	2·24	2·30	2·33	2·32	2·18	2·32	1932–33
	2·13	2·12	2·05	1·99	1·92	1·90	1·92	1·95	1·96	2·04	2·08	2·05	2·01	1933–34
	2·01	2·03	2·29	2·58	2·31	2·28	2·34	2·46	2·66	2·84	2·89	3·00	2·47	1934–35
	3·08	3·17	3·03	2·96	2·85	2·82	2·86	2·80	2·84	2·93	2·96	2·97	2·94	1935–36
	2·93	2·86	2·77	2·63	2·47	2·51	2·52	2·50	2·54	2·64	2·70	2·62	2·70	1936–37
	2·52	2·49	2·46	2·44	2·40	2·43	2·41	2·49	2·48	2·51	2·53	2·55	2·51	1937–38
	2·55	2·50	2·17	2·14	2·58	2·87	2·96	2·95	2·99	3·00	3·04	3·02	2·78	1938–39
	2·99	2·94	2·91	2·79	2·70	2·71	2·69	2·80	2·88	2·89	2·95	2·87	2·85	1939–40
	2·78	2·72	2·65	2·48	2·36	2·38	2·37	2·39	2·46	2·57	2·64	2·65	2·54	1940–41
	2·57	**2·55**	**2·52**	**2·49**	**2·41**	**2·43**	**2·44**	**2·46**	**2·53**	**2·61**	**2·65**	**2·63**	**2·53**	Average
	2·61	2·62	2·62	2·53	2·43	2·46	2·54	2·57	2·82	2·05	3·13	3·47	2·73	1941–42
	3·65	3·71	3·96	4·52	4·52	5·83	6·49	6·46	7·18	8·17	9·12	10·84	6·20	1942–43
	10·47	10·56	10·55	10·55	10·09	10·18	10·33	10·47	11·06	11·62	11·99	12·26	10·84	1943–44
	11·48	10·23	10·37	9·31	8·52	8·70	8·75	9·07	9·56	9·45	8·84	8·34	9·39	1944–45
	7·60	7·73	7·48	7·39	7·52	7·38	7·72	7·66	7·48	7·41	7·76	7·76	7·57	1945–46
	7·48	7·08	7·56	7·34	7·50	7·49	7·44	7·61	7·28	7·51	7·75	7·85	7·55	1946–47
	7·98	8·08	7·28	7·73	7·64	7·70	11·07	11·32	12·83	13·78	15·63	15·88	10·58	1947–48
	16·01	16·63	15·02	16·24	16·48	15·87	9·76	10·16	10·84	9·84	9·58	9·45	13·07	1948–49
	[illegible]·41	9·49	10·28	9·60	9·65	9·55	9·28	9·65	9·88	9·94	10·13	10·50	9·79	1949–50
	1[illegible]·74	10·66	10·29	9·55	9·55	9·54	15·74	16·66	16·23	17·12	18·42	8·60	13·58	1950–51
	8·74	**8·72**	**8·63**	**8·51**	**8·39**	**8·47**	**8·91**	**9·16**	**9·52**	**9·78**	**10·24**	**1·[illegible]0**	**9·13**	Averege.

* Average for ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

[Average annual prices at each station in the district.]

Grain.	Kollegal.	Gobichettipalayam.	Satyamangalam.	Bhavani.	Erode.	Perundurai.	Palladam (Tiruppur).	Avanashi.	Coimbatore.	Mettupalayam.	Pollachi.	Udumalpet.	Dharapuram.	Kangayam.	Karur.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Second sort	2·11	..	3·33	3·12	2·92	..	3·12	.	3·33	..	2·70	3·03	2·84	..	3·05	1874-75
	3·01	..	3·31	3·17	2·96	.	3·20	..	3·33	..	2·76	2·88	2·86	..	3·20	1875-76
	5·13	..	4·54	4·76	4·44	..	4·60	..	4·60	..	3·92	4·17	4·04	..	4·40	1876-77
	5·71	..	5·06	5·26	4·76	..	5·00	..	4·94	..	4·30	4·76	5·00	.	4·82	1877-78
	3·28	..	4·04	4·00	4·12	.	4·26	.	4·30	.	3·96	3·96	3·85	..	4·17	1878-79
	2·70	..	3·60	3·45	3·33	..	3·39	..	3·36	.	3·10	3·10	3·03	.	2·88	1879-80
	2·61	..	3·05	2·82	2·82	..	2·94	.	2·76	.	2·61	2·51	2·47	..	2·33	1880-81
	3·08	..	2·92	2·78	2·61	.	2·94	..	2·68	.	2·58	2·40	2·41	.	2·29	1881-82
	2·80	..	2·90	2·61	2·58	..	2·80		2·61	.	2·40	2·41	2·44	.	2·19	1882-83
	2·51	..	2·84	2·61	2·53	.	2·76	..	2·65	..	2·30	2·37	2·38	..	2·19	1883-84
	3·08	..	3·25	3·17	3·08	..	3·15	..	2·94	..	2·92	2·90	2·96	..	2·78	1884-85
	3·28	..	3·10	3·36	2·84	..	3·03	.	3·01	..	2·80	2·78	2·78	..	2·72	1885-86
	2·35	..	2·82	2·96	2·56	..	2·92	..	2·82	..	2·67	2·65	2·63	.	2·48	1886-87
	2·07	..	2·78	3·08	2·60	..	2·82	..	2·76	..	2·60	2·65	2·55	..	2·41	1887-88
	2·86	..	2·98	3·25	2·84	..	2·16	..	2·88	.	2·61	2·04	2·90	..	2.84	1888-89
	2·72	..	3·45	3·48	3·12	..	3·20	..	3·15	..	3·08	3·36	3·15	..	3·10	1889-90
	3·03	..	3·67	4·08	3·42	..	3·74	..	3·45	..	3·60	3·74	3·64	..	3·12	1890-91
	2·78	..	**3·07**	**3·14**	**2·82**	..	**2·95**	..	**2·90**	..	**2·76**	**2·82**	**2·82**	..	**2·62**	Average.*
	4·30	..	3·96	4·17	3·77	..	4·08	..	3·81	..	3·60	3·81	3·85	.	3·54	1891-92
	3·81	..	4·30	4·30	4·08	..	4·21	..	4·00	..	3·77	4·12	4·04	.	3·74	1892-93
	3·36	..	3·88	3·81	3·51	.	3·60	..	3·54	.	3·33	3·60	3·45	..	3·20	1893-94
	3·08	..	3·81	3·67	3·42	..	3·67	..	3·42	.	3·42	3·77	3·48	.	3·64	1894-95
	3·08	..	3·48	3·52	3·17		3·45	.	3·36		3·45	3·74	3·36	.	2·84	1895-96
	3·23	..	3·77	3·07	3·28	..	4·00		3·70	..	3·39	3·85	3·70	.	3·08	1896-97
	3·54	..	4·08	4·04	4·04	.	4·44	..	4·40	.	4·04	4·26	4·40		3·85	1897-98
	3·31	..	3·51	3·31	3·51	.	4·00	..	3·77	..	3·64	4·12	3·96	..	3·12	1898-99
	3·60	..	3·77	3·51	3·60	..	4·00	..	3·88	..	3·60	3·70	3·74	.	3·28	1899-1900
	3·74	..	4·21	4·12	4·26	.	4·44		4·44	.	3·81	4·08	4·00	..	3·85	1900-01
	3·51	..	**3·88**	**3·81**	**3·66**	..	**3·99**	..	**3·83**	..	**3·61**	**3·91**	**3·86**		**3·41**	Average.
	3·57	3·70	3·77	3·70	3·64	3·64	4·21	4·54	4·12	4·49	3·60	3·64	3·96	4·12	..	1901-02
	3·54	3·31	3·36	3·25	3·28	3 15	3·85	3·96	3·85	4·35	3·28	3·05	3·51	4·00	..	1902-03
	3·45	3·05	3·17	2·98	3·20	3·12	3·70	3·42	3·81	3·96	3·39	3·12	3·48	3·57	..	1903-04
	3·64	3·60	3·77	3·60	3·67	3·64	4·04	3·64	3·81	4·21	3·51	3·45	3·92	3·74	..	1904-05
	4·04	4·44	4·54	4·82	4·35	4·44	5·00	4·60	4·70	4·14	4·30	4·60	4·88	5·71	.	1905-06
	4·04	4·82	4·54	4·82	4·88	4·65	5·06	5·40	5·13	4·82	4·54	4·40	4·76	5·13	..	1906-07
	3·88	5·26	4·54	4·88	5·33	4·94	5·63	5·63	5·00	5·48	4·60	4·70	4·82	5·40	..	1907-08
	5·26	5·80	5·26	5·13	5·19	5·26	6·06	6·06	6·06	6·25	5·00	5·40	5·55	5·88	..	1908-09
	4·54	4·49	5·40	4·30	5·06	4·54	5·63	5·55	5·55	5·40	4·54	5·19	5·13	5·80	..	1909-10
	4·35	4·44	5·33	4·00	5·13	4·30	5·26	5·00	5·26	4·94	4·44	4·54	4·76	5·55	..	1910-11
	4·03	**4·29**	**4·37**	**4·15**	**4·37**	**4·17**	**4·84**	**4·78**	**4·73**	**4·83**	**4·12**	**4·21**	**4·48**	**4·89**	..	Average
	5·00	4·76	5·48	4·88	5·26	5·06	5·40	5·48	5·71	5·71	5·19	5·71	5·26	5·71	.	1911-12
	5·63	5·40	6·25	5·33	5·80	6·15	6·25	6·06	7·06	6·06	5·80	6·25	5·48	6·15	.	1912-13
	5·55	5·55	5·71	5·13	5·40	6·78	6·45	6·06	6·06	6 56	5·71	6 15	5·26	5·97	.	1913-14
	4·94	5·33	6·06	5·13	5·33	6·15	5·88	6·78	5·40	6·15	4·88	6·88	5·26	6·06	..	1914-15
	4·54	4·94	5·40	4·94	5·06	5·71	5 48	6·00	5·26	6 15	4·76	4·82	4·76	6·06	..	1915-16
	4·82	5·55	5·40	5·55	5·40	5·97	5·97	6·90	5·63	6·90	5·63	5·26	5·26	6·06	..	1916-17
	5·71	5·80	5·63	5·48	5·63	5·80	6·35	6·66	5·80	6 90	6·15	5·55	5·80	5·88	..	1917-18
	7·54	8·51	8·70	8·00	7·84	8·51	8·70	8·51	7·84	8·33	8·70	8·16	8·16	7·69	..	1918-19
	9·30	10·81	6·66	10·52	10·00	10·26	11·76	10 00	9·09	12·12	9·52	9·76	9·76	11·11		1919-20
	7·69	9·52	8·89	8·89	7·84	8·51	9·76	8·33	8·00	9·76	7·41	7·41	8·00	8·16		1920-21
	6.07	**6.62**	**6.42**	**6.39**	**6.36**	**6.89**	**7.20**	**7.17**	**6.19**	**7.46**	**0.38**	**6.50**	**6.30**	**6.89**	..	Average.
	7·27	8·00	8·89	7·69	7·84	8·16	8·70	7·84	7·69	7·84	7·69	7·02	7·69	7·41	..	1921-22
	6·78	7·84	8·33	7·14	7·84	8·16	8·89	7·69	7·41	8·00	7·84	7·41	7·54	7·84	..	1922-23
	6·90	7·27	9·30	7·14	7·27	8·00	9·30	7·27	7·27	7·41	7·84	6·56	7·27	7·54	.	1923-24
	7·84	8·70	10·00	8·89	8·33	9·09	10·52	8·89	8·00	8·70	9·09	7·69	8 70	8·89	..	1924-25
	7·27	8·00	10·26	8·16	7·69	8·00	10·81	8·16	8·00	8·00	8·00	7·27	7·41	8·00	.	1925-26
	7·54	8·33	10·26	7·41	7·84	8·33	9·09	8·00	8·00	8·00	8 00	8·51	7·41	7·69	..	1926-27
	7·14	8·89	10·26	7·54	8·00	8·00	8·89	7·69	8·00	8·00	8·33	7·11	7·54	8·00	..	1927-28
	6·66	8·33	9·30	7·27	7·54	7·84	8·89	7·02	8·00	8·00	8·00	6·78	7·27	7·69	..	1928-29
	6·15	7·69	7·84	6·78	6·56	7·27	8·89	6·15	8·00	8·00	7·14	5·63	6·35	6·78	..	1929-30
	4·70	5·71	6·66	5·33	5·80	5·80	5·80	4·94	5·63	6·06	5·55	5·06	5·00	5·33	..	1930-31
	6.83	**7.88**	**9.11**	**7.34**	**7.47**	**7.87**	**8.98**	**7.37**	**7.60**	**7.86**	**7.75**	**6.93**	**7.22**	**7.52**	..	Average.
	4·50	4·30	5·30	4·60	4·50	5·00	4·90	4·50	5·20	5·13	4·70	4·10	4·70	4·50	.	1931-32
	4·19	4·10	5·76	3 90	4·00	4·40	4·60	4·10	4·81	4·10	4·30	3·90	4·00	4·00	.	1932-33
	3·17	3·65	4·03	3·16	3·71	3·63	3·38	3·58	4·30	3·45	3·57	3·47	3·45	3·59	..	1933-34
	4·23	4·43	4·12	4·10	4·16	3·94	4 35	4·10	4·02	4·01	4·07	3·71	4·24	4·16	..	1934-35
	4·10	4·52	4·25	4·45	4·58	4·49	4·18	4·26	4·06	4 33	4·23	3·85	4·41	4·51	..	1935-36
	3·46	4·59	3·89	4·35	4·42	4·05	3·85	4·32	4·55	4·00	3·98	3·58	4·08	4·10	..	1936-37
	3·74	4·21	4·10	4·40	4·09	4·26	3·97	4·29	4·25	4·38	3·98	3·63	4·10	4·15	..	1937-38
	4·03	4·18	4·12	4·23	4·21	4·24	4·02	4·14	4·06	4 07	3·96	3·78	4 00	4 05		1938-39
	4·21	4·80	4·16	4·42	4·36	4·27	4·04	4·18	4·61	4·42	4·10	4·17	4·03	4 04	..	1939-40
	4·57	4·80	4·62	4·85	4·76	4·60	4·55	4·60	4·78	4·73	4·38	4·47	4·61	4·51	..	1940 41
	4,02	**4.32**	**4.48**	**4.23**	**4.28**	**4.30**	**4.20**	**4.22**	**4.62**	**4.09**	**4.10**	**3.86**	**4.17**	**4.10**	..	Average.
	4·90	5·40	5 96	5·41	5·56	5·99	5 64	5·49	5·61	5·23	5·23	5·27	5·58	5·28	..	1941—42
	7·59	9·88	9·95	8 88	8 04	9·21	8·53	8·74	8 63	9·10	8·64	8 88	8·46	8 62	.	1942—43
	10·21	10·00	10 95	9·67	9·60	9·89	9·80	9·93	10 31	.	9·63	10·33	10 71	10·26	.	1943—44
	11·64	14·10	16·90	10·07	10·35	10·50	10.03	11·96	10·29	10·49	9 07	10·20	10 81	11 47		1944—45
	12·46	11 05	11·66	10 49	10·29	10·83	10 90	10·94	9 87	10 33	9 77	10 88	10 62	12 86		1945—46
	12·79	10·87	11·60	11·10	10·28	11·66	10·70	10·53	9·55	10·87	8·13	11 14	11 04	11·78	..	1946—47
	18·35	29·86	22·37	19·46	16·09	20·41	14 40	19·52	11 98	20·14	17·01	16·50	18·43	21·80	..	1947—48
	23·13	24·76	23·99	23.96	24·34	24 29	16·41	24·74	15 89	23·70	23 12	23 60	23 80	24·25	..	1948—49
	18·80	16·15	16 06	16 86	15·37	16 14	16·87	16 26	16·85	17 24	15 65	14·65	16 49	16·09	..	1949—50
	18·99	29·05	16·57	17·05	15·15	16·15	20.87	26·47	17·29	17·38	16·21	14·53	25·37	25·59	.	1950—51
	13·89	**16·11**	**14·60**	**13·30**	**12 51**	**13·51**	**12 42**	**14·46**	**11·63**	**13·83**	**12·32**	**12·60**	**14·13**	**15·16**	..	Average

* Average for the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

[Average annual prices at each station in the district—*cont.*]

Grain.	Kollegal.	Gobi-hettipalayam.	Satyamangalam.	Bhavani.	Erode.	Perundurai.	Palladam (Tiruppur).	Avanashi.	Coimbatore.	Mettupalayam.	Pollachi.	Udumalpet.	Dharapuram.	Kangayam.	Karur.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cholem	..	..	1·44	1·63	1·90	..	2·08	..	2·00	..	1·87	1·74	2·37	..	1·81	1874–75
	..	..	1·61	1·84	2·05	..	2·08	..	2·01	..	1·79	1·69	1·90	..	1·90	1875–76
	..	..	3·60	3·51	3·60	..	3·48	..	3·12	..	2·88	3·20	3·51	..	3·31	1876–77
	..	..	3·03	3·88	4·12	..	4·54	..	3·51	..	3·74	3·96	4·40	..	5·40	1877–78
	..	..	2·21	2·76	2·61	..	2·70	..	2·56	..	2·50	2·44	2·55	..	2·47	1878–79
	..	..	1·94	2·05	2·26	..	2·13	..	2·15	..	1·94	2·08	2·26	..	2·07	1879–80
	..	..	1·38	1·53	1·68	..	1·72	..	1·48	..	1·49	1·57	1·75	..	1·27	1880–81
	..	..	1·09	1·13	1·38	..	1·50	..	1·42	..	1·34	1·29	1·42	..	1·19	1881–82
	..	..	1·05	1·15	1·38	..	1·47	..	1·48	..	1·42	1·34	1·39	..	1·27	1882–83
	..	..	1·14	1·24	1·41	..	1·60	..	1·53	..	1·44	1·46	1·48	..	1·25	1883–84
	..	..	1·90	1·59	1·78	..	2·16	..	1·98	..	2·05	2·08	2·30	2·30	1·83	1884–85
	..	..	1·78	1·60	1·90	..	2·17	..	1·94	..	2·04	2·11	2·05	..	1·96	1885–86
	..	..	1·49	1·52	1·75	..	1·87	..	1·72	..	1·63	1·78	1·80	..	1·75	1886–87
	..	..	1·40	1·56	1·78	..	1·90	..	1·72	..	1·61	1·74	2·09	..	1·66	1887–88
	..	..	1·55	1·88	1·96	..	1·98	..	1·89	..	1·88	1·70	1·94	..	1·83	1888–89
	..	..	1·43	1·51	1·91	..	1·90	..	1·89	..	1·72	1·85	1·87	..	1·83	1889–90
	..	..	1·89	1·84	2·17	..	2·14	..	2·09	..	2·21	2·42	2·33	..	2·11	1890–91
	..	..	**1.47**	**1.50**	**1.74**	..	**1.87**	..	**1.77**	..	**1.73**	**1.78**	**1.87**	..	**1.67**	Average.*
	..	..	2·41	2·88	2·72	..	2·60	..	2·60	..	2·40	2·60	2·63	..	2·78	1891–92
	..	..	2·08	2·21	2·63	..	2·50	..	2·40	..	2·30	2·51	2·53	..	2·70	1892–93
	..	..	2·01	2·06	2·45	..	2·17	..	2·51	..	2·12	2·33	2·31	..	2·25	1893–94
	1·50	..	1·76	1·90	2·11	..	1·96	..	2·03	..	1·78	1·98	2·12	..	2·01	1894–95
	1·22	..	1·61	1·90	1·98	..	1·70	..	1·90	..	1·62	1·70	2·05	..	1·89	1895–96
	..	..	2·16	2·25	2·11	..	2·25	..	2·40	..	2·20	2·04	2·38	..	2·17	1896–97
	..	..	2·48	2·72	2·76	..	2·67	..	2·90	..	2·94	2·55	2·78	..	2·76	1897–98
	..	..	2·37	2·58	2·34	..	2·20	..	2·40	..	2·22	2·11	2·35	..	2·47	1898–99
	..	..	2·33	2·38	2·44	..	2·26	..	2·60	..	2·35	2·22	2·53	..	2·33	1899–1900
	..	..	2·76	2·74	2·92	..	2·68	..	2·84	..	2·68	2·61	2·88	..	2·88	1900–01
	1.36	..	**2.20**	**2.36**	**2.45**	..	**2.30**	..	**2.46**	..	**2.26**	**2.27**	**2.46**	..	**2.42**	Average.
	..	2·55	2·06	2·48	2·58	2·26	2·30	2·26	2·29	2·34	2·33	2·19	2·47	2·38	..	1901–02
	..	1·77	1·65	1·69	3·01	1·96	1·68	1·88	1·77	1·84	1·68	1·70	1·95	2·05	..	1902–03
	..	1·42	1·45	1·75	1·75	1·69	1·59	1·71	1·72	1·70	1·51	1·44	1·77	1·69	..	1903–04
	..	1·99	1·70	1·98	2·27	2·25	2·02	1·90	2·08	2·00	1·92	1·88	1·89	2·09	..	1904–05
	..	3·08	2·76	2·82	3·03	2·98	3·28	2·90	2·90	2·60	3·03	3·08	3·25	2·92	..	1905–06
	..	3·12	2·96	3·42	3·54	3·17	3·12	3·36	3·10	3·17	2·84	2·68	3·31	3·54	..	1906–07
	..	3·31	2·88	3·77	3·60	3·15	3·17	3·05	3·36	3·01	2·48	3·01	2·67	3·03	..	1907–08
	..	3·70	3·23	3·48	3·70	3·45	3·39	3·33	3·64	3·39	3·05	3·10	3·08	3·54	..	1908–09
	3·17	3·10	3·01	3·57	3·45	3·12	3·31	3·23	3·10	3·01	2·98	2·84	3·01	3·36	..	1909–10
	..	2·55	2·58	3·39	3·10	2·94	2·84	3·01	3·01	2·72	2·70	2·84	3·08	3·39	..	1910–11
	3.17	**2.66**	**2.45**	**2.84**	**2.90**	**2.70**	**2.67**	**2.66**	**2.70**	**2·58**	**2.45**	**2.48**	**2.65**	**2.80**	..	Average.
	..	2·98	2·96	3·85	3·23	2·20	3·23	3·28	3·70	3·67	3·45	3·17	3·42	3·70	..	1911–12
	..	3·96	3·51	4·70	3·96	4·00	3·77	4·26	3·64	3·88	3·48	3·64	3·88	4·30	..	1912–13
	..	3·03	3·12	4·44	3·88	3·74	3·70	4·17	3·42	3·70	3·31	3·20	3·54	4·26	..	1913–14
	..	3·60	3·74	..	3·74	3·51	3·81	3·54	3·42	3·81	3·23	3·10	3·39	3·96	..	1914–15
	..	3·51	2·84	..	3·28	3·36	3·42	3·03	3·28	3·60	3·01	2·53	3·20	3·67	..	1915–16
	..	3·15	2·92	..	3·45	3·70	3·54	3·42	3·29	3·96	3·31	2·84	3·17	3·92	..	1916–17
	..	3·10	3·03	..	4·17	3·60	4·08	3·70	4·17	4·08	4·04	3·42	3·57	3·81	..	1917–18
	..	5·06	5·26	5·80	5·55	6·45	5·97	5·63	5·71	6·06	6·35	5·88	6·06	6·25	..	1918–19
	..	6·78	3·70		7·27	6·66	7·27	5·88	6·35	7·54	6·45	5·27	6·90	8·00	..	1919–20
	11·43	4·76	4·82	8·16	5·80	6·06	6·66	5·19	5·26	6·56	5·00	4·54	5·19	5·88	..	1920–21
	11·41	**3·93**	**3·59**	**5·39**	**4·43**	**4·43**	**4·55**	**4·21**	**4·23**	**4·69**	**4·16**	**3·83**	**4·23**	**4·58**	..	Average.
	12·90	4·94	5·06	..	5·07	6·06	5·97	5·26	5·63	5·19	5·19	4·82	4·94	4·54	..	1921–22
	..	4·70	4·54	..	5·26	5·55	6·06	4·65	5·40	4·49	5·13	4·54	4·88	5·40	..	1922–23
	..	5·48	5·40	..	5·63	5·88	6·35	5·48	6·06	5·13	5·20	5·13	5·00	5·63	..	1923–24
	..	6·25	5·71	..	6·90	6·56	6·78	5·97	6·56	6·35	6·06	5.40	5·97	6·56	..	1924–25
	..	5·80	5·06	..	5·80	6·06	6·15	5·13	6·15	5·40	5·06	5·13	5·20	5·40	..	1925–26
	..	5·71	5·26	..	5·80	6·06	5·40	4·76	5·40	5·26	4·82	5·55	4·94	5·26	..	1926–27
	..	5·40	5·19	5·40	5·55	5·48	5·48	5·06	5·00	5·40	5·00	4·94	5·26	5·40	..	1927–28
	5·00	5·33	5·19	5·19	5·13	5·40	5·48	4·60	5·06	6·35	4·82	4·60	5·19	5·13	..	1928–29
	..	4·49	5·71	4·49	5·06	5·19	5·55	3·64	5·06	4·75	4·49	3·77	4·44	5·00	..	1929–30
	2·42	2·98	3·84	2·88	4·54	3·64	3·20	3·95	3·57	3·33	3·01	3·12	2·96	3·42	..	1930–31
	6·77	**5·11**	**5·10**	**4.49**	**5·56**	**5·59**	**5·64**	**4·96**	**5·39**	**5·17**	**4·88**	**4·70**	**4·88**	**5·17**	..	Average.
	..	2·30	2·20	2·20	2·60	2·70	2·40	2·10	2·80	2·70	2·90	2·20	2·40	2·30	..	1931–32
	..	2·60	4·28	2·98	2·60	3·00	2·80	2·51	2·70	2·78	2·80	2·40	2·59	2·70	..	1932–33
	..	2·59	2·01	2·10	2·50	3·05	2·55	2·54	2·28	2·80	2·28	2·09	2·26	2·43	..	1933–34
	..	2·89	2·50	2·65	3·23	2·93	3·02	3·08	2·78	2·78	2·69	2·43	2·72	2·70	..	1934–35
	..	3·35	2·78	3·57	3·87	3·00	3·56	3·50	3·24	3·38	3·06	2·97	3·22	3·22	..	1935–36
	..	3·20	2·46	3·17	3·38	3·32	2·99	3·12	2·94	2·86	2·73	2·53	2·78	3·03	..	1936–37
	..	2·85	2·26	3·13	3·36	3·04	2·76	3·15	2·71	2·60	2·76	2·62	2·67	2·83	..	1937–38
	..	2·92	2·67	3·13	3·49	3·33	2·95	2·95	3·03	2·97	3·06	2·95	3·94	3·26	..	1938–39
	..	3·02	2·57	3·20	3·50	3·38	3·40	3·35	3·25	3·27	3·06	3·10	3·26	3·13	..	1939–40
	..	2·49	2·33	3·13	3·14	3·15	3·29	2·59	2·91	2·92	2·92	2·71	2·78	3·22	..	1940–41
	..	**2·82**	**2·41**	**2·93**	**3·17**	**3·15**	**2·90**	**2·89**	**2·86**	**2·85**	**2·80**	**2·60**	**2·77**	**2·88**	..	**Average.**
	..	2·02	2·88	2·05	3·39	3·32	3·55	3·10	3·47	3·18	3·44	2·97	3·30	3·03	..	1941—42
	2·32	5·97	6·33	6·41	7·63	7·11	7·09	7·02	7·06	7·18	6·72	5·47	6·69	6·29	..	1942—43
	4·89	11·33	11·43	10·93	12·53	11·69	11·95	10·96	10·56	13·60	12·76	12·14	11·97	12·85	..	1943—44
	7·00	9·30	11·24	11·36	9·07	9·51	9·00	9·43	7·87	8·09	9·82	8·92	10·43	9·73	..	1944—45
	7·28	7·88	6·02	7·57	6·85	7·16	7·41	7·66	7·67	8·06	7·42	7·99	7·77	8·53	..	1945—46
	7·62	7·39	7·95	8·46	6·93	7·90	7·40	7·66	7·60	9·17	7·27	7·82	7·77	8·19	..	1946—47
	8·79	10·82	11·81	11·24	10·23	12·03	8·28	12·29	8·79	12·70	11·21	10·89	19·24	18·62	..	1947—48
	12·51	15·02	15·31	11·40	19·95	18·36	10·77	13·73	16·69	13·69	17·62	14·14	14·89	14·41	..	1948—49
	12·83	9·47	10·70	10·77	9·01	9·85	10·92	11·02	10·45	9·83	10·18	9·05	10·86	11·57	..	1949—50
	9·70	19·00	10·00	11·52	9·31	9·82	14·96	19·19	12·20	9·01	10·45	8·75	21·10	18·95	..	1950—51
	8·10	**9·82**	**9·46**	**9·27**	**9·49**	**9·68**	**9·11**	**10·21**	**9·24**	**9·51**	**9·69**	**8·81**	**11·40**	**11·22**	..	**Average.**

*Average for the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

[Average annual prices at each station in the district—*cont.*]

Grain.	Kollegal.	Gopichetti-palayam.	Satyamanga-lam.	Bhavani.	Erode.	Perundurai.	Palladam (Tiruppur).	Avanashi.	Coimbatore.	Mettupalayam.	Pollachi.	Udamalpet.	Dharapuram.	Kangayam.	Karur.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cumbu	..	..	1·35	1·42	1·52	..	1·44	.	1·70	..	1·50	1·49	1·30	..	1·65	1874–75
	..	..	1·52	1·77	1·75	..	1·70	..	1·83	..	1·53	1·51	1·53	..	1·73	1875–76
	..	..	2·63	3·33	3·39	..	2·61	..	2·96	..	2·53	2·70	2·67	..	3·20	1876–77
	..	..	3·01	2·96	2·92	..	2·61	..	2·48	..	2·03	2·60	2·86	..	3·25	1877–78
	..	..	2·25	2·15	2·11	..	1·99	..	2·11	..	2·15	2·02	2·16	..	2·34	1878–79
	..	..	2·01	1·98	2·04	..	1·70	..	1·79	..	1·58	1·70	1·83	..	1·92	1879–80
	..	..	1·26	1·39	1·44	..	1·19	..	1·29	..	1·10	1·17	1·16	..	1·28	1880–81
	..	..	1·06	1·15	1·15	..	1·04	..	1·15	.	1·04	0·97	0·99	..	1·08	1881–82
	..	..	1·08	1·19	1·23	..	1·08	..	1·27	..	1·04	1·00	1·00	..	1·16	1882–83
	..	..	1·18	1·29	1·28	..	1·17	..	1·33	..	1·05	1·06	1·07	..	1·17	1883–84
	..	..	1·79	1·78	1·83	..	1·54	..	1·72	..	1·38	1·64	1·74	..	1·79	1884–85
	..	..	1·53	1·72	1·67	..	1·42	..	1·70	..	1·69	1·63	1·61	..	1·54	1885–86
	..	..	1·38	1·67	1·52	..	1·27	..	1·59	..	1·37	1·46	1·31	..	1·53	1886–87
	..	..	1·27	1·69	1·58	..	1·33	..	1·67	..	1·26	1·47	1·33	..	1·58	1887–88
	..	..	1·48	1·65	1·76	..	1·39	..	1·66	..	1·31	1·48	1·46	..	1·68	1888–89
	..	..	1·30	1·43	1·58	..	1·43	..	1·67	..	1·33	1·54	1·49	..	1·75	1889–90
	..	..	1·75	1·88	1·99	..	1·66	..	1·95	..	1·91	2·04	1·95	..	2·06	1890–91
	..	..	**1·38**	**1·55**	**1·56**	..	**1·33**	..	**1·57**	..	**1·34**	**1·43**	**1·40**	..	**1·53**	Average.
	..	..	2·38	2·60	2·63	..	2·22	..	2·40	..	2·12	2·16	2·45	..	2·63	1891–92
	..	..	1·94	1·97	2·12	..	2·22	.	2·19	..	2·00	2·07	2·37	..	2·31	1892–93
	..	..	1·87	2·01	1·99	..	1·76	..	2·33	..	1·63	1·88	1·99	..	2·12	1893–94
	..	..	1·67	1·74	1·81	..	1·66	..	1·92	..	1·51	1·69	1·79	..	1·83	1894–95
	..	..	1·48	1·43	1·58	..	2·23	..	1·90	..	1·28	1·51	1·62	..	1·64	1895–96
	..	..	1·88	1·85	1·90	..	1·65	..	2·06	..	1·79	1·76	1·87	.	1·77	1896–97
	..	..	2·31	2·41	2·37	..	2·00	..	2·58	..	2·74	2·19	2·31	..	2·50	1897–98
	..	..	1·98	1·90	2·23	..	2·06	..	2·20	..	1·65	1·90	2·02	..	2·05	1898–99
	..	..	2·04	2·22	2·31	..	1·63	..	2·29	..	2·02	1·97	2·07	..	2·15	1899–1900
	..	..	2·38	2·44	2·82	..	..	..	2·37	..	2·19	2·25	2·35	..	2·56	1900–01
	..	..	**1·99**	**2·06**	**2·18**	..	**1·74**	..	**2·22**	..	**1·89**	**1·94**	**2.08**	.	**2.16**	Average.
	..	2·12	2·14	2·23	2·35	2·00	..	1·85	2·14	2·04	1·79	2·05	2·07	2·08	..	1901–02
	..	1·65	1·53	1·63	1·76	1·48	..	1·57	1·72	1·89	1·41	1·49	1·63	1·67	..	1902–03
	..	1·45	1·49	1·39	1·45	1·57	..	1·44	1·92	1·69	1·14	1·33	1·49	1·45	..	1903–04
	..	2·12	1·94	2·14	2·26	2·09	..	1·50	2·00	2·02	1·36	1·61	1·70	2·00	..	1904–05
	..	2·86	2·76	2·82	2·92	2·68	2·82	3·56	3·08	2·96	2·72	2·67	2·96	2·53	..	1905–06
	..	2·63	2·76	3·28	3·01	2·98	2·17	2·74	3·25	2·82	2·50	1·83	2·53	3·30	..	1906–07
	..	2·84	2·76	3·25	3·67	2·82	2·78	2·60	3·31	2·86	2·45	2·65	2·60	2·67	..	1907–08
	..	3·60	3·36	3·51	3·96	3·28	3·42	3·12	3·64	3·36	..	2·82	2·90	2·90	..	1908–09
	..	3·25	2·96	2·70	3·33	2·68	3·03	2·96	3·31	2·88	2.48	..	2·80	3·08	..	1909–10
	..	2·65	2·56	2·50	3·08	2·90	2·68	2·48	2·88	2·84	2·08	..	2·58	3·28	..	1910–11
	..	**2.52**	**2.43**	**2.55**	**2.78**	**2.45**	**2.82**	**2.28**	**2.73**	**2.52**	**1·79**	**1·65**	**2.38**	**2.49**	..	Average.
	..	3·03	2·67	3·20	3·39	3·12	2·94	2·67	3·31	2·98	2·94	3·25	2·74	3·20	..	1911–12
	2·65	3·36	3·45	3·39	3·23	3·45	3·42	3·64	3·64	3·45	3·15	3·25	3·25	4·03	..	1912–13
	..	3·33	3·17	2·96	3·60	3·48	3·57	3·64	3·70	3·64	2·84	3·05	3·03	2·90	..	1913–14
	..	3·39	3·42	2·78	4·54	3·17	3·39	3·64	3·60	3·48	2·65	3·03	2·86	2·47	..	1914–15
	..	2·63	2·94	2·92	3·01	2·96	3·05	3·23	3·42	3·54	2·56	2·92	2·72	2·38	..	1915–16
	..	2·86	2·92	3·23	3·42	3·31	3·25	2·80	.	3·45	3·03	2·94	2·72	2·35	.	1916–17
	..	3·20	3·28	3·10	4·08	3·39	3·67	3·51	4·12	3·70	4·54	3·39	3·01	2·86	.	1917–18
	..	5·48	5·19	5·26	6·06	5·40	5·07	4·88	5·48	5·06	..	5·80	4·88	5·48	..	1918–19
	..	6·90	3·96	7·14	7·41	5·63	..	5·63	7·27	5·88	..	.	6·78	5·26	..	1919–20
	..	4·70	4·88	5·80	5·06	4·76	5·40	4·60	6·66	6·25	..	.	4·49	4·60	..	1920–21
	2.65	**3.89**	**3·59**	**3·98**	**4.28**	**3.87**	**3.85**	**3.82**	**4.58**	**4.14**	**3.10**	**3.45**	**3.65**	**3.45**	..	Average.
	..	5·06	4·49	5·71	4·88	5·40	..	4·54	6·25	5·06	.	..	4·35	4·21	..	1921–22
	..	4·88	4·26	5·06	5·80	5·06	..	4·44	7·27	5·33		6·15	4·30	4·35	..	1922–23
	..	5·48	5·71	5·33	6·25	6·15	..	4·70	5·88	5·26	..	5·26	4·30	4·40	..	1923–24
	..	5·80	5·97	5·06	5·71	5·88	4·63	4·82	5·71	5·88		4·88	1·30	4·70	..	1924–25
	..	5·19	5·19	5·55	5·00	4·94	5·40	4·40	5·33	4·94	.	4·40	4·10	4·26	..	1925–26
	..	5·80	5·13	4·44	5·19	5·19	4·70	4·04	5·71	4·88	..	5 33	4·35	4·12	..	1926–27
	..	5·13	5·19	4·70	4·88	4·88	4·54	4·35	5·13	4·94	..	5·55	4·40	3·88	..	1927–28
	..	5·26	4·88	5·13	5·00	5·63	5·13	3·96	5·80	4·88	.	4·17	4·40	4·26	..	1928–29
	..	4·49	4·88	4·49	4·21	5·06	5·88	3·48	5·80	4·65	..	3·64	3·96	3·67	..	1929–30
	3·57	3·23	3·60	2·90	3·64	3·67	3·20	2·82	4·49	2·70	..	3·12	2·78	2·76	..	1930–31
	3.57	**5.03**	**4.93**	**4.94**	**5.06**	**5.19**	**4.93**	**4·16**	**5.74**	**4.85**	..	**4.72**	**4.16**	**4.06**	..	Average.
	..	2·50	2·20	2·40	2·70	2·30	2·20	2·10	2·90	2·90	2·61	2·40	2·20	2·10	..	1931–32
	..	2·20	2·30	3·06	3·10	2·60	2·60	2·40	2·82	2·60	2·64	2·20	2·40	3·00	..	1932–33
	..	2·64	2·18	2·22	2·71	2·55	2·18	1·95	2·65	2·18	2·19	1·82	2·33	2·24	..	1933–34
	..	3·30	2·71	2·99	3·29	3·12	2·55	2·43	3 11	2·80	3·37	2·23	2·09	2·77	..	1934–35
	..	3·98	2·97	3·96	3·46	3·22	2·77	2·83	3·36	3·48	2·74	2·91	3·18	2·85	..	1935–36
	..	3·63	2·64	3·32	3·25	2·90	2·89	2·65	3·20	2·64	2·45	2·41	2·64	2·78	..	1936–37
	..	2·90	2·42	3·12	2·99	2·78	2·69	2·39	3·09	3·38	2·78	2·41	2·60	2·58	..	1937–38
	..	2·88	2·61	3·25	3·56	3·21	2·62	2·62	3·40	2·89	2·78		2·66	2·87	..	1938–39
	..	2·91	2·60	3·30	3·73	3·43	2·69	2·71	3·50	2·99	2·93	2·73	2·82	2·76	..	1939–40
	..	2·91	2·57	3·71	3·26	2·99	2·68	2·65	3·05	2·60	2·90	2·39	2·62	2·61	..	1940–41
	..	**2.98**	**2.53**	**3.13**	**3.21**	**2.91**	**2.59**	**2.47**	**3.11**	**2.75**	**2.75**	**2.30**	**2.61**	**2.71**	..	Average.
	..	2·85	3·04	3·23	3 58	3 17	2·93	2·54	3·22	2·94	3·02	2·58	.	2·69	..	1941—42
	..	6·89	6·46	6·71	8·13	7·48	6·45	6·73	.	5·68	0·61	4·48	4·20	5·07	..	1942—43
	..	13·34	12·15	11·97	12·59	13·26	11·22	11·88	7·50	11·89	11·65	11·07	11·63	11·51	..	1943—44
	7·60	8·79	11·02	11·46	10·72	9·35	9·45	8·67	9·09	.	7·46	9·72	11·51	10·77	..	1944—45
	..	8·94	7·92	8·02	7·19	7·93	8·28	7·98	7·99	9·34	7·71	8·44	..	8·04	..	1945—46
	.	.	7·92	8·81	7·17	7·89	8·67	7·98	7·92	8·98	..	8·45	..	.	..	1946—47
	..	16·24	12·46	12·33	10·06	11·47	8·80	12·67	10·19	11·79	..	8·53	.	.	..	1947—48
	10·44	17·85	16·80	15·23	18·84	19·48	12·22	16·93	13·62	13·25	15·45	10 60	16·29	16·46	..	1948—49
	10·61	..	9·33	10·66	8·61	..	10·50	9·01	..	10 01	..	9·30	10·70	16·06	..	1949—50
	9·79	26·94	12·42	9·85	..	21·37	10·55	18·46	..	9·87	..	9·03	19·79	19·93	..	1950—51
	9·61	**12·73**	**9·95**	**9·82**	**9·65**	**11·27**	**8·91**	**10·29**	**8·50**	**9·31**	**8·65**	**8·22**	**12·35**	**11·43**	..	**Average.**

*Average for the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

[Average annual prices at each station in the district—*cont.*]

Grain. (1)	Kollegal. (2)	Gopichetti-palayam. (3)	Satyamangalam. (4)	Bhavani. (5)	Erode. (6)	Perundurai. (7)	Palladam (Tiruppur). (8)	Avanashi. (9)	Coimbatore. (10)	Mettupalayam. (11)	Pollachi. (12)	Udamalpet. (13)	Dharapuram. (14)	Kangayam. (15)	Karur. (16)	Year (July to June). (17)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ragi	1·05	..	1·33	1·57	1·66	..	1·61	..	1·69	..	1·56	1·48	1·40	..	1·49	1874–75
	1·45	..	1·49	1·82	1·83	..	1·72	..	1·83	..	1·52	1·48	1·54	..	1·57	1875–76
	3·03	..	2·98	3·45	3·25	..	3·03	..	3·03	..	2·51	2·92	2·70	..	2·94	1876–77
	4·35	..	3·54	3·51	3·70	..	3·42	..	3·31	..	2·96	3·31	3·12	..	3·54	1877–78
	1·63	..	2·23	2·13	2·37	..	2·15	..	2·29	..	2·21	2·16	2·05	..	2·26	1878–79
	1·18	..	1·91	1·92	1·94	..	1·79	..	1·84	..	1·59	1·80	1·76	..	1·84	1879–80
	1·16	..	1·22	1·41	1·45	..	1·27	..	1·29	..	1·22	1·16	1·19	..	1·18	1880–81
	1·49	..	1·13	1·14	1·12	..	1·13	..	1·26	..	1·05	0·99	0·99	..	1·05	1881–82
	1·22	..	1·16	1·12	1·16	..	1·00	..	1·29	..	1·14	1·06	0·99	..	1·08	1882–83
	1·10	..	1·20	1·17	1·20	..	1·20	..	1·32	..	1·06	1·08	1·02	..	1·06	1883–84
	1·51	..	1·63	1·54	1·58	..	1·61	..	1·63	..	1·05	1·67	1·64	..	1·54	1884–85
	1·73	..	1·43	1·38	1·58	..	1·62	..	1·68	..	1·64	1·56	1·44	..	1·44	1885–86
	1·34	..	1·20	1·45	1·40	..	1·28	..	1·54	..	1·34	1·50	1·26	..	1·35	1886–87
	1·11	..	1·21	1·47	1·38	.	1·29	..	1·47	..	1·31	1·37	1·28	..	1·32	1887–88
	1·42	.	1·34	1·50	1·48	..	1·42	..	1·51	..	1·27	1·41	1·33	..	1·49	1888–89
	1·22	.	1·25	1·35	1·44	..	1·41	..	1·51	..	1·32	1·45	1·38	..	1·53	1889–90
	1·30	..	1·57	1·79	1·75	..	1·72	..	1·67	..	1·79	1·80	1·78	..	1·74	1890–91
	1·34	..	1·31	1·39	1·41	.	1·38	..	1·49	..	1·36	1·39	1·31	..	1·36	Average.
	2·08	..	2·21	2·53	2·45	..	2·34	..	2·37	..	2·21	2·26	2·30	..	2·38	1891–92
	1·72	..	1·89	2·03	2·14	..	2·12	..	2·19	..	2·05	2·16	2·27	..	2·29	1892–93
	1·78	..	1·86	2·04	1·95	..	1·90	..	2·01	..	1·90	1·89	1·90	..	1·89	1893–94
	1·63		1·56	1·69	1·80	..	1·66	..	1·79	..	1·62	1·75	1·79	..	1·81	1894–95
	1·40	..	1·37	1·53	1·57	..	1·48	..	1·69	..	..	..	..	..	..	1895–96
	1·54	..	1·84	1·84	1·90	..	1·86	..	2·06	..	..	..	..	..	..	1896–97
	1·81	..	2·21	2·41	2·35	..	2·06	..	2·58	..	..	..	..	..	..	1897–98
	1·88	..	2·05	2·09	2·13	..	1·89	..	2·20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1898–99
	2·42	..	1·97	2·15	2·11	..	1·95	..	2·26	..	..	..	..	..	..	1899–1900
	2·80	..	2·40	2·65	2·61	..	2·48	..	2·48	..	..	..	..	..	..	1900–01
	1·91	..	1·94	*2·10	2·10	..	1·97	..	2·16	..	1·95	2·02	2·07	..	2·09	Average.
	2·21	2·13	1·98	2·12	2·34	1·89	2·23	2·04	2·17	2·29	..	..	..	2·14	..	1901–02
	1·71	1·50	1·56	1·45	1·56	1·49	1·54	1·54	1·67	1·99	..	..	..	1·73	..	1902–03
	1·54	1·22	1·41	1·32	1·34	1·44	1·29	1·34	1·65	1·70	..	..	..	1·46	..	1903–04
	1·95	1·83	1·75	1·99	1·96	1·86	1·65	1·72	1·90	1·99	.	..	.	1·78	..	1904–05
	2·61	2·67	2·80	2·72	2·68	2·67	2·78	2·50	2·76	2·74	..	..	.	2·68	..	1905–06
	2·84	2·78	2·80	3·08	2·90	2·88	2·80	2·86	2·78	2·82	..	..	..	3·08	..	1906–07
	2·55	2·76	2·51	2·98	3·17	2·67	2·70	2·68	2·90	2·94	..	..	..	2·84	..	1907–08
	3·28	3·42	3·28	3·20	3·28	3·12	3·10	3·17	3·25	3·23	2·84	.	2·78	3·17	..	1908–09
	3·10	2·89	2·94	2·61	2·90	2·80	2·92	2·86	3·05	3·01	2·60	2·86	2·63	2·94	..	1909–10
	2·65	2·44	2·63	2·45	2·55	2·47	2·48	2·50	2·76	2·80	2·42	2·82	2·35	2·84	..	1910–11
	2·44	2·36	2·37	2·39	2·47	2·33	2·35	2·32	2·49	2·53	2·62	2·84	2·59	2·47	..	Average.
	2·35	2·67	2·00	2·90	2·70	2·56	2·70	2·68	2·86	3·17	2·82	2·84	2·60	2·78	..	1911–12
	2·40	3·05	3·25	3·05	3·17	3·31	3·05	3·12	3·31	3·51	2·92	3·01	3·23	3·20	..	1912–13
	2·65	3·05	2·94	2·98	2·94	3·23	2·94	3·01	3·39	3·39	2·74	2·82	2·78	2·90	..	1913–14
	2·98	3·10	3·10	2·68	3·17	3·25	3·10	3·23	3·15	3·45	2·74	2·80	2·88	2·92	..	1914–15
	2·53	2·55	2·82	2·88	2·80	2·98	3·01	2·56	3·28	3·45	2·55	2·70	2·61	2·90	.	1915–16
	2·41	2·58	2·84	2·88	3·01	3·05	2·92	2·88	3·15	4·39	2·70	2·72	2·76	3·01	..	1916–17
	2·80	2·94	3·01	3·03	3·10	3·12	3·23	3·25	3·42	3·57	3·28	3·17	3·12	3·23		1917–18
	4·12	4·76	4·70	4·88	5·19	5·06	5·33	4·88	5·06	5·48	4·94	4·76	5·33	5·19	..	1918–19
	5·63	6·06	3·36	6·66	6·25	5·40	6·78	5·63	6·25	6·15	5·26	5·48	5·88	5·71	..	1919–20
	4·65	4·26	4·30	4·60	4·54	4·44	5·40	4·54	5·63	5·55	4·60	4·17	4·12	4·17	..	1920–21
	3·25	3·50	3·32	3·65	3·69	3·64	3·85	3·58	3·95	4·11	3·46	3·45	3·53	3·60	..	Average.
	3·70	4·06	4·17	4·40	4·60	4·88	4·88	4·40	5·33	5·40	4·30	3·81	3·88	4·12	..	1921–22
	4·26	4·17	3·81	4·30	5·00	4·82	4·70	4·26	5·13	4·65	4·30	4·00	4·00	4·12	..	1922–23
	4·40	4·82	4·65	4·70	5·19	5·63	5·33	4·70	4·48	5·00	4·49	4·30	4·44	4·49	..	1923–24
	4·94	5·55	5·19	5·40	5·48	5·63	5·63	5·06	5·63	5·71	5·33	4·82	4·65	5·40	..	1924–25
	4·54	5·13	4·54	5·26	5·00	5·13	5·48	4·70	5·33	5·19	5·06	4·88	4·44	4·82	..	1925–26
	4·49	5·06	4·54	4·44	5·13	5·33	4·94	4·49	4·94	4·94	4·76	4·76	4·21	4·35	..	1926–27
	3·02	4·94	4·94	4·60	5·13	5·13	5·40	4·44	4·65	5·00	4·17	4·35	4·40	4·60	..	1927–28
	4·21	4·82	4·76	4·82	5·06	5·33	5·40	4·00	4·54	5·40	4·30	3·96	4·35	4·40	..	1928–29
	3·42	4·26	4·49	4·35	4·30	4·94	5·33	3·74	4·49	4·88	3·02	3·51	3·85	4·12	..	1929–30
	1·02	3·03	3·25	3·03	3·70	3·42	3·03	2·68	3·25	3·10	2·80	2·68	2·56	2·74	..	1930–31
	3·99	4·59	4·43	4·53	4·86	5·02	5·01	4·25	4·88	4·93	4·34	4·11	4·09	4·32	..	Average.
	1·94	2·03	2·21	2·20	2·30	2·30	2·20	2·08	2·03	2·50	2·08	2·00	2·00	1·92	..	1931–32
	1·90	1·02	2·10	2·70	2·60	2·00	2·20	2·16	2·34	2·46	2·40	1·88	2·70	2·30	..	1932–33
	1·77	2·66	1·81	2·05	2·49	2·32	2·00	1·84	2·10	2·13	1·85	1·75	1·95	1·84	..	1933–34
	2·76	2·67	2·21	2·67	2·94	2·48	2·37	2·19	2·77	2·57	2·30	2·10	2·34	2·36	..	1934–35
	2·75	3·88	2·58	3·48	3·34	2·05	2·85	2·78	3·06	3·08	2·78	2·71	2·85	2·88	..	1935–36
	2·18	3·17	2·37	3·03	2·88	3·55	2·71	2·53	2·96	2·71	2·38	2·32	2·47	2·56	..	1936–37
	1·94	2·52	2·15	2·83	2·72	2·61	2·48	2·38	2·74	2·73	2·36	2·74	2·48	2·40	..	1937–38
	2·65	2·74	2·41	3·08	3·08	2·86	2·82	2·64	3·09	2·78	2·61	3·69	2·66	2·76	..	1938–39
	2·00	2·76	2·42	2·89	3·13	3·01	2·82	2·81	3·28	3·00	2·68	2·82	2·85	2·86	..	1939–40
	2·28	2·55	2·38	2·06	2·60	2·63	2·53	2·40	2·73	2·71	2·46	2·36	2·39	2·42	..	1940–41
	2·28	2·61	2·27	2·80	2·81	2·73	2·50	2·39	2·79	2·68	2·41	2·36	2·46	2·45	..	Average.
	2·42	2·65	2·71	2·00	2·87	2·83	2·68	2·59	2·91	2·09	2·67	2·65	2·71	2·57	..	1941–42
	4·02	6·07	5·86	6·34	7·02	6·84	6·47	6·39	6·35	6·48	5·91	3·71	6·01	6·10		1942–43
	6·77	11·61	11·28	11·41	11·85	11·70	10·82	10·32	9·40	12·38	11·11	10·75	10·97	11·33	..	1943–44
	6·09	9·45	10·43	9·84	11·78	10·36	8·44	8·68	8·27		8·96	9·44	11·12	10·66	..	1944–45
	7·33	7·87	9·03	7·09	6·62	7·61	8·43	7·48	7·57	7·50	6·73	8·02	..	10·42	..	1945–46
	7·31	8·09	7·79	8·80	6·55	7·56	8·27	7·48	7·38	7·50	6·64	7·72	..	..	..	1946–47
	8·89	13·02	11·22	11·32	9·40	10·62	8·91	11·02	9·23	14·71	10·84	8·10	16·63	13·47	..	1947–48
	12·00	17·87	14·67	14·41	17·64	17·44	..	15·07	14·18	13·18	15·40	11·06	15·18	14·05	..	1948–49
	10·13	.	9·95	9·60	..	..	9·85	8·83	..	9·33	..	8·90	10·27	10·55		1949–50
	10·99	25·00	9·59	.		24·88	9·58	17·99	..	9·26	..	8·50	18·24	23·08	..	1950–51
	7·69	11·36	9·25	9·08	9·23	11·09	8·16	9·68	8·16	9·26	8·53	7·89	11·39	11·36	..	Average.

* Average for the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX XI.

Relief granted during periods of famine.

Month and year.		*Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1876–78.*			*Total per cent of population in 1871.*	*Average price in rupees per standard maund.*	
		On works.	*Gratuitously.*	*Total.*		*Cholam.*	*Rice (second sort).*
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
December	1876	14,474	..	14,474	0·82	4·82	5·13
January	1877	15,946	90	16,036	0·91	4·35	5·26
February	,, ...	24,627	1,193	25,820	1·46	4·04	5·00
March	,, ...	23,289	1,970	25,259	1·43	3·83	4·88
April	,, ...	23,490	6,969	30,459	1·73	4·17	4·82
May	,, ...	23,238	16,522	39,760	2·25	4·44	5·06
June	,, ...	25,166	33,448	58,614	3·32	4·65	5·28
July	,, ...	29,094	71,616	100,710	5·71	5·86	6·45
August	,, ...	29,211	138,774	167,985	9·53	5·40	6·45
September	,, ...	29,686	204,395	234,081	13·28	5·63	6·35
October	,, ...	16,954	113,423	130,377	7·39	3·85	5·00
November	,, ...	25,508	47,590	73,098	4·15	3·64	4·54
December	,, ...	14,771	14,147	28,928	1·64	3·60	4·40
January	1878	26,768	12,010	38,778	2·20	3·17	4·30
February	,, ...	31,366	14,014	45,380	2·57	2·94	4·17
March	,, ...	26,106	13,010	39,116	2·22	3·20	4·54
April	,, ...	25,117	11,340	36,457	2·08	3·28	4·49
May	,, ...	36,056	10,418	46,474	2·64	3·54	4·65
June	,, ...	42,100	12,214	54,314	3·08	3·96	5·00
July	,, ...	33,619	11,412	45,031	2·55	3·88	5·19
August	,, ...	19,461	8,788	28,249	1·60	3·45	4·82
September	,, ...	14,816	7,961	22,777	1·29	3·05	4·63
Average over 22 months	–	24,903	34,150	59,053	3·35	4·04	5·02

Month and year.		*Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1891–92.*			*Total per cent of population of 1891.*	*Average price in rupees per standard maund.*	
		On works.	*Gratuitously.*	*Total.*		*Cholam.*	*Rice (second sort).*
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
March	1891	240	..	240	0·01	2·06	3·54
April	,, ...	370	..	370	0·02	2·06	3·57
May	,, ...	208	..	208	0·01	2·14	3·57
June	,, ...	423	..	423	0·02	2·21	3·57
July	,, ...	1,620	..	1,620	0·10	2·33	3·67
August	,, ...	3,313	..	3,313	0·21	2·23	3·85
September	,, ...	6,912	465	7.377	0·48	2·51	3·88
October	,, ...	4,298	875	5.173	0·34	2·42	3·67
November	,, ...	3,986	782	4,768	0·31	2·47	3·70
December	,, ...	2,885	401	3,286	0·21	3·05	4·04
January	1892	..	63	63	..	2·94	4·04
February	,, ...	..	..	..	..	2·72	3·96
March	,, ...	..	..	..	..	2·67	3·96
April	,, ...	542	..	542	0·03	2·74	4·08
May	,, ...	704	..	704	0·04	2·76	4·04
June	,, ...	647	..	647	0·04	2·80	4·04
July	,, ...	278	..	278	0·01	2·96	4·12
Average over 17 months	–	1,554	152	1,706	0·13	2·53	3·34

Month and year.		*Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1906.*			*Total per cent of population of 1901.*	*Average price in rupees per standard maund.*	
		On works.	*Gratuitously.*	*Total.*		*Cholam.*	*Rice (second sort).*
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
June	1906	4,509	8,618	13,127	0·7	4·40	5·71
July	,, ...	8,043	67,352	75,395	3·8	4·35	5·97
August	,, ...	5,914	66,391	72,305	3·6	3·92	5·88
September	,, ...	..	8,462	8,462	0·4	3·57	5·88

Remarks.—The number shown in column (3) as having been relieved gratuitously, all occurred in Udamalpet taluk, but not at the expense of the Government. They were the recipients of private charity at the relief-kitchens opened by the local wealthy persons on the initiative of the Collector.

APPENDIX XI—*cont.*

Relief granted during periods of famine—*cont.*

Month and year.		*Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1939.*			*Total per cent of population in 1939.*	*Average price in rupees per standard maund.*	
		On works.	*Gratuitously.*	*Total.*		*Cholam.*	*Rice (second sort).*
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
February	1939	24,878	90	24,968	6·4	3·24	4·01
March	"	86,665	11,212	97,877	25·2	3·17	3·93
April	"	186,601	24,488	211,089	54·4	3·19	3·93
May	"	205,208	28,047	233,255	60·1	3·32	3·94
June	"	220,601	37,735	258,336	66·6	3·18	3·99
July	"	317,052	52,794	369,846	95·3	3·07	3·84
August	"	249,465	39,870	289,335	74·6	2·92	3·80
September	"	361,032	54,292	415,324	107·0	3·12	3·92
October	"	301,577	48,882	350,459	90·3	3·25	3·96
November	"	208,640	42,346	250,986	64·7	3·20	4·04
December	"	22,658	6,926	29,584	7·6	3·22	4·17
Average	..	198,580	31,517	230,097	5·94	3·17	3·96

Population of affected areas in round figures—388,000.

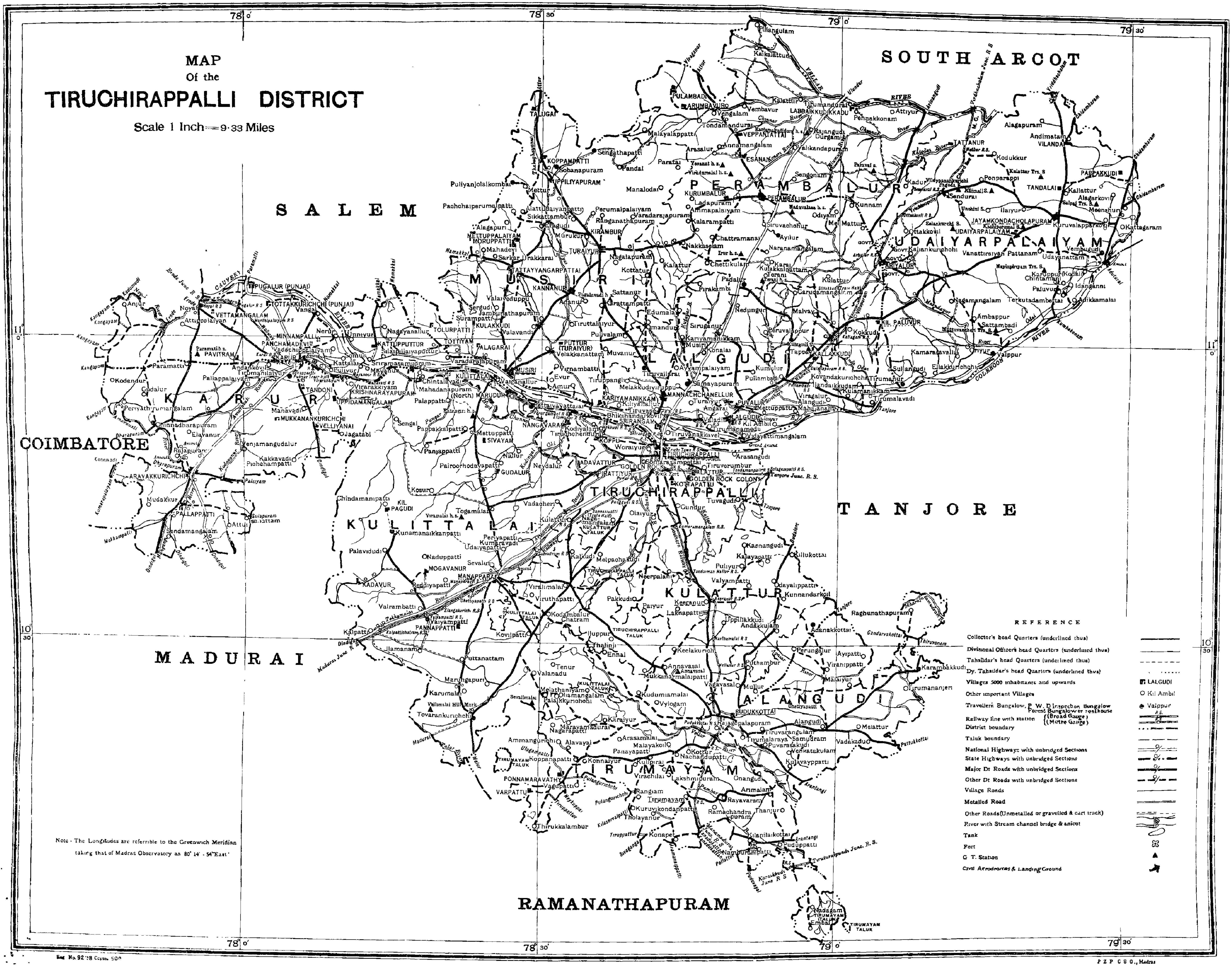
	Total population.	*Population of affected areas.*
Dharapuram Taluk	288,149	261,980
Palladam Taluk	218,600	77,212
Udamalpet Taluk	170,342	48,790
Total ..	677,091	387,982

STATISTICAL ATLAS

FOR THE DECENNIUM ENDING FASLI 1360

(1950-51)

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI



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P.Z.P.C.S.O., Madras

STATISTICAL ATLAS

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

There have been changes in the south eastern limits of the district in the decennium ending fasli 1360 by the merger of the Pudukkottai State. The merger took place in March 1948. This State consisting of Tirumayam, Alangudi and Kulathur taluks has been formed as a separate division called Pudukkottai division. The divisional headquarters is located in Pudukkottai which lies in the limits of Alangudi taluk. The present Tiruchirappalli district includes within its limits the merged State of Pudukkottai and is bounded on the north by the Salem and South Arcot districts, on the east by the Thanjavur district, on the south by the Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts and on the west by the Coimbatore district. This district consists of ten taluks comprised in five revenue divisions :—

Name of revenue division.	*Headquarters of revenue division.*	*Taluks comprised in revenue division.*	*Area of taluk.*	*Headquarters of the taluk.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			SQUARE MILES.	
Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirappalli ..	Tiruchirappalli ..	328	Tiruchirappalli.
Karur	Karur	Karur	610	Karur.
		Kulittalai	913	Kulittalai.
Musiri	Musiri	Musiri	675	Musiri.
		Lalgudi	373	Lalgudi.
Ariyalur	Ariyalur	Udayarpalayam ..	749	Jayankondachola puram.
		Perambalur ..	678	Perambalur.
Pudukkottai	Pudukkottai ..	Kulathur	465	Keeranur.
		Alangudi	347	Alangudi.
		Tirumayam ..	367	Tirumayam.
		Total ..	5,505	

The district has no well marked natural divisions The taluks of Musiri, Kulittalai, Kulathur and Tirumayam are in a row from north to south on the west and the taluks of Perambalur, Lalgudi, Tiruchirappalli and Alangudi are in a row on. the east. The western-most portion of the taluk of Karur is jutting into Coimbatore District and the Udayarpalayam taluk in the north-east forms a wedge between South Arcot and Thanjavur districts. Hence this district is irregular in shape.

2. *General features.*—(*a*) There are a few hills, the most important of which is the Pachamalai hills covering the extreme north-east corner of Musiri taluk and the western portion of Perambalur taluk. The Pachamalai hills are about 2,000 feet in height with peaks about 3,400 feet high and extend into Salem district also. Except for the Pachamalais, the taluks, of Musiri and Perambalur form a gently undulating upland area with a slope from north-west to south-east. The Udayarpalayam and Lalgudi taluks are flat. In the extreme south of Karur taluk is Rangamalai hill (3,101 feet). Except the Rangamalai rocks, this taluk forms an undulating plain. In Kulitalai taluk there are some hills here and there. Two ranges of larger heights, the Toppasamimalai (3,382 feet) and the Vellimalai (2,757 feet), are in the south of this taluk. Except these two hills the taluk is fairly in the plain land. Tiruchirappalli, Lalgudi, Musiri and Kulitalai taluks have wet lands and topes on both sides on the Cauvery and Coleroon rivers. The Kulathur, Alangudi and Tirumayam taluks forming Pudukkottai division are an undulating barren plain broken here and there by isolated small but picturesque rock hills which are numerous in the south-west portion of the division. The remaining portion of the district consists of an undulating plain bisected by a valley of the Cauvery and dotted here and there with isolated masses of crystalline rocks of which the great Tiruchirappalli Rock, the Golden Rock near Central Jail and Ratnagiri hill near Kulittalai are prominent examples. With an exception of a strip along the north of the Perambalur and Udayarpalayam taluks which drains into the Vellar that separates the district from South Arcot, and a small area in the South of Marungapuri Zamin, the whole district drains into the Cauvery and the Coleroon. According to Crop Cutting Experiments, the district stands fourth in the matter of yield per acre of paddy as compared with other districts in the State during fasli 1360 1950–51).

(*b*) The Cauvery is the most important river of the district. It irrigates about 144,000 acres of land in this district. The Cauvery rises in the Western Ghats in Coorg and flowing through the Mysore State and between Salem and Coimbatore districts enters

this district near Kattalai and Kattuputhur and flows practically due east across the middle of the district dividing it into two nearly equal parts placing the taluks of Musiri, Perambalur, Lalgudi and Udayarpalayam on the northern side and the other taluks on the southern side until it bifurcates at the western end of Srirangam island which is about nine miles from Tiruchirappalli Town and where the Upper Anicut is situated. The northern branch which is called the Coleroon flows eastward and it forms the southern boundary of Lalgudi and Udayarpalayam taluks as far as the Lower Anicut at the eastern limit of the district. The southern branch retaining the name of Cauvery flows through the northern part of Tiruchirappalli taluk and enters the Thanjavur district. The most important tributary of the Cauvery on the north is the Ayyar. It rises in the valley between the Kollimalais and Pachamalais in Salem district and receives numerous tributaries from both the ranges. It forms an important source of irrigation with numerous anicuts across it and serves a fertile tract of the district. Its importance as a perennial source of irrigation is chiefly due to the fact that it receives supply of water during both south-west and north-east monsoons. It finally empties itself into the Cauvery river just above the Upper Anicut. The other tributaries on the north of the Cauvery are the Karaipottanar, the Uppar, the Nandiyar and Marudiyar at Ariyur. The Amaravathi river is the biggest tributary of the Cauvery on the south and the northern slopes of Palani hills and Anamalai hills form the free basin of this river. The Ayyar which flows west of the Panchamalais and the Karuvattar which rises in the Kollimalais of Salem district flow into the Cauvery in Musiri taluk. The Mamundiyar rises in the hills in the southern corner of Kulittalai taluk and joins the Uyyakondan channel. The Nandiyar rises in Perambalur taluk and joins the Coleroon. The Vellar rises in Salem district and forms the boundary between Perambalur taluks and South Arcot district for many miles. Another river which also goes by the name of Vellar rises in the hills in the South of Kulittalai taluk and passes through Kulathur and Tirumayam taluks into Ramanathapuram district. The Noyyal, a tributory of the Cauvery, flows along the northwestern boundary of Karur taluk. There are also other small rivers such as (1) the Rudraksha and the Kombayar in Musiri taluk and the Kunar, the Vanyar and the Ambuliyar in Alangudi taluk and the Kallar and the Marudayar in Udayarpalayam taluk, the Ayyar, the Kodingal and the Korayar in Tiruchirappalli taluk and the Chinnar and Kallar in the Perambalur taluk.

(c) The portions of Musiri, Lalgudi, Udayarpalayam and Perambalur taluks constitute the Kadarambam tract on the north of Cauvery. This tract is an undulating plain intersected by small streams and water courses. Here and there at intervals are masses of rocks and low lying barren hills. Towards the east, the black soil occupies about two-thirds of the area and the western portion of the tract is black cotton soil in the hollows overlaid with sand on the higher levels.

(d) The Niraranbam tract is situated on either side of the Cauvery and it is watered by the river. The width of this tract is not uniform throughout, its boundary being very sinuous on the northern and more regular on the southern side of the Cauvery. South of the Cauvery, the country which is considerably more elevated than to the north is covered generally with poorer soils, chiefly of a gravelly or sandy nature and in places the soil is so impregnated with soda salts as to be almost entirely bare of vegetation over wide tracts.

(e) Tiruchirappalli is the chief town of the district with a population of 218,921 and is the third largest city in Madras State. This city which is situated on the banks of the Cauvery is a big railway junction and is reputed as one of the important educational centres in South India. It was at one time the capital of the Chola kings. There is a huge rock (273 feet height) in the heart of the city with a Siva temple at the foot and a Ganesa temple on the top from where one can have a panoramic view of the city and surroundings. The workshops of the metre guage section of the Southern Railway are at Golden Rock, two miles from Tiruchirappalli. There is an All-India Radio Station in the city. This city is a big Municipality with a revenue of Rs. 10,57,627 from local taxation. The other Municipalities are Srirangam, Karur and Pudukkottai. The particulars of population and annual income of these Municipalities are furnished below :—

	Population.	*Annual income.*
		RS.
Srirangam	36,702	1,60,779
Karur	42,155	1,74,000
Pudukkottai	44,527	1,88,550

There is protected water-supply in all these municipal towns.

The municipal town of Srirangam is three miles from Tiruchirappalli on the island of Srirangam. Though Tiruchirappalli and Srirangam are distinct municipalities, they really constitute one city with only the Cauvery dividing them. It is famous for the

most important among the shrines held sacred by the Hindus of Vaishnava sect. The temple there dedicated to Lord Sri Ranganatha is one of prehistoric antiquity and of great architectural interest. Karur is a place of considerable trade. The other large towns in this district are the following :—

Town.	Population.	Town.	Population
1 Turaiyur	14,488	10 Lalgudi	12,742
2 Musiri	10,648	11 Manachanallur	7,401
3 Thathyangarpet	9,195	12 Pallapatti	9,542
4 Thottiam	8,498	13 Kulittalai	11,796
5 Mettupalayam (Morupatti).	7,200	14 Manapparai	8,770
6 Perambalur	9,374	15 Golden Rock	38,610
7 Jayankondacholapuram	11,829	16 Ponnamaravathi	7,779
8 Ariyalur	11,006	17 Punjai Pugalur	8,532
9 Udayarpalayam	7,276		

3. *Climate.*—(a) The climate of the district is hot and dry, the variations of temperature being slight. In March the temperature begins to rise. April to June are the hottest month and this season is marked by occasional thunder storm and high winds followed by partial or heavy down pour of rains. The heat is less from June to September due to south-west monsoon during which period there will be some rainfall. With the north-east monsoon commencing in October-November the cold weather begins and it lasts up to end of February after which the temperature begins to rise. The heaviest rainfall occurs only in the North-east monsoon period of October to December. The taluks in the east generally get more rainfall than those in further west. Particulars of the normal monthly temperature recorded at Tiruchirappalli based on data up to 1950 are furnished in Appendix VII.

(b) *Public Health.*—The public health was generally fair during the decennium 1941–50. A statement showing the particulars of births and deaths and deaths due to various causes, for the decennium is furnished below :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths due to Cholera.	Small pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory. Diseases.	Child births (females.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1941	71,963	50,982	17	40	..	9,435	4,364	4,439	1,025
1942	79,932	52,197	4,061	74	..	9,223	4,085	4,210	939
1943	71,617	53,857	2,632	47	..	9,731	3,907	4,556	876
1944	6,835	58,709	637	375	1	11,292	4,069	5,080	1,057
1945	64,941	53,328	38	724	..	10,159	3,821	4,512	993
1946	69,519	52,159	64	180	..	9,075	3,565	4,558	955
1947	66,803	50,704	1,814	92	9	8,856	3,571	4,366	946
1948	68,578	41,054	1,260	56	25	6,771	2,030	3,465	818
1949	78,679	47,812	1,445	252	..	7,952	2,808	3,412	736
1950	78,075	59,106	1,988	255	..	9,898	4,330	4,153	795
Average ..	71,294	51,991	1,396	210	4	9,240	3,655	4,275	914
Percentage to total deaths ..			2·7	0·4	—	17·8	7·0	8,2	1·8

The district has returned an average birth rate of 29.6 per mille during the decade as compared with 36·4 in the previous decade showing a decrease of 6·8 per mile. The rate was lower than the rate for the State by 3.2 per mille. The average death rate was 21.7 per mille as compared with 24.6 in the previous decade showing a decrease of 2.9 per mille. The rate was slightly lower than the rate for the State by 0.2 per mille.

The district was subject to frequent epidemics of Cholera. Except for three years (1941, 1945 and 1946), the incidence of cholera death was very high and that in 1942 was abnormally high causing 4,061 deaths representing 7.5 per cent of the total deaths. The average mortality rate from that disease was 0.6 per mille as in the previous decade. The average mortality rate from small pox increased by 0.02 per mille to 0.09 and from child births by 10.50 per 1,000 births to 12.60, while the rate from fevers decreased by 0.37 per mille to 3.93, from dysentery and diarrhœa by 0.55 per mille to 1.56 and from respiratory diseases by 0·28 per mille to 1·82 during this decade as compared with the previous decade. The death rate from plague was negligible for both the decades. The average mortality rate from child births was high and for small pox, plague, fevers,

dysentery and dirrahoea and respiratory diseases, the mortality rates were slightly less, while the rate from cholera was about normal when compared with the rates for the State.

Medical Relief.—A list of medical institutions in the various taluks of the district with their bed strength is furnished below :—

Medical institutions	Bed strength
Musiri taluk:—	
Local Fund Dispensaries, Musiri, Kattuputhur, Thathiengarpet and Turaiyur	Nil.
Perambalur Taluk—	
Government Hospital	18
Local Fund Hospital, Arumbavur	Nil,
Udayarpalayam taluk—	
Local Fund Hospital, Ariyalur	Nil.
Local Fund Dispensaries, Jayankondam and Sendurai	Nil.
Lalgudi taluk—	
Government Hospital, Lalgudi	18
Rural Dispensary, Mannachanallur	Nil.
Kulittalai taluk—	
Local Fund Dispensaries, Kulitalai, Manapparai, Krishnarayapuram and Thogamalai.	Nil.
Tiruchirappalli taluk—	
Government Headquarters Hospital	200
Municipal Dispensaries, Teppakulam, Woriur, Hirudayapuram and Palakarai.	Nil.
Local Fund Dispensaries, Iluppur and Allur	Nil.
Rural Dispensaries, Thiruvarambur and Arasangudi	Nil.
Karur taluk—	
Government Hospital, Karur	40
Local Fund Dispensary, Pallapatti	Nil.
Kolathur taluk—	
Government Dispensaries, Keeranur, Annavasal and Viralimalai ..	Nil.
Alangudi taluk—	
Town General Hospital Pudukkottai	96
Ranee Women and Children Hospital, Pudukkottai	72
Government Dispensaries, Alangudi, Karambakkudi, Perungalur and Thirukkogarnam.	Nil.
Tirumayam taluk—	
Government Dispensaries, Tirumayam, Panayapatti Ponnamaravathi and Kilanilai.	Nil

The hospital at Tiruchirappalli offers special treatment for ophthalmic, ear nose and throat, venereal diseases, etc. There is one Leprosorium at Tholurpatti, Musiri taluk and one Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Tiruchirappalli with 200 beds.

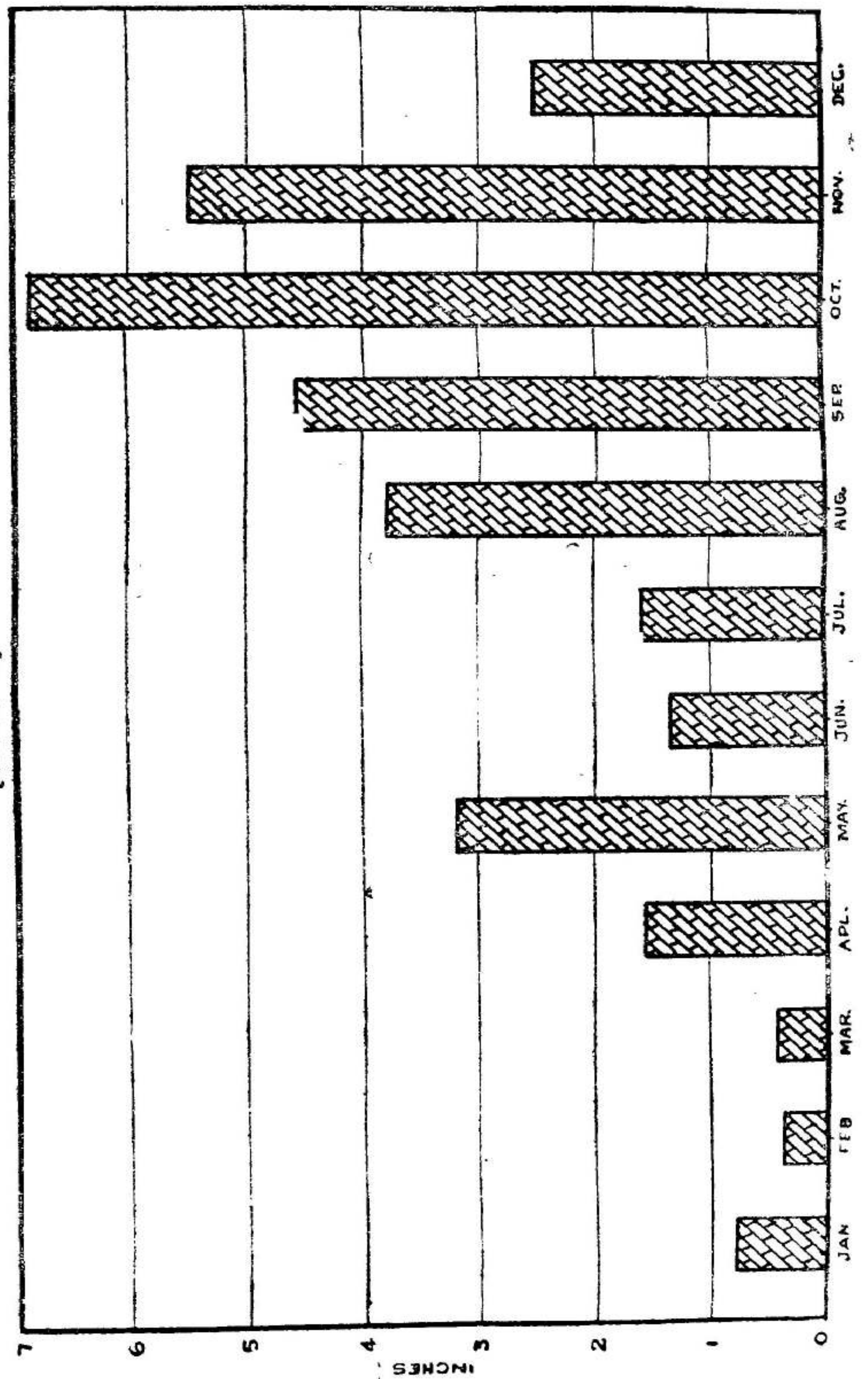
Water-supply.—There is protected water-supply through pipes at Tiruchirappalli and Srirangam municipalities. The particulars regarding the number of drinking water wells sunk under the Rural Water-supply Scheme in Tiruchirappalli district up to 1951 are furnished below :—

Taluk.	*Number of wells sunk.*	*Number in progress.*	*Taluk.*	*Number of wells sunk.*	*Number in progress.*
Musiri	58	31	Kulathur	.. 1	22
Perambalur	33	71	Alangudi	13	29
Udayarpalayam	69	64	Tirumayam	4	52
Lalgudi	39	23	Tiruchirappalli	30	26
Karur	74	34			
Kulittalai	74	52	Total ..	395	405

TIRUCHIRAPALLI

AVERAGE MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL [1870 TO 1949]

(APPENDIX VIII)



4. *Rainfall*.—The rainfall of the district averages 32.90 inches, of which 11.42 inches are contributed by the south-west monsoon, and 14·99 inches by the north-east monsoon. The following abstract gives the average rainfall of the district for the 80 years ending with 1949 :—

Name of taluk and rainfall recording stations.	*Dry-weather—January to March.*	*Hot weather—April and May.*	*South-west monsoon—June to September.*	*North-east monsoon—October to December.*	*Annual total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Musiri (Musiri, Turaiyur, Uppliyapuram and Thathiyyangarpet).	2·05	5·69	11·39	14·85	33·99
Perambalur (Chettikulam and Perambalur).	2·17	5·28	13·94	17·19	38·59
Udayarpalayam (Ariyalur, Jayankonda-cholapuram and Udayarpalayam).	3·10	4·28	13·57	19·90	40·86
Lalgudi (Lalgudi)	2·32	4·33	11·00	15·85	33·50
Tiruchirappalli (Tiruchirappalli, Iluppur and Marungapuri).	1·98	4·19	12·03	13·32	31·53
Kulittalai (Kulittalai and Manapparai) ..	1·67	4·96	9·76	14·59	30·98
Karur (Karur and Aravakurichi)	1·19	4·76	7·16	11·79	24·92
District average ..	1.62	4.87	11.42	14.99	32.90

During this decennium the average rainfall was above the normal in hot weather period by 11·8 per cent and in north-east monsoon period by 1·3 per cent, while it was below the normal in dry weather period by 7·3 per cent and in south-west monsoon period by 4.1 per cent. The average annual rainfall was, however, above the normal by 0.5 per cent.

(Please *see* the Chart at page 5)

Both the monsoons are of freat importance to the district especially the south-west monsoon which brings freshes into the Cauvery. Early rains in March, April and May are not helpful for cultivation purposes. Failure of south-west monsoon tells upon the dry cultivation, severely affecting the economic condition of the ryots. The season was not bright during faslis 1357–1360. During this faslis 1357–1360, special remission was granted in this district, due to failure of crops as shown below :—

Fasli.	*Remission granted.* RS.	*Fasli.*	*Remission granted.* RS.
1357	2,57,992	1359	3,80,263
1358	5,44,367	1360	3,42,644

5. *Agricultural practice*.—The general agricultural practice in Tiruchirappalli is much the same as in the southern portion of the State. The cultivation of the land may be divided into three classes (i) cultivation of wet lands irrigated from the Cauvery and from tanks to grow commercial crops, (ii) cultivation of garden lands irrigated from wells, and (iii) cultivation of dry land depending entirely on rainfall.

In areas where water table is high and deep sandy strata are available, the agricultural department is sinking filter point tube wells to enable the ryots to promote kuruvai paddy cultivation and growing of commercial crops and green manure crops in the summer fallows.

(i) Cultivation of wet lands irrigated from the Cauvery begins with the receipt of freshes in the river (i.e.). about the middle of June. Except in Kulittalai and Musiri taluks, the short-duration paddy crop which is known as kuruvai is raised first and this is followed by Samba paddy of about six months duration. In the Kulittalai and Musiri taluks, another short-duration paddy crop is cultivated from February to April. The yield from this latter crop is generally poor and the ryots might with advantage give this up and grow a green manure crop in its place. In portions of Karur, Musiri and Tiruchirappalli betelvine and in Karur turmeric form additional rotation crop with paddy. With the receipt of the north-east monsoon the cultivation of paddy in tank-fed wet lands begins (i.e.), about the beginning of October. Seedlings are generally grown wherever there are facilities or else purchased.

(ii) In garden lands, vegetables, cambodia cotton, ragi, etc., form the chief crops. Paddy is also cultivated in some places. As the cultivation depends on well irrigation, there is no regular season for these crops, but the sowings are so adjusted that the growth of crops may be profited by rainfall and the need for irrigation minimised.

(iii) In dry lands, cereals like cholam, cumbu, ragi, varagu, etc., are sown, groundnut, redgram, castor, etc., are the usual rotations. The best season for the sowing in the dry lands is July–August failing which September is the next best when the transitional rains are received.

Manures.—These consist of farmyard manure, village rubbish, tank silt and tree leaves. Manure is carted to the fields during the interval between the harvest of one crop and the beginning of the next and is generally spread after the first ploughing. Penning sheep and cattle is common in dry tracts.

Composting from all available organic waste materials has become popular and every panchayat and municipality is supplying this cheap manure in large quantities. Application of chemical fertilizers like ammonium sulphate and super phosphate for crops like paddy, sugarcane, plantains, cotton, chillies and tobacco has gained recognition during the decennium on account of the intensive propaganda made by the Agricultural Department.

Improvements on paddy cultivation—(i) *Reduction of seed rate*.—Thirty years ago, the usual seed rate for paddy was 30 to 35 Madras measures (75 to 85 lb.) per acre. As a result of the propaganda measures undertaken by the Agricultural Department, the seed rate has been considerably reduced in several villages. It may now be put down at 15 to 18 Madras measures per acre on the average although some ryots are using only 5 to 10 Madras measures (12 to 24 lb.)

(ii) *Introduction of improved strains*.—Nellore samba is the main variety of paddy that is cultivated in the Cauvery valley. A strain (ADT. 11) of this was introduced in this district three decades ago and nearly 75 per cent of the total area under paddy is now covered by this strain which yields 10 to 15 per cent more than the local seed and comes to harvest a fortnight earlier. Besides this, Kitchili samba (GEB. 24). Sadai samba (CO. 7), Poombalai (CO. 2) strains, etc., suitable for garden and tank-fed wet lands have been introduced very successfully.

The following are the departmental strains of the important cereal crops that are popular with the ryots :—

(i) Paddy—Kar varieties—ADT. 3, ADT. 9, ADT. 19, CO. 13.

Samba varieties—ADT. 11, CO. 19, CO. 2, CO. 7 and CO. 25, GEB. 24.

(ii) Ragi—CO. 1 (EC. 593) and EC. 3517.

(iii) Cholam—CO. 4 and CO. 9 were used for grain yields and Irungu No. 14, CO. 1 and AS. 3355 were used for fodders.

(iii) *Manures*.—Cattle manure being the best manure, the Agricultural Department is impressing on the ryots, the importance of conserving and preserving this by the loose box and dry earth system. Although ryots understand its importance they are rather slow to take it up.

Green leaf manure is gradually finding favour among wet land owners, as it saves them a lot of trouble and money in collecting forest leaves and tree leaves. Ryots well understand the advantages of the application of phosphatic and nitrogenous manures but owing to world-wide depression and low prices for agricultural products, the use of these has become restricted. Introduction of cheap and self sufficient green manure crops like Sesbania and Gliricidia was a new feature during the decennium and these are becoming popular with the ryots.

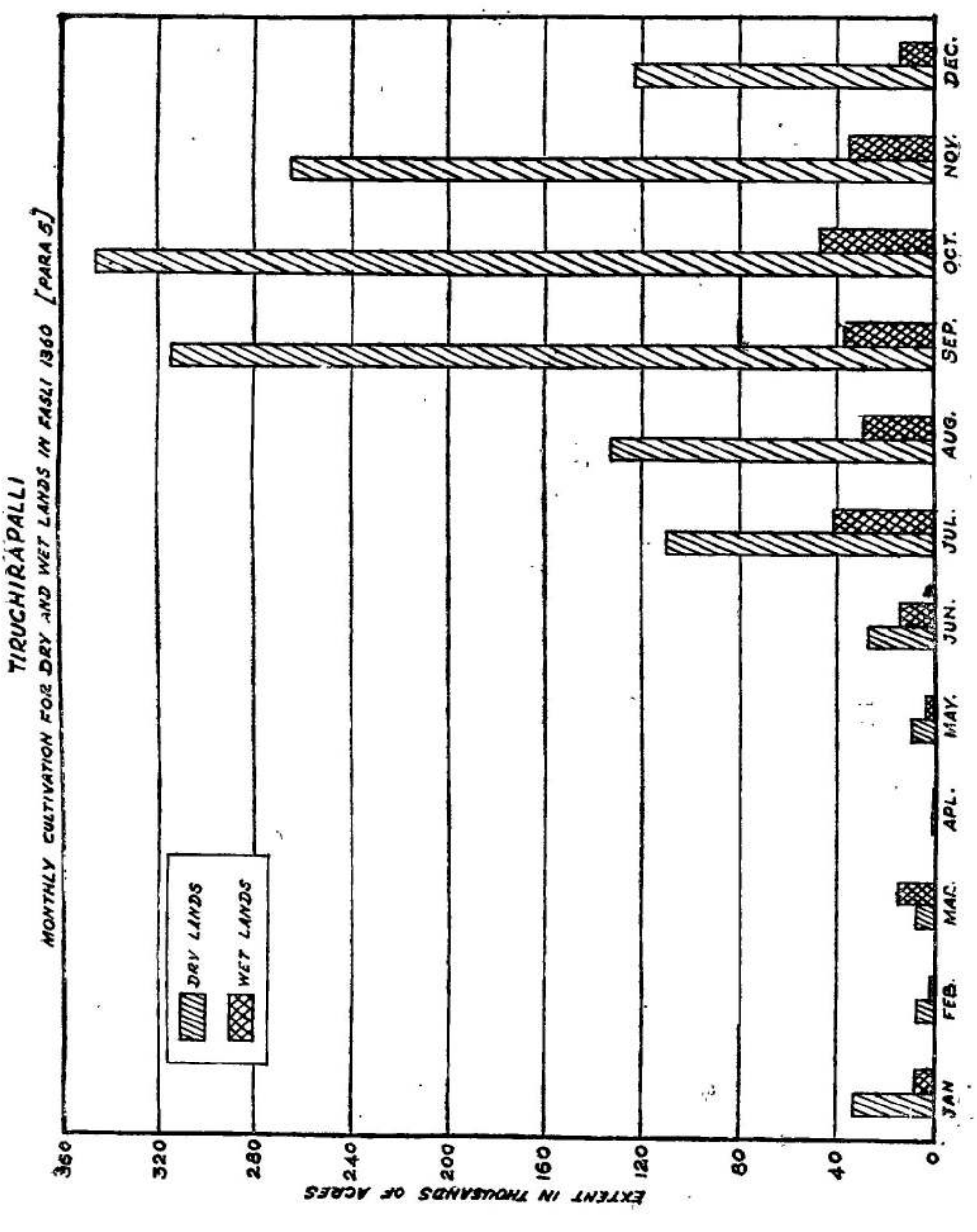
Of late, groundnut cake, indigenous organic manure, has been made very popular and it is now being applied in large quantities to paddy, sugarcane, plantations, etc. Ammonium sulphate and super phosphate have also become popular and they are now being used for paddy at 150 lb. and 180 lb. per acre respectively.

(iv) *Other crops*.—(*a*) Cultivation of Cambodia cotton, which is a remunerative and commercial crop, was introduced by the Agricultural Department and is now undertaken in almost all taluks. As it requires only a few irrigations during its growth it is well suited for garden land. It is being cultivated in dry lands also with varying degrees of success.

(*b*) *Karunganni cotton*.—A strain called CO. 5 was introduced in the black soil areas to replace the uppam and nadam types, as the yield of the latter two is very poor both in quality and quantity.

(*c*) *Sugarcane*.—The New Coimbatore varieties CO. 419, CO. 527 and CO. 449 were introduced by the Agricultural Department, during the decennium. These varieties being high yielding, have almost replaced the old local canes and also varieties like J. 247, FIJB, etc.

(*d*) *Groundnut*.—High yielding, long duration spreading varieties like TMV 1 and TMV 3 and short-duration bunch variety of TMV 2 were introduced by the Agricultural Department and these are being popularised.


TIRUCHIRAPALLI
MONTHLY CULTIVATION FOR DRY AND WET LANDS IN FASLI 1360 [PARA 5]
DRY LANDS
WET LANDS
EXTENT IN THOUSANDS OF ACRES
0
40
80
120
160
200
240
280
320
360
JAN
FEB.
MAR.
APL.
MAY.
JUN.
JUL.
AUG.
SEP.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.

Implements.—Light and efficient iron ploughs for making good puddle in paddy fields like Cooper 25 and PSG. 6 and PSG. 10 ploughs were introduced by the Agricultural Department during the decennium.

In the garden lands, labour saving economical implements like Bund Former for forming hedge, Ridge Plough for forming ridges in sugarcane and cotton fields and Junior Hoe for inter-cultivation were also introduced.

The popularisation of these improved implements is pushed through rapidly by the help of Takkavi loans.

Adoption of mechanised farming was another great stride in improving agriculture. Tractor ploughing became very popular and the bull dozers were in very great demand for reclamation of waste lands, levelling of lands, desilting of old tanks, etc. These machines were hired out to the ryots at cheaper rates.

The ryots took up more power lift irrigation in order to increase the agricultural production. The Agricultural Department not only hired out oil-engines and petrol pumpsets at nominal rates, but also supplied oil-engine pumpsets and electric motors under the Hire-Purchase System.

The table appended below shows the average monthly cultivation in each taluk in hundreds of acres.

Month.	*Perambalur.*		*Udayarpalayam.*		*Musiri.*		*Lalgudi.*		*Tiruchirappalli.*		*Karur.*	
	Dry.	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
April	..	..	3	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	6	1
May	6	1	2	1	2,2	6	..	4	..	..	4,1	6
June	3,2	1,7	9	4	8,9	2,3	1,1	1,1	8	5	4,5	1,4
July	6,5	1,6	19,2	1,4	24,2	4,4	8,2	11,3	7,4	2,4	3,1	2,8
August	4,7	4	44,0	2,5	19,4	8	4,6	8,2	5,4	3,1	9,4	2,1
September	43,0	5	86,8	3,3	28.4	8	9,6	7,5	6,6	7,1	52,8	1,9
October	58,4	1,7	64,6	3,2	22,8	4,7	30,0	3,5	15,6	10,3	60,0	4
November	39,5	1,7	33,7	3,1	37,1	4,2	30,1	1,3	6,8	7,4	39,0	6
December	22,9	1,4	13,3	1,0	20,5	2,6	14,1	3	2,0	1,4	16,1	2
January	4,0	4	8,9	2,2	4.1	8	2,8	1	3	4	2,0	2
February	4	3	2,5	2	6	1	4	.	1	2	7	1
March	3	3	5	1	3,4	4.8	2	1,6	3	1,5	1	1
Total ..	183,5	10,1	274,9	17,6	171,9	26,1	101,1	35,4	45,3	34,3	193,3	10,5

Month.	*Kulithalai.*		*Alangudi.*		*Tirumayam.*		*Kolathur.*		*Whole district.*		
	Dry.	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet*	*Total.*
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
April	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	1,6	7	2.3
May	1,6	5	5	4	3	5	7	6	10,2	3,8	14,0
June	4,6	9	1,2	1,6	7	1,0	1,6	2,3	27,5	14,1	41,6
July	28,7	2,2	4,7	4,2	2,5	5,0	5,9	6,0	110.4	41,3	151,7
August	28,9	1,6	6,0	2,9	3.2	3,3	7,5	4,0	133,1	28,9	162,0
September	43,8	1,9	15,6	3.7	8,4	4,3	19,7	5,2	314,7	36,2	350,9
October	45,3	4,9	17,3	5,1	9,3	6,0	21,8	7,2	345,1	47,0	392,1
November	41,4	2,4	12.8	3,9	6,8	4,6	16,0	5,5	264,1	34 7	298 8
December	17,4	1,2	5,9	1,6	3,1	1,8	7,5	2,2	122.8	13,7	136 5
January	6,7	8	1,5	8	8	9	2,0	1.2	33,1	7,8	40,9
February	1,8	2	4	2	2	2	4	3	7.5	1,8	9,3
March	2,0	2	3	1,7	2	2.0	4	2,4	7.7	14,7	22,4
Total ..	222,5	17,0	66,3	26,1	35,5	30,6	83,5	37,0	1,377.8	244,7	1 622,5

The following is a time-table showing the agricultural operations in a normal year and the effect on this time-table of any departure from normal monsoon conditions. :—

Time-table of Agricultural Operation.

[NOTE.—The figure shown against each crop or variety of it represents the percentage of the area of the crop sown or harvested in the month to the total area of the crop sown or harvested in the year in the tal k].

Crop. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	..	..	..	..	0·2	..	2·4	8·5	25·1	46·2	17·6	..
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	26·2	73·8	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90·0	10·0	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71·7	28·3	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	27·7	..	..	..	46·8	25·5	..
Harvests—												
Paddy	10·9	67·2	11·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·4	..	..
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·8	49·2	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40·0	60·0	..
Samai	50·0	30·0	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varagu	..	30·0	70·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	46·8	12·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·8	27·7	..	..
UDAYARPALAYAM TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	6·0	11·1	5·8	..	..	..	1·5	7·5	10·5	20·2	25·2	12·2
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17·8	27·9	32·0	17·1	5·2
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21·7	14·8	37·7	20·7	5·1
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·5	20·7	51·5	17·3	..	..
Korra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56·7	33·1	10·2	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·5	35·7	48·8	..	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61·5	17·3	21·2	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·9	39·1	35·0	..	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	15·4	45·6	39·0	..	..	..	..
Gingelly		..	..	..	..	..	15·2	17·5	..	..	38·6	28·7
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·4	46·7	45·9	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51·6	25·4	17·9	5·1	..
Harvests—												
Paddy	45·1	24·1	25·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·6
Cholam	27·9	49·6	1·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·7
Cumbu	22·5	36·1	5·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·5	20·2
Ragi	28·1	40·5	20·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·5
Korra	37·2	45·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17·1
Varagu	35·7	48·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·5
Samai	25·4	17·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56·7
Horsegram	40·0	35·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24·6
Sugarcane	..	..	10·4	30·5	35·7	23·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	38·6	28·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·0	17·7
Groundnut	51·6	25·4	17·9	..	..	5·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton	7·0	45·6	47·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KARUR TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	3·2	0·3	4·8	..	0·3	1·0	5·4	9·0	0·8	21·5	49·5	4·2
Cholam	3·2	0·5	2·0	..	4.4	4·8	1.0	4·6	11·1	19.6	32·0	16·8
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·5	84·2	5·3	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	3·6	7·3	2·6	0·6	47.8	1.0	35·2	1·9
Ragi	7·5	1·5	0·2	..	0·1	0·3	19·5	62·6	1·4	1·9	0. 8	4.2
Samai	..	..	..	..	..		..	0·2	32·5	32·2	34·9	0·2
Korra	1·3	0·2	5·2	..	..	..	1·3	2·3	49·8	30·7	7·9	1.3
Harvests—												
Paddy	6·0	28·5	48·5	..	..	..	0·1	0·3	0·8	11·1	4·5	0·2
Cholam	27·3	9·3	18·5	..	..	0·1	3·3	9·2	3·1	0·9	1·9	26·4
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·0	..	87·0
Cumbu	..	69·9	0·3	..	..	..	2·5	3·1	0·1	0·3	1·1	22·7
Ragi	1·9	2·9	1·9	..	..	..	..	..	19·7	47·5	16·0	10·1
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·3	3·8	95·9
Korra	15·0	4·3	2·1	..	..	..	..	..	1·4	2·2	8·6	66·4

Time-table of Agricultural Operatios—*cont.*

Crop. (1)	January (2)	February (3)	March (4)	April (5)	May (6)	June (7)	July (8)	August (9)	September (10)	October (11)	November (12)	December (13)
MUSIRI TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	3·4	1·1	15·8	..	0·2	1·4	3·6	1·6	3·3	23·7	30·9	15·0
Cholam	0·4	0·2	8·7	..	3·1	2·0	3·1	7·7	16·7	38·9	13·7	5·5
Cumbu	0·2	0·3	10·2	..	1·0	9·1	13·4	5,8	14·9	29·0	13·3	2·8
Ragi	0·8	..	..	..	..	11·1	38·9	11·1	3·2	10·3	7·1	17·5
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·6	40·9	36·4	9·1
Varagu	1·5	..	..	..	..	..	3·0	1·5	16·4	50·7	22·4	4·5
Korra	2·5	2·5	..	..	..	2·5	5·0	10·0	30·0	25·0	12·5	10·0
Harvests—												
Paddy	0·3	23·7	30·9	15·0	3·4	16·6	..	0·2	1·4	3·6	1·6	3·3
Cholam	52·3	13·3	2·3	..	..	1·8	5·5	1·5	1·2	0·6	0·8	22·5
Cumbu	39·0	9·8	1·2	..	..	..	0·6	13·4	11·6	0·9	4·0	17·7
Ragi	22·9	10·1	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	30·3	22·0	7·3	6·4
Samai	53·3	22·0	6·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0
Varagu	77·8	9·8	3·6	..	..	..	..	..	1·4	1·0	0·2	6·2
Korra	15·0	20·0	15·0	..	..	..	..	2·5	10·0	17·5	10·0	10·0
LALGUDI TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	1·0	0·2	0·2	..	..	0·1	2·5	25·0	14·0	15·0	36·0	6·0
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	32·0	21·0	14·0	15·0	11·0	6·0
Cumbu	..	5·0	..	..	0·7	19·3	5·0	1·0	14·0	20·0	21·0	14·0
Cholam	2·0	1·0	3·0	..	1·0	..	4·8	..	8·3	35·0	28·5	16·4
Harvests—												
Paddy	1·0	45·6	13·2	..	..	0·8	..	..	0·1	19·0	19·1	1·2
Ragi	5·8	21·0	19·0	..	..	..	..	..	15·5	13·5	24·0	1·2
Cumbu	19·0	22·0	18·0	..	..	..	..	1·8	4·0	7·0	10·2	18·0
Cholam	62·5	24·3	9·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·5
KULATTUR TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	5·0	3·0	2·0	..	..	..	..	1·0	17·0	42·0	23·2	6·8
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·0	27·0	48·0	22·0	..	.
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28·0	34·0	22·0	16·0	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·0	7·0	22·0	58·0	10·0	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·0	81·0	12·0	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26·0	74·0	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42·0	58·0	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy	22·0	55·0	15·0	..	..	..	..	..	0·5	1·0	2·0	4·5
Cholam	40·0	21·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·0	12·0	1·0	20·0
Cumbu	55·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45·0
Ragi	27·0	11·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62·0
Samai	19·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81·0
Varagu	31·0	19·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0
Groundnut	15·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85·0
KULITALAI TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	10·6	0·1	8·1	0·1	..	..	4·9	6·8	6·5	36·1	26·3	10·5
Ragi	0·3	..	0·2	0·1	..	1·7	28·8	30·3	4·9	21·2	11·6	0·9
Cumbu	1·4	..	..	0·1	..	0·7	2·8	9·2	20·2	49·4	14·3	1·9
Cholam	0·3	..	11·4	0·5	..	5·3	4·9	13·4	17·4	28·5	11·2	7·1
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·6	97·4	..	..	..
Korra	0·8	..	0·8	..	..	2·2	11·0	15·0	9·5	52·8	4·7	3·2
Harvests—												
Paddy	20·6	23·6	53·9	..	..	..	..	..	0·3	0·2	0·9	0·5
Ragi	15·2	8·0	0·6	..	..	..	0·1	0·1	12·8	17·2	20·3	16·7
Cumbu	27·1	8·9	2·9	..	..	..	..	0·1	3·3	1·7	0·1	55·9
Cholam	15·3	6·6	..	..	..	..	0·2	0·5	7·6	3·2	0·1	66·5
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·9	91·1
Korra	2·4	9·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·1	9·4	..	67·7

Time-table of Agricultural Operetions—*cont.*

Crop. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)
PERAMBALUR TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	6·1	11·9	5·8	..	..	..	4·0	4·3	6·1	20·2	25·3	16·3
Cholam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17·9	27·8	34·1	15·0	5·2
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22·8	13·7	41·1	20·7	1·7
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·4	21·7	35·9	12·0	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	72·9	15·7	11·4	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	66·7	25·0	8·3	..
Harvests—												
Paddy	24·1	44·5	17·9	..	2·2	4·4	..	..	2·2	1·8	..	2·9
Cholam ..	48·7	26·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·2
Cumbu	42·4	40·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·9
Samai	48·4	35·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·5
Ragi	37·2	45·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17·1
Varagu	25·0	8·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66·7
THIRUMAYAM TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy (Kuruvai).	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paddy (Samba).	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·0	3·0	18·5	30·0	25·6	11·9
Cholam ..	..	..	..	..	4·3	15·0	16·0	37·8	..	26·9	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	2·3	21·9	13·0	62·8	..	..	..	..
Korra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57·0	43·0	..	..	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..
Horsegram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56·0	29·0	15·0	..
Sugarcane ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly ..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65·0	35·0	..	..	..	..
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy (Kuruvai).	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paddy (Samba).	4·8	51·2	44·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholam ..	26·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19·4	54·0	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·3	22·0	13·3	62·4	..
Korra		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Varagu	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samai	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horsegram ..	55·7	44·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane ..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly ..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALANGUDI TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	10·5	13·5	6·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·0	23·5	13·5
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5	18·5	25·5	40·5	3·0
Cholam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45·5	35·5	19·0	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32·5	30·5	20·5	16·5
Harvests—												
Paddy	36·5	33·5	5·5	13·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbu	28·5	36·4	24·6	8·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·0
Cholam ..	48·5	31·5	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·0
Ragi	46·4	23·6	14·5	15·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Time-table of Agricultural Operations—The Whole District.

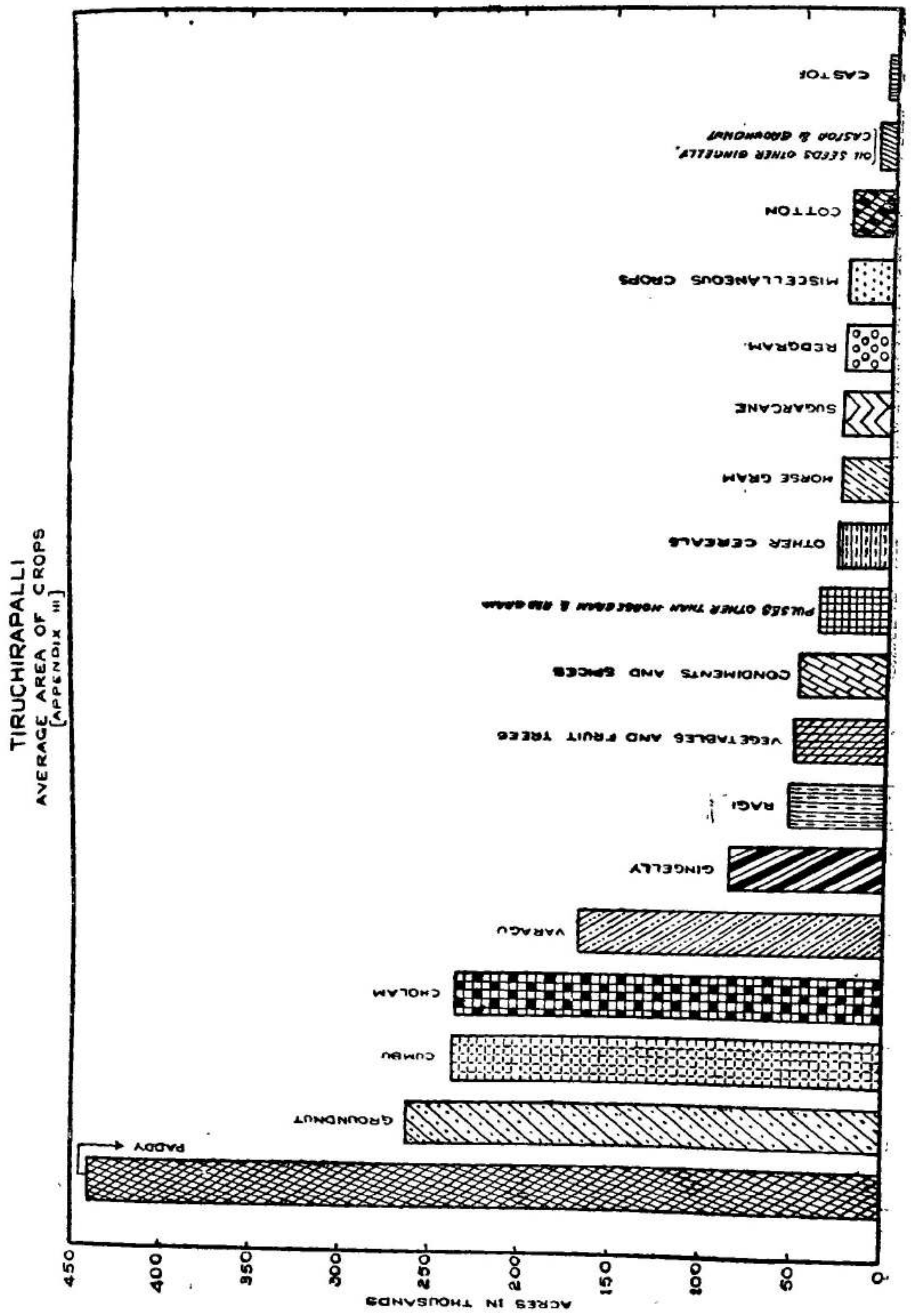
[NOTE.—The figure shown against each crop or variety of it represents. the percentage of the area of the crop sown or harvested in the month to the total area of the crop sown or harvested in the year in the dirtrict.]

Crop. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)
Sowings—												
Paddy (Kuruvai).	1·4	1·3	3·2	..	0·1	0·3	2·9	2·4	0·9	..	..	1.4
Paddy (Samba)	..	0·1	9·2	..	..	..	2·7	6·2	14·7	31·7	24·3	6·2
Cholam ..	2·8	0·6	4·9	1·8	0·7	1·1	12·1	16·2	22·6	24·9	8·9	3·4
Cumbu ..	0·4	2·2	0·1	..	0·2	3·4	5·9	13·3	23·9	36·6	11·2	2.8
Ragi	0·4	0·4	..	..	..	8·7	25·8	12.7	13·3	23·6	9·6	5·5
Korra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0	40·0	20·0	20·0	..
Varagu	0·2	..	..	..	..	..	0·2	11·0	49·4	31·2	7·3	0·7
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·8	60·0	16·7	13·3	2·2
Horsegram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·2	15·5	49·7	28·6	..
Sugarcane ..	..	..	20·7	25·9	25·9	27.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	9·8	9·4	11·7	9·0	3·5	12·6	8·8	11·7	23·5	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	..	..	..	3·3	6·0	4·1	21.8	42·4	22·4	..	..	..
Cot ton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·1	4·5	35·7	44·6	11·1	..
Tobacco ..	4·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92·2	..	3·1

Time-table of Agricultural Operations—the Whole District—*cont.*

Crop. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)
Harvests—												
Paddy (Kuruvai).	0·3	1·4	..	1·4	4·5	..	..	..	..	5·7	0·4	0·2
Paddy (Samba).	17·6	55·0	10·4	..	..	..	0·3	..	..	..	..	2·8
Cholam ..	36·2	18·8	3·1	1·3	2·8	3·1	2·1	0·4	0.3	1·8	4·3	25·8
Cumbu	26·7	27·8	5·9	0·2	1·9	0·6	0·1	2·0	2·9	7·7	6·6	17·6
Ragi	29·8	20·6	1·2	..	..	..	..	..	14·5	17·5	6·2	10·2
Korra	20·0	40·0	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0
Varagu	49·2	40·3	8·1	..	..	..	..	..	0·2	..	0·2	2·0
Samai	22·2	5·6	3·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·7	62·2
Horsegram ..	16·C	50·0	28·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·6
Sugarcane ..	24·0	24·0	32·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0
Gingelly ..	6·1	..	7·7	8·3	11·2	8·4	..	3·9	12·2	8·1	12·8	21·3
Groundnut ..	22·0	2·8	..	..	..	..	..	3·0	5·6	4·6	23·4	38·6
Cotton	..	..	5·8	5·8	2·0	..	3.9	5·0	77·5	..	..	..
Tobacco ..	..	93·6	1·6	..	1·6	..	1·6	1·6	..	..	..	..

Month. (1)	*Normal weather.* (2)	*Effect of unseasonable or abnormal weather on the various crops.* (3)
January	First dry month after the close of the North-East monsoon. Fine weather fairly hot days and cold nights, dewy season.	No rains generally. Excessive rain will damage the paddy crops ripe for harvest. Moderate rainfall will postpone the harvest, that will be beneficial to the standing crops like paddy, cholam, cotton and tobacco. Absence of rainfall is beneficial to paddy harvest but it is harmful to cotton and tobacco.
February	Fine weather with occasional showers. Dew continues. The days are hot and nights are cold.	Rainless. The dry weather facilitates the harvest of paddy. If there are heavy showers or continuous rains, the paddy harvest in the month and the paddy crops ripening for harvest in March will be affected considerably and threshing and drying of grains will be interfered with. The sowings of gingelly will also be interefered with. Paddy is the chief staple foodgrain of the district and any adverse result on the paddy harvest will seriously affect the prosperity of the district. Moderate rainfall delays the paddy harvest slightly, but it is beneficial to standing crops like cotton, tobacco, etc. Absence of rainfall is favourable to the harvest of paddy, redgram, etc., but necessitates frequent irrigation of paddy crops in garden lands.
March	Fine weather. Generally hot days. Dew in the early mornings.	Rainless. The dry weather facilitates the harvest of paddy crops. If there are heavy showers or continuous rains, paddy and other crops coming for harvest in the month and the paddy crops ripening for harvest in April will be affected considerably, and threshing and drying of grain will be interfered with. Paddy is the chief staple foodgrain of the district and any adverse result in the paddy harvest will seriously affect the prosperity of the district. Continuous rainfall will also damage cotton in flowers and bolls, the quantity of cotton being reduced and the quality impaired. Moderate rainfall is beneficial to standing crops like cotton, tobacco, plantain and betel vine. Absence of rainfall is favourable to the paddy harvests; but necessitates frequent irrigation of standing crops in garden lands.
April	Fine weather with occasional showers. Hot days and sultry nights (Ayyan channel is closed for irrigation).	Excessive or continuous rainfall retards the progress of harvest of summer crop of paddy and spoils the quality of cotton. Good rains facilitate ploughing of dry lands. Moderate and light showers are beneficial to standing crops. Absence of rainfall facilitates the harvest of paddy and cotton but postpones the ploughing of dry lands.
May	Fine weather with occasional showers. The hottest month of the year. South-westerly winds commence. The intensity of the summer is lessened by the south-westerly winds and occasional showers. (Water is left into Ayyan channel at the end of this month.)	Excessive rainfall causes damage to cotton. The rainfall in this month is generally combined with heavy winds which damage the plantains and betel vine. Moderate rainfall is beneficial to cotton and tender crop of sugarcane and helps the ploughing of dry lands. Absence of rainfall postpones the ploughing in dry areas and increases the number of irrigations to crops in garden lands.

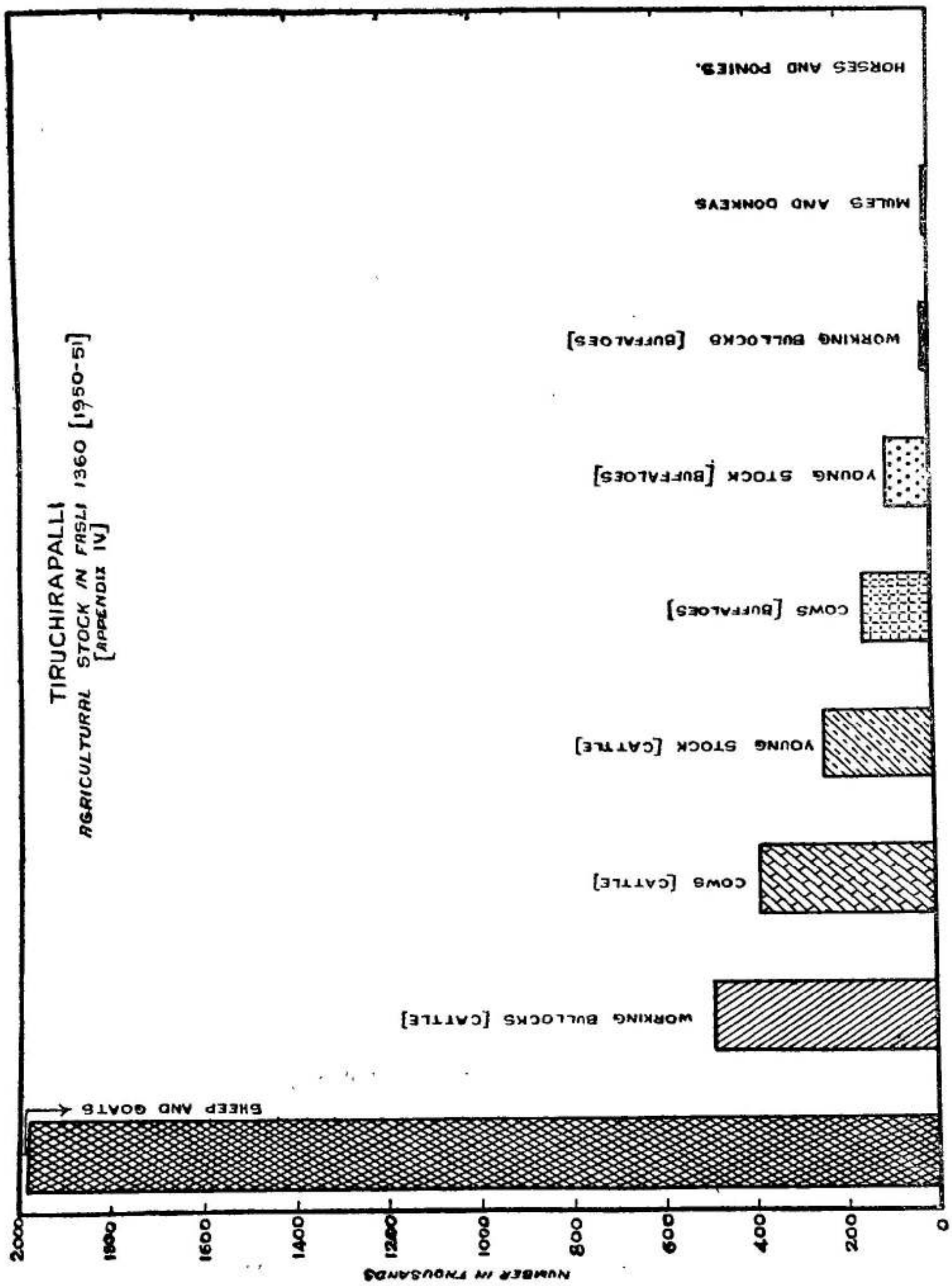

TIRUCHIRAPALLI
AVERAGE AREA OF CROPS
[APPENDIX III]
CASTOR
OIL SEEDS OTHER GINGELLY, CASTOR & GROUNDNUT
COTTON
MISCELLANEOUS CROPS
REDGRAM.
SUGARCANE
HORSE GRAM
OTHER CEREALS
PULSES OTHER THAN HORSEGRAM & REDGRAM
CONDIMENTS AND SPICES
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT TREES
RAGI
GINGELLY
VARAGU
CHOLAM
CUMBU
GROUNDNUT
PADDY
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
ACRES IN THOUSANDS

Month.	*Normal weather.*	*Effect of unseasonable or abnormal weather on the various crops.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
June	Setting in of the South-west monsoon. Only light showers are received. (Freshes are received in the Amaravathi river. Sriramasamudram channel is closed for irrigation. Water is let in all the channels fed by the Cauvery.)	Excessive or continuous rainfall interferes with the harvest of summer crops of paddy and affects the summer beating of cotton; but facilitates the agricultural operations in dry tracts. Absence of rainfall will postpone the agricultural operations in dry areas and necessitates frequent irrigation to crops in garden lands.
July	South-west monsoon in progress. Winds continue. Floods are generally received in the Cauvery (water is let in Sriramasamudram channel).	Excessive or continuous rainfall will be injurious to paddy nurseries. Moderate or light showers are useful for the ploughing of dry lands and sowing of dry crops and good for early planted Kuruvai crops. Absence of rainfall postpones the sowings of dry crops and the best season for them will be lost, but it facilitates the second picking of cotton.
August	South-west monsoon active; winds continue.	Heavy or continuous rainfall is detrimental to crops sown in the month as well as the young crops sown in the latter part of the previous months. Paddy nurseries sown in this month and crops in ears will be affected. It is beneficial, however, to the rainfed tanks as they receive a fair supply of water and to the wet lands ploughed for the sowing of paddy. Moderate rainfall is useful for the tender and standing crops. It helps the ryots to eradicate the cambodia cotton stalks. Absence of rainfall postpones the sowing of dry crops and the best season for them will be lost.
September ..	South-West monsoon abating. Rains moderate. The busiest agricultural season begins.	Heavy or continuous rainfall retards the progress of sowing of dry crops, injures the crops sown in August and spoils the crops. i.e., short crops of paddy ready for harvest. It is beneficial to the rainfed tanks as they receive good supply of water and as a result wet lands are ploughed and made ready for paddy sowing. Moderate rainfall is useful for the tender and standing crops. Absence of rainfall postpones the sowing of dry crops and the ploughing of wet lands in dry tracts. Bright and clear weather facilitates the harvest of short crop and the weeding and hoeing of the crops sown in dry areas in August.
October ..	Setting in of the North-East monsoon about the middle of the month. Cold weather and good rains generally.	Heavy and continuous rainfall interferes with the planting of paddy in wet areas and sowing of cotton, cumbu and horsegram in dry area and retards the progress of paddy (short crop) and garden ragi. Moderate rainfall is beneficial to tender and standing crops. Absence of rainfall will affect the standing crop in dry areas but facilitates the harvest of paddy (short crop) in wet areas.
November ..	North-East monsoon very active Cold weather and heavy rains generally.	Heavy or continuous rainfall interferes with the planting of paddy, injures tender crops and spoils dry crops ready for harvest. Moderate rainfall is beneficial to tender and standing crops. Absence of rainfall facilitates the harvest of dry crops.
December ..	Bright weather generally in the latter half of the month with occasional showers. North-East monsoon closing. Dew begins to fall.	Heavy and continuous rainfall interferes with the planting of paddy under tanks and wells in dry tracts, injures tender crops and spoils dry crops ready for harvest. Moderate rainfall is beneficial to tender and standing crops. Absence of rainfall facilitates the harvest of dry crops.

A good seasonal rainfall in April, May, June and July will enable the ryots to plough and prepare the dry lands and moderate rainfall in August and September facilitates cultivation of dry crops. After the rains of October and November, a few showers in December and January are required to refresh the dry standing crops. Moderate rain in almost every month of the year is necessary for a first rate season.

Out of the total area of 3,490,620 acres, 2,621,515 acres or 75.1 per cent are arable land of which 2,096,708 acres or 80·0 per cent are under occupation. The area cultivated is 1,622.519 acres or 77.4 per cent of the occupied area. The area cultivated in the decennium ending fasli 1350 was 1,340,211 acres.

Appendix III gives particulars of the area under the several crops during the fasli 1360. About 77·0 per cent of the total area under cultivation is for the production of foodgrains, of which cereals occupy 92.9 per cent and pulses 7.1 per cent. The bulk of the area under cereals is occupied by dry crops, the extent being 719,380 acres, while that under paddy is 440,939 acres.


TIRUCHIRAPALLI
AGRICULTURAL STOCK IN FASLI 1360 [1950-51]
[APPENDIX IV]
SHEEP AND GOATS
WORKING BULLOCKS [CATTLE]
COWS [CATTLE]
YOUNG STOCK [CATTLE]
COWS [BUFFALOES]
YOUNG STOCK [BUFFALOES]
WORKING BULLOCKS [BUFFALOES]
MULES AND DONKEYS
HORSES AND PONIES.
2000
1800
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
NUMBER IN THOUSANDS

Of the area 27,964 acres shown under the sub-head "others" under cereals, the chief crop worth mentioning is samai. It is a light crop generally raised in the poorer soil but grown also in good soil when the season is unfavourable for better crops. Paddy is the main food-grain. Ragi, cholam and cumbu are the other food crops chiefly used by the poorer classes.

The area under horsegram (26,589 acres) is less than that occupied by all other pulses (88,487 acres). It is chiefly raised in Kulitalai, Kolathur and Thirumayam taluks. The area under pulses is the largest in Kulitalai taluk; and Thirumayam taluk comes next. Redgram, greengram and blackgram are the most important of the pulses.

The extent under fruit trees and vegetables is the largest in Udayarpalayam taluk, the principal varieties being cashew. The area under condiments and spices also is the largest in Udayarpalayam taluk; Perambalur and Lalgudi taluks come next.

Among the cash crops, the foremost is cotton, the area cultivated being 23,531 acres as against 44,078 acres in the decennium ending fasli 1350. It is the chief commercial crop in Kulittalai taluk where the area sown under it represents more than half of the total area sown under the item in the district. Cambodia accounts for more than one-half and Uppam for one-third of the total area under cotton—Cambodia is grown chiefly in Kulittalai, Karur and Kolathur taluks and Uppam in Lalgudi, Kulittalai and Perambalur taluks.

Among oil seeds, gingelly is largely grown in Karur taluk, the area devoted to it in this taluk representing 63.7 per cent of the total area under that crop in the district. Groundnut is largely grown in Udayarpalayam, Kulittalai, Musiri and Kolathur taluks. The largest area under groundnut is in Udayarpalayam being 32.4 per cent of the total area under the crop in the district. When compared with the decennium ending fasli 1350, there was a fall in the area under castor while there was an increase in the area under groundnut and gingelly as shown below :—

	Area sown in the	
	Decennium ending fasli 1350.	*Decennium ending fasli 1360.*
	ACRES.	ACRES.
Gingelly	70,279	84,232
Castor	7,351	5,920
Groundnut	125,673	261,307

The following are the serious crop pests prevalent in the district and the appropriate control measure :—

Name of pest.	*Control measure.*
Green and white jassid of paddy	Application of DDT.5 per cent against the former and a mixture of DDT. 5 per cent and BHC. 10 per cent dust in case of a combined infestation.
The Paddy stemborer	Three rounds of application of follidol E. 605 (one ounce in 12½ gallons of water) the first a week before planting, the second a fortnight after planting, and the third at the shot blade stage of the crop, will give appreciable relief.
The Striped bug of paddy	Application of BHC. 10 per cent dust.

6. *Agricultural stock.*—The following table gives the number of livestock kept in the taluks in proportion to the areas occupied, cultivated and available for grazing :—

		Stock maintained for every 100 acres.					
Taluk.	*Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.*	*Occupied.*		*Cultivated.*		*Area available for grazing.*	
		Cattle of all sorts.	*Sheep and goats.*	*Cattle of all sorts.*	*Sheep and goats.*	*Cattle of all sorts.*	*Sheep and goats.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Perambalur	6	53	94	74	131	256	453
Udayarpalayam	8	73	71	78	75	801	780
Musiri	5	71	92	81	105	225	290
Lalgudi	6	91	92	97	98	858	867
Tiruchirappalli	5	93	94	133	133	868	871
Karur	14	58	124	76	162	820	1,750
Kulitalai	6	71	106	104	155	580	863
Alangudi	5	68	51	91	69	889	670
Tirumayam	5	71	82	118	138	500	585
Kolathur	6	68	112	103	169	543	892
Average for the district ..	6	70	94	90	122	498	676

The number of cattle for every 100 acres of occupied area in Perambalur taluk is 53 as against 48 in last decennium. The density of the cattle population to each hundred acres of grazing area is the highest in Alangudi taluk. The area available for grazing in the district is 293,051 acres. Grazing is allowed in all forests for cattle except goats. The straw of cereals, viz., paddy, cumbu, cholam, etc., constitutes fodder. No special fodder crop is grown. In Karur taluk of this district, adjoining the Dharapuram taluk of Coimbatore district, some draught cattle similar in type of Kangayam breed are found and being bred in a small scale. Two cattle fairs are being conducted at Thennilai in Karur taluk and Kallakurichi in Udayarpalayam taluk and weekly markets are also being run at Manapparai, Uppidamangalam, Paramathi and Pudukkottai. A good number of cattle are being sold and purchased by the ryots there. Sheep shandies on a small scale are being conducted at Ariyalur in Udayarpalayam and Samayapuram in Tiruchirappalli taluk.

For the improvement of livestock, approved stud bulls were distributed under various schemes by the Animal Husbandry Department.

The following institutions maintain dairy farms with cross breeds of Sindhi, Kangayam and Murrah :—

1. St. Joseph College, Tiruchirappalli.
2. Central Jail Farm, Tiruchirappalli.
3. Golden Rock Railway Dairy.

7. *Area occupied and available.*—The following table shows the arable, occupied and cultivated areas in the ditsrict in hundreds of acres :—

Taluk.	*Total.*		*Arable.*		*Occupied.*		*Cultivated area.*
	Area.	*Percentage arable.*	*Area.*	*Percentage occupied.*	*Area.*	*Percentage cultivated.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.
Perambalur	4,342	74·8	3,248	82·8	2,690	72·0	1,936
Udayarpalayam	4,793	85·0	4,073	76·5	3,114	93·9	2,925
Musiri	4,322	75·6	3,268	69·4	2,267	87·3	1,980
Lalgudi	2,387	71·8	1,714	84·4	1,447	94·4	1,366
Tiruchirappalli	2,101	73·2	1,538	73·9	1,136	70·1	796
Karur	3,906	89·8	3,506	76·2	2,672	76·2	2,037
Kulittalai	5,842	70·5	4,121	84·5	3,482	68·8	2,395
Alangudi	2,029	78·6	1,594	77·6	1,237	74·7	924
Tirumayam	2,237	58·4	1,307	84·7	1,107	59·7	661
Kolathur	2,947	62·6	1,846	98·3	1,815	66·4	1,205
Total ..	34,906	75.1	26,215	80.0	20,967	77.4	16,225

The percentage unoccupied arable area is the largest in Musiri taluk. The arable area in other taluks is mostly under occupation. 22.6 per cent of the total area occupied was left fallow. Thirumayam, Kolathur and Kulittalai taluks stand in contrast to the remaining other taluks in point of large extent of current fallows.

8. *Soil Classification.*—The prevailing soils of the district are alluvial, black regar and red. The following statement shows the percentage of different soils in each taluk (excluding the merged State of Pudukkottai for which no particulars are available) to the total of all these soils in the district :—

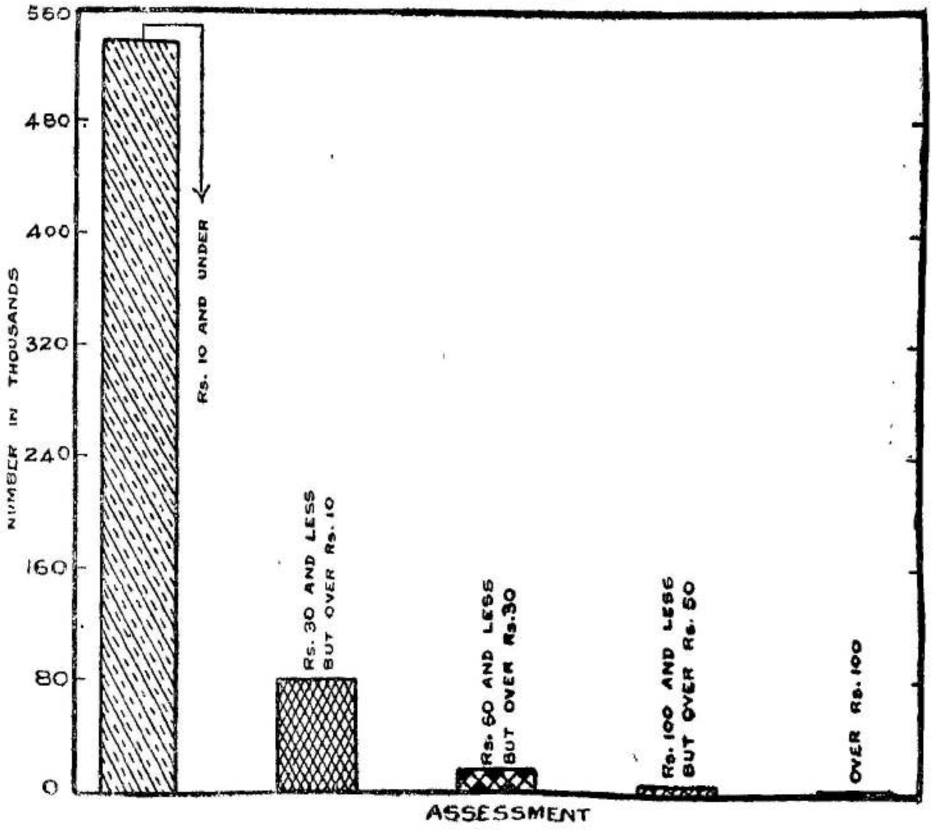
Taluk.	*Alluvial.*		*Black regar.*			*Red.*		
	Clay.	*Loamy.*	*Clay.*	*Loamy.*	*Sandy.*	*Clay.*	*Loamy.*	*Sandy.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Udayarpalayam ..	..	..	1·0	0·3	7·2	..	0·4	3·0
Perambalur	..	..	5·2	7·5	2·3	..	1·0	0·7
Musiri	0·4	1·7	0·9	1·8	1·5	..	1·3	2·6
Lalgudi	0·3	1·2	0·6	1·2	1·0	..	0·9	1·8
Kulitalai	0·4	1·5	0·1	0·1	0·1	..	0·1	7·5
Karur	..	..	0·1	0·1	..	..	4·6	35·1
Tiruchirappalli ..	0·2	0·7	0·4	0·8	0·7	..	0·6	1·1
Total ..	1.3	5.1	8.3	11.8	12.8	..	8.9	51.8

The lands on either side of the Cauvery in Musiri, Lalgudi, Tiruchirappalli and Kulittalai taluks are alluvial. Nearly one-third of that soil is found in Musiri taluk. Regar soil occurs in all the taluks. The quality of all soils except that of the alluvial is generally poor. Taking the district as a whole, the alluvial soil occupies 6.4 per cent of the total area, the red 60.7 per cent and the regar 32.9 per cent.

TIRUCHIRAPALLI

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN FASLI 1360

[APPENDIX II]



9. *Holdings.*—Taking the average for the quinquennial period immediately before the great famine of 1876–78 as a standard (100), the variations in the holdings and land revenue of the district since 1866–67 are shown in the following table :—

Period.	Holdings.		Land revenue demand.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Net (current).	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1866–67 to 1870–71	98·9	96·7	100·5	103·6
1871–72 to 1875–76	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1876–77 to 1885–86	103·0	102·7	104·0	105·0
1886–87 to 1890–91	107·5	105·2	107·1	107·2
1891–92 to 1895–96	108·4	118·8	120·6	121·0
1896–97 to 1900–01	108·8	137·4	144·9	145·5
1901–02 to 1905–06	112·4	140·4	150·0	150·6
1906–07 to 1909–10	115·3	142·6	153·9	154·6
1910–11 (New district)	158·1	182·1	196·9	198·8
1911–12 to 1915–16	160·2	182·2	196·1	200·1
1916–17	162·1	184·1	198·4	203·5
1917–18 to 1920–21	151·9	173·1	187·0	190·0
1921–22 to 1925–26	153·1	181·9	205·8	197·7
1926–27 to 1930–31	154·2	198·5	210·5	216·1
1931–32 to 1935–36	158·2	204·7	220·2	228·5
1936–37 to 1940–41	158·1	212·9	228·3	237·9
1941–42 to 1945–46	155·1	212·4	223·4	248·1
1946–47 to 1950–51	176·9	252·1	246·1	275·2

The area in occupation increased very slowly during the five years following the great famine in 1876–78 but in the next twenty years a steady increase was noticeable; the increase in 1910–11 was due to the addition of Karur and Namakkal taluks to this district. The area under occupation in the new district showed a steady increase till 1916–17. In the year 1917–18 there was a fall in the area owing to the transfer of Namakkal taluk excluding Thathiangarpet Firka to the Salem district. In 1932, fourteen villages of Madurai district (portion of Vedasandur sub-taluk) were transferred to Karur taluk. Owing to this addition, the increase was slightly marked. In the year 1948–49 due to the merger of Pudukkottai State, there was a steep increase in the holdings and proportionate Land Revenue demand. The taking over of the Ariyalur Zamin by the Government also contributed to the increase in the area, assessment, etc.

(Please *see* the Chart at page 19)

10. *Sale value of land.*—The following statement shows the scale value of lands in certain typical villages under dry, wet and garden land for the five years ending 1950 as compared with the five years ending 1940 :—

Name of taluk.	Average value per acre of land during the five years ending 1940.						Average value per acre of land during the five years ending 1950.					
	Dry		Wet.		Garden.		Dry.		Wet.		Garden.	
	Black soil.	Red soil.	River fed.	Rain fed or tanks.	Black soil.	Red soil.	Black soil.	Red soil.	River fed.	Rain fed or tanks.	Black soil.	Red soil.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Udayarpalayam	168	100	550	328	457	208	200	250	1,000	650	700	300
Perambalur	150	190	..	1,100	300	280	450	570	..	2,900	500	300
Musiri	193	128	1,600	1,000	540	400	250	150	4,000	3,000	1,000	800
Lalgudi	350	150	2,000	1,500	1,300	..	400	200	3,000	2,200	1,500	850
Kulithalai	204	118	1,370	250	1,300	290	350	200	1,500	300	1,600	300
Karur	..	75	1,000	400	350	..	..	150	4,000	1,000	1,000	..
Tiruchirappalli	275	150	2,001	530	652	331	400	350	3,000	1,050	900	600
Alangudi	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	200	..	500	..	..
Kulathur	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	200	..	1,000	350	290
Thirumayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	250	..	1,500	500	300

11. *Population and occupation.*—According to the Census of 1951, the population of this district is 2,943.882. The particulars of population of the district talukwise in 1941 and 1951 and the percentage of variation are furnished below—

Name of the district and taluks.	*Population.*		*Percentage of variation.*
	1941.	1951.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tiruchirappalli district	2,594,136	2,943,882	+ 13·5
Musiri taluk	312,348	363,680	+ 16·4
Perambalur	244.817	266,569	+ 8·9
Udayarpalayam	380,031	398,231	+ 4·8
Lalgudi	215,683	238,931	+ 10·8
Karur	289,198	324,801	+ 12·3
Kulitalai	353,731	405,847	+ 14·7
Tiruchirappalli	359,980	469,145	+ 30·3
Kulathur	127,852	147,155	+ 15·1
Alangudi	150,755	176,070	+ 16·8
Thirumayam	159,741	153,453	— 3·9

The population has increased by 13·5 per cent during the decade 1941–51 as against 12·1 per cent during the previous decade, the deltaic portion has shown an increase of 18·9 per cent (as against 14 per cent during the previous decade) while the non-deltaic portion has shown an increase of 8·4 per cent (as against 10·4 per cent during the previous decade). The figures include the old Pudukkottai State area which has been merged in this district. Thirumayam taluk of the Pudukkottai revenue division has shown a decrease of 3·9 per cent. This is a dry taluk, which suffered badly on account of the failure of the north-east monsoon for a number of years in succession during the latter part of the decade which led to large migration of labouring classes to Thanjavur district for work and food. Udayarpalayam taluk has shown an increase of only 4·8 per cent. This is a dry taluk and for want of seasonal rains there was even scarcity of water in 1950–51 and at that time of the Census enumeration large numbers of the labouring classes migrated to adjoining areas in Thanjavur district for work and food. The large increase of 30·3 per cent in Tiruchirappalli taluk is mainly due to the growth of Tiruchirappalli town. This is one of the Premier towns in the State and an important railway junction on the bank of the Cauvery river with a large railway workshop in the Golden Rock Colony and is besides a large trade and industrial centre and also an important educational centre. It is the main market for the portion of the Cauvery delta of this district. The urban population is 583,275 or 19·8 per cent of the total population. The Hindu population including the Scheduled Castes predominates in this district. The strength of the Hindus is 2,684,486. There are 118,440 Muslims and 139.391 Christians. The rest of the population consists of Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists and others. Muslims form 4·02 per cent and Christians 4·8 per cent. While there is increase in the number of Muslims, there is decrease in the number of Christians.

The following table shows the fluctuations during the last five decades as well as the distribution of the people with reference to the area on which they depend for support :—

Name of taluk.	*Population in 1951.*			*Loss or gain of population per cent between.*					
	Per square mile of total area.	*Per 1,000 acres.*		1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1931.	1931 to 1941	1941 to 1951	1901 to 1951
		Arable.	*Cultivated.*						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Udayarpalayam..	532	978	1,359	+ 5·9	+ 7·9	+ 1·9	+ 8·5	+ 4 8	+ 32 4
Perambalur	393	820	1,374	+ 7·5	+ 4·4	− 3 2	+ 6·9	+ 8·9	+ 26·3
Musiri	539	1,112	1,837	+ 5·7	+ 3·8	− 6·4	+ 14·7	+ 16·4	+ 37·1
Lalgudi	641	1,397	1,744	− 15·2	− 7·9	− 0·9	+ 7·3	+ 10·8	+ 25·1
Kulithalai	415	985	1,691	+ 8·3	+ 7·0	− 0·5	+ 16·5	+ 14·7	+ 54·3
Karur	532	925	1,592	+ 9·2	+ 3·8	− 2·3	+ 18·3	+ 12 3	+ 47·1
Tiruchirappalli	1,430	3,047	5,864	+ 9·7	+ 7·2	+ 14·3	+ 15 2	+ 30·3	+ 101·7
Alangudi	507	1,107	1,914	+ 8·1	+ 2 3	− 6·9	+ 10 6	+ 16·8	+ 33·2
Kulathur	317	795	1,210	+ 3·5	+ 9·5	− 12·0	+ 11·4	+ 15·1	+ 27·0
Thirumayam	418	1,171	2,325	+ 12·3	+ 0·2	− 0·3	+ 6·8	− 3·9	+ 15·1
Tiruchirappalli district (whole) ..	535	1,123	1,814	+ 8·4	+ 4·1	− 0·7	+ 12·1	+ 13 5	+ 42·6

Out of the total population of 2,943,882 (males 1,459,676 and females 1,484,206) only 538,778 persons are literate, of whom 108,587 are females. 70·5 per cent of the males and 92·7 per cent of the females are illiterate in this district or in other words out of 1,000 males only 295 and out of 1,000 females only 73 are literate.

The principal language of the district is Tamil. The following statement shows the distribution of population according to language :—

Tamil	2.587,107	Marathi	4.532
Telugu	249,696	Hindi	3.139
Kannada	44.621	English	2,014
Urdu	30,035	Other languages	1.153
Malayalam	11,549		
Sourashtra	10,036	Total ..	2,943,882

Educational Institutions.—There are four colleges of Arts and Science, three at Tiruchirappalli (one for women and two for men) and one at Pudukkottai. There is one Oriental College at Triuchirappalli. A statement showing the number of the various types of educational institutions in the district and their strength as on 31st March 1951 is furnished below :—

Type of educational institution. (1)	*Number.* (2)	*Strength.* *Boys.* (3)	*Girls.* (4)	*Total boys and girls.* (5)
1 College of Arts and Science for Men	3	3,305	15	3,320
2 College of Arts and Science for Women	1	..	430	430
3 Oriental College	1	13	..	13
4 High School for Boys	38	23,893	989	24,882
5 High School for Girls	10	64	4,947	5,011
6 Anglo-Indian High School for Boys	2	443	110	553
7 Anglo-Indian High School for Girls	1	47	389	436
8 Training School (ordinary) for Boys	3	585	..	585
9 Training School for Girls	5	..	530	530
10 Oriental School	1	36	30	66
11 Anglo-Indian Middle School	1	188	185	373
12 Middle School for Boys	28	4,277	560	4,837
13 Middle School for Girls	5	214	748	962
14 Elementary School	1,499	104,994	46,665	151,659
15 Basic School	2	103	54	157
16 Adult School	33	740	24	764
Total ..	1,633	138,902	55,676	194,578

The following table shows, the distribution of the population among the eight livelihood classes into which the economic characteristics of the people have been classified according to the Census of 1951 :—

Occupation. (1)	*Population supported by occupation in column (1).* (2)	*Percentage of the population in column (2) to the district population.* (3)	*Percentage on population in column (2) of* *Self-supporting persons.* (4)	*Non-earning dependants.* (5)	*Earning dependants.* (6)	*Percentage on the total population in the district of* *Self-supporting persons.* (7)	*Non-earning dependants.* (8)	*Earning dependants.* (9)
A. Agricultural Classes.								
(1) Cultivator of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents.	1,385,052	47·1	26·0	71·2	2·8	12·2	33·5	1·4
(2) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents.	261,436	8·9	25·1	70·8	4·1	2·2	6·3	0·4
(3) Cultivating labourers and their dependents	401,334	13·6	32·2	63·1	4·7	4·4	8·6	0·6
(4) Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents.	57,229	1·9	30·6	67·6	1·8	0·6	1·3	..
Total ..	2,105,051	71·5	27·2	69.5	3·3	19·4	49·7	2·4
B. Non-Agricultural Classes.								
(Persons including dependents who derive their principal means of livelihood from)								
(5) Production (Other than cultivation.	291,105	9·9	26·1	71·1	2·8	2·6	7·0	0·3
(6) Commerce	160,467	5·5	25·4	72·7	1·9	1·4	4·0	0·1
(7) Transport	57,084	1·9	22·7	75·8	1·5	0·4	1·5	..
(8) Other services and miscellaneous sources.	330,175	11·2	28·5	68·6	2·9	3·2	7·7	0·3
Total ..	838,831	28.5	26.7	70.7	2.6	7.6	20.2	0.7
Total of Agricultural and non-agricultural classes.	2,943,882	100.0	27.0	69·9	3.1	27.0	69.9	3.1

According to the Agricultural Statistics, most of the land-holders are ryotwari holders under Government. During the decennium ending 1950–51, the villages under Ariyalur and Udayarpalayam Zamins were taken over by Government, under the Madras Estates Abolition Act, 1948. The statement appended below shows the status of such ryotwari holders :—

Taluk.	Total number of holdings.	Average size of holdings.		Percentage of revenue paid on holdings, on which the assessment is					Percentage of the total number of holdings on which the assessment is				
		Area.	Assessment.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs 30 and less but over Rs. 10.	Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 30.	Over Rs. 50 but less Rs. 100.	Over Rs. 100.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.	Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 30.	Over Rs. 50 but less Rs. 100.	Over Rs. 100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
		ACS.	RS. A. P.										
1 Perambalur	95,652	2·68	4 3 6	37·67	26·71	16·50	10·92	8·20	88·89	7·95	2·19	0·74	0·23
2 Udayarpalayam ..	129,887	2·50	3 8 11	57·36	27·91	7·06	4·57	3·10	91·51	7·18	0·98	0·27	0·06
3 Musiri ..	85,491	2·81	5 12 8	53·13	17·69	6·86	4·87	17·45	83·88	12·94	2·14	0·77	0·27
4 Lalgudi ..	71,851	2·12	7 9 8	28·75	25·34	11·18	11·70	23·03	81·95	13·16	2·72	1·40	0·77
5 Tiruchirappalli ..	30,362	3·18	16 9 10	18·37	29·77	13·26	11·36	27·24	46·98	38·04	10·47	3·09	1·42
6 Karur	47,325	6·22	7 4 11	35·55	37·05	11·87	9·10	6·43	75·35	20·52	2·84	0·98	0·31
7 Kulitalai	49,176	4·92	6 2 9	32·38	21·03	7·82	8·86	29·91	89·52	7·87	1·22	0·81	0·58
8 Alangudi	53,553	2·37	4 15 0	42·50	30·13	11·90	9·20	5·97	84·83	12·16	2·02	0·80	0·19
9 Tirumayam	34,652	2·55	7 5 2	28·87	25·37	13·35	14·70	17·71	82·46	11·76	2·81	2·05	0·92
10 Kolathur	41,138	3·32	6 6 1	37·01	29·44	12·28	12·02	9·25	82·62	13·29	2·57	1·20	0·32
Total ..	639,087	3·06	6 0 3	37·33	26·73	11·02	9·43	15·49	83·93	12·31	2·41	0·96	0·39

There are 639,087 ryotwari holdings with a total extent of 1,958,712 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 38,42,928. The size of an average holding is 3·06 acres with average assessment of Rs. 6–0–3. These averages distributed between wet and dry give 2·60 acres dry and 0·46 acres wet, with an assessment of Rs. 2–13–2 and Rs. 3–3–1 respectively. Tiruchirappalli and Karur taluks as in the last decennium stand out prominently in that the former has the largest average wet extent of 1·37 acres while the latter shows the largest dry extent of 5·90 acres. The smallest average wet extent, viz., 0·14 acres is in Perambalur taluk, while the smallest average dry extent, viz., 1·37 acres is in Tirumayam taluk. The percentage of very small holdings is low in Tiruchirappalli and Karur taluks while Udayarpalayam and Kulitalai taluks abound in such small holdings. Lalgudi taluk ranks first in respect of the number of holdings on which the assessment is over Rs. 100. Next come in order, Tiruchirappalli, Tirumayam and Kulitalai taluks.

12. *Industries.*—A statement showing the particulars of the number of cottage and small scale industries in each taluk and the approximate number of persons employed in them is furnished below :—

Name of industries.	Musiri.		Perambalur.		Udayarpalayam.		Lalgudi		Karur.	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Handloom weaving	2,601	6,174	308	667	2,709	7,163	215	509	1,351	3,642
2 Handloom weaving of mixed silk and cotton	..	..	..	..	51	113	..	..	..	..
3 Palakavru or coloured cloths weaving	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
4 Wool spinning and weaving	11	15	37	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Cotton carpet weaving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Bamboo baskets	39	115	17	45	20	93	12	31	26	93
7 Match Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Cheroots and Beedi manufacture	10	30	..	..	59	186	..	..	8	23
9 Bangle making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Manufacture of lace and velvet caps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Painting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Boot and shoe making	39	144	25	118	5	11	2	4	96	387

Name of industries.	Kulithalai.		Tiruchirappalli.		Kolathur.		Alangudi		Tirumayam.	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
1 Handloom Weaving	136	286	527	909	51	209	141	488	14	43
2 Handloom weaving of mixed silk and cotton	..		95	139	..	..	..			..
3 Palakavru or coloured cloths weaving		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Wool spinning and weaving	..	..	..	..	1	8	1	1	..	..
5 Cotton carpet weaving	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
6 Bamboo baskets	74	226	10	23	71	263	11	32	58	156
7 Match Industry	..	..	1	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Cheroots and Beedi manufacture	9	32	100	388	1	3	3	15	89	324
9 Bangle making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Manufacture of lace and velvet caps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Painting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Boot and shoe making	1	2	14	51	2	5	..	..		2

NOTE.—(i) Number of establishments.
(ii) Number of persons employed in them.

(In respect of items 3, 5, 9 to 11 particulars are not available.)

Weaving is the chief industry of this district. As against 9,151 looms in the last decennium, there are now 9,410 looms. Udayarpalayam taluk shows the largest number of looms. There are two textile factories for spinning. Kora mat industry is another important one and is in a flourishing condition. Pugaloor, Nanniyur, Vangal and Nerur in Karur taluk, Unniyur and Varadarajapuram in Musiri taluk, Mayanoor and Kattalai in Kulitalai taluk, Pettavaithalai, Palakkarai and Woraiyur in Tiruchirappalli taluk and Vathalai, Sirudayur and Talakudi of Lalgudi taluk are the important centres for the production of mats. Bamboo baskets and thattis are produced in Tiruvanaikoil in Tiruchirappalli taluk. There are two match factories at Illuppur in Tiruchirappalli taluk. Brass vessels are made in Sirugamboor in Lalgudi taluk. Cheroot and beedi are the most flourishing industry in Tiruchirappalli town and Woraiyur. Cheroots are exported to Burma, Singapore and other places. Boot and shoe making are practised on a large scale in Palakkarai in Tiruchirappalli town and Pallappatti in Karur taluk. Details regarding location of the several cottage industries, raw materials used, quantity and value of output, etc., are furnished in the statement below :—

Place of location of the industry.	Raw materials used for the industry.	Name of the articles made.	Estimated quantity and value of output per annum.	Future prosperity of the industry and its scope for development.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		1. HANDLOOM WEAVING INDUSTRY.		
		(a) COTTON.		
Woraiyur-Tiruchirappalli.	Cotton yarn and Dye stuffs ..	.. Handloom cloth such as sarees and dhoties.	....	....
		(b) PURE SILK.		
T. Palur villages in Udayarpalayam taluk, Mannamedu and Valudur.	Indigenous silk yarn and filatures	.. Silk sarees mainly	50,000 yards—Value of Rs. 3,00,000.	Due to increase in the price of raw materials and consequent increase in selling prices the demand for pure silk fabrics have considerably fallen. Hence the industry may not develop since 1950–51.
		(c) MIXED SILK.		
Melanaikuli in Udayarpalayam taluk.	Cotton and pure silk, silk dye stuffs	.. Pieces of cloth for making jackets, etc.	200,000 yards—Value of Rs. 4,00,000.	The fall in demand for pure silk fabrics has resulted in a greater demand for mixed silk fabrics and the industry will develop to a considerable extent.
		(d) MIXED ART SILK.		
Manamedu Musiri taluk, Kolathur, Karapakam, Senthurai, Nallempalayam Koduppur Poovagam Warriankaval and Ponparappi.	Art silk and cotton and dye stuffs	.. Sarees and angavasti rams	300,000 yards— Value of Rs. 3,75,000.	The industry has developed since 1950 and in the future it will have a greater scope for development.
		2. PALAKAM OR COLOURED CLOTH WEAVING.		
Jayakondam and Kodalikarupur in Udayarpalayam taluk.	Cotton yarn and dye stuffs ..	.. Coloured cloth	2,160 square yards—Value of Rs. 4,320.	The industry has not developed since 1950 and it has a lesser scope for development.
		3. WOOLSPINNING AND WEAVING.		
Kolakudi village in Musiri taluk, Ranjangudi village in Perambalur taluk, Sellugudi village in Alangudi taluk.	Raw wool, cotton yarn and dye stuffs	.. Woollen carpets, druggets and rugs ..	4,800 square yards—Value of Rs. 24,000.	The industry has not developed since 1950. Steps are being taken to develop the industry.
		4. COTTON CARPET WEAVING.		
Karur and Srirangam ..	Cotton yarn	.. Cotton carpets	....	The industry has developed since 1950. But it has lesser scope for development. The factories weaving carpets are disintegrating.

Place of location of the industry.	Raw materials used for the industry.	Name of the articles made.	Estimated quantity and value of output per annum.	Future prosperity of the industry and its scope or development.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		5. BAMBOO BASKET MAKING.		
Tiruvanaikoil, Turaiyur (Tiruchirappalli).	Bamboos	Bamboo baskets	About Rs. 2,500 worth of goods per year.	The industry has not developed since 1950. It is understood that during those days the bamboo products were exported to Ceylon and workers had much work. Now it has been reported to be stopped.
		6. MATCH MAKING.		
Illupur, Pudukottai .	Splints and veneers	Safety matches	9,600 gross per year value of Rs. 800.	The industry has gradually decayed since 1950 due to heavy excise duty, etc. One unit has been closed and another has almost stopped production. A factory for the manufacture of splints and veneers which existed till recently has also been closed.
		7. CHEROOTS AND BEEDI MAKING.		
		(a) Beedies.		
Tiruchirappalli town ..	Beedi leaves and tobacco	Beedies	120 crores per year value of Rs. 30,00,000.	The industry has much developed since 1950. Production has almost been doubled.
		(b) Cheroots.		
Tiruchirappalli town and Woraiyur.	Tobacco	Cheroots	36 crores value of Rs. 5½ lakhs.	The industry has not developed since 1950. It is maintaining the same level. The export market for cheroot after 1950–51 is expected to be lacking.
		8. MANUFACTURE OF LACE AND VELVET CAPS.		
Tiruchirappalli and Palakarai.	Coloured cloth laces and velvet	Caps	5,000 caps value of Rs. 15,000.	In Tiruchirappalli town the industry has almost died out. It has developed in another village of the district, e.g., Pallapatti, Karur taluk.
		9. BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.		
Tiruchirappalli town ..	Tanned leather	Chappals, sandals and shoes ..	60,000 pairs value of Rs. 3,00,000.	The industry is developing to a considerable extent.
		10. MAT WEAVING INDUSTRY.		
Karur, Kulittalai, Musiri and Lalgudi villages on both sides of the river Cauvery.	Korai grass, colouring materials and country twine.	Mats	45,000 mats per year value of Rs. 67,000.	The industry has developed since 1950.
		11. LEATHER TANNING.		
Sembattu (Tiruchirappalli), Paramathi firka in Karur taluk.	Raw hides	Finished (tanned) leather	4,800 hides value of Rs. 96,000.	The industry has developed much since 1950 and it has a greater scope for development.

Large Scale Industries.—There are no large scale industries in Musiri, Perambalur, Udayarpalayam, Kulathur and Tirumayam taluks. The number of establishment of large scale industries and the persons employed in them, in other taluks are furnished below :—

Nature of industry.	*Number of industrial establishments.*	*Number of persons employed.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Lalgudi taluk—		
Rice Mills	19	431
Cement works	1	885
Karur taluk—		
Sugar Factory	1	676
Cotton Ginning Factories	3	181
Weaving Factories	93	1,952
Kulitalai taluk—		
Agricultural implements	7	111
Tiruchirappalli taluk—		
Cement concrete (South Indian Railway Depot).	1	124
Electrical machinery	1	149
Transport equipment (Railway workshop) ..	1	5,057
Hydrogenated oil mill	1	127
Tobacco	28	418
Spinning and weaving	2	421
Furnitures and fixtures	3	201
Printing and Publishing	26	466
Tanneries	16	544
Stone dressing and crushing	32	382
Automobile workshop	12	320
Generation of Electricity gas and steam ..	2	443
Alangudi taluk—		
Spinning and weaving	6	1,492
Transport and transport equipment	4	329
Printing and book-binding, etc.	4	137
Tobacco manufacture	4	143

Industrial Education.—There are only two Industrial Schools in the district. Their location and the subjects taught are furnishep below :—

1. St. Joseph's Industrial School, Cantonment, Tiruchirappalli. } Carpentry, Minor Engineering including Automobile repair and service, etc.
2. Methodist Industrial School, Karur. } Carpentry.

13. *Wealth (a)*—

Income Tax assessees	Nos. 4,093
Amount on which assessed	Rs. 1,25,23,000

The total number of income-tax assessees during the year 1950-51 is 4,093 and their total income is Rs. 1,25,23,000. The number of assessees in each of the municipalities of this district and the final demand are furnished below :—

Place.	*Number of assessees.*	*Demand.*
		RS.
Tiruchirappalli	663	8,26,922
Srirangam	21	5,746
Karur	435	3,81,547

The remaining assessees come from the rural population.

The particulars regarding the salaried assessees are furnished below :—

Tiruchirappalli Municipality	117
Other places	5

Number of assessees.	Total income on which assessment is made.			Number of assessees.	Total income on which assessment is made.		
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
29	Below		3,600	2	10,001	to	12,600
50	3,600	to	5,000	3	12,601	to	15,000
28	5,001	to	7,500	3	15,001	to	20,000
3	7,501	to	8,400	1	20,001	to	25,000
2	8,401	to	10,000	1	25,001	to	30,000

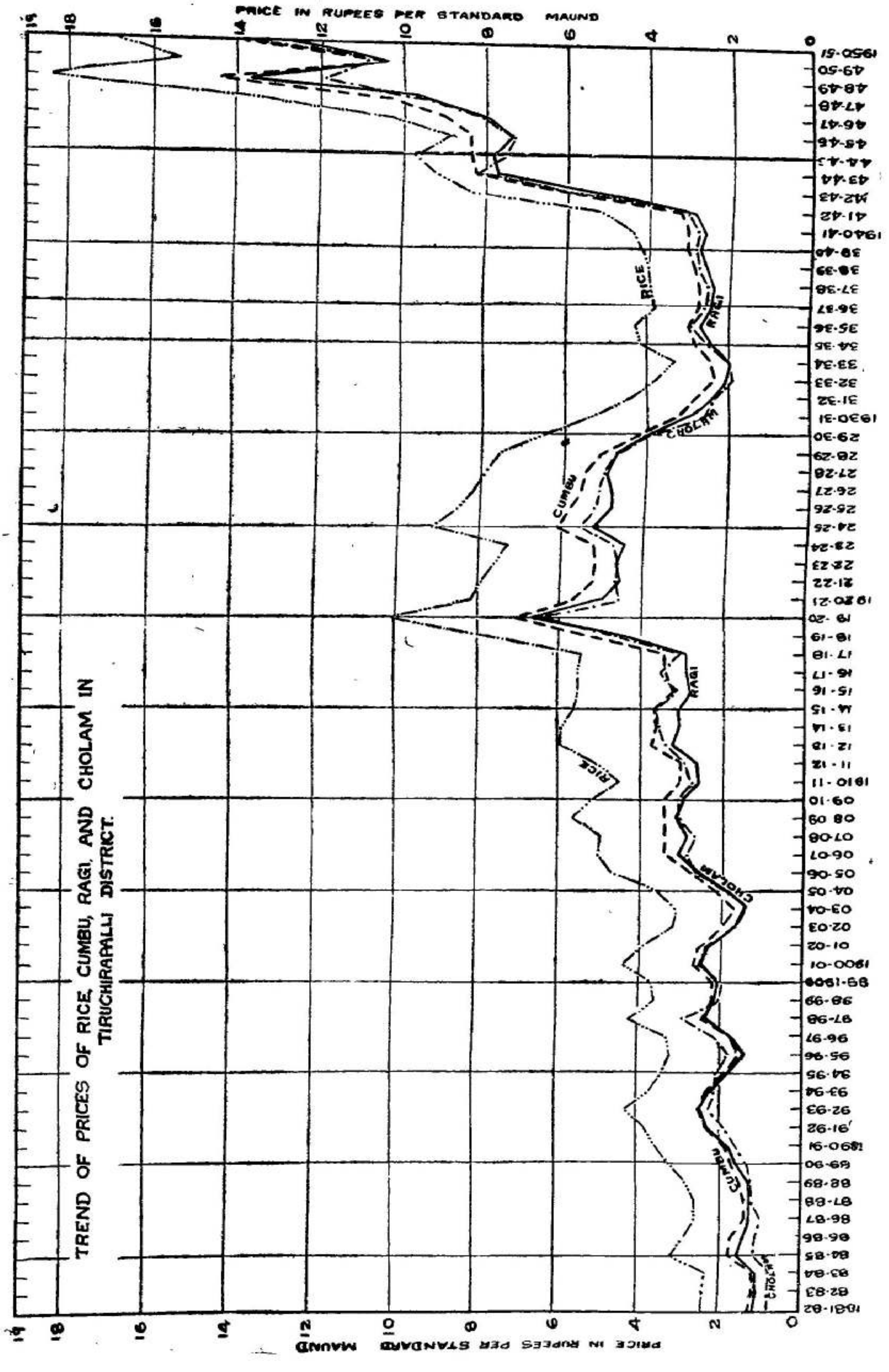
There has been a steady increase in the prices of fooograins. There was also good improvement in yield as a result of the activities of the Agricultural department. As the major part of the district is under dry cultivation, the prosperity of the people depends much on the successful monsoons In the years of unfavourable seasonal conditions, the people face famine conditions as only a portion of the area of the district is commandable by Cauvery channels. In deltaic tracts also the economy of the ryots is somewhere between surfeit and sufficiency. Thakkavi loans are issued on liberal scales. The Co-operative Credit Societies and Land Mortgage Banks supplement credit facilities to the ryots. These have enabled the ryots to meet their credit requirements appreciably.

(*b*) Labour was available at normal rates. The increase in the rates of wages paid to the labourers did not improve the economic condition due to the increase in the prices of all the foodgrains.

14. *Area liable to famine.*—In common with the rest of the State there was a general failure of crops in 1805 and the death which followed in 1807 was partially felt in this district and employment was given to the poorest classes on public works. Later on, large supplies of Government rice were sent to the district. Again in 1833 large expenditure on public works was sanctioned to provide employment but thereafter relief works were not found necessary until 1866 when distress was felt. The district suffered again in 1876–78 in common with the rest of the State but the famine lasted only for a short time in this district. The worst period was from July 1877 to August 1878 and two taluks were seriously affected. Since 1876–78 there was no famine. The distress experienced by the poor class people during the later stages of the World War I was successfully relieved by the purchase and distribution of cheap rice at controlled rates by Government. The years 1922 and 1924 witnessed high floods in Amaravathy and Cauvery respectively, which caused damage to standing crops and affected cultivable lands immensely. Relief measures in the shape of loans, free grant of timber in deserving cases and free feeding of poorer people were undertaken. Special remissions for sanded lands besides seasonal remission were granted. Private Philanthrophic bodies such as Ramakrishna Mission, etc., also played an important part. In 1930 there was heavy rains and floods. The Panchapatti Reservoir breached and resulted in large scale damage to the crops. Several houses in villages collapsed. In 1938–39 due to want of timely and adequate rainfall, total failure of dry and wet crops in Karur, Udayarpalayam and Tiruchirappalli taluks occasioned the postponement of collection of kist. In addition to this, general land revenue concessions were also granted.

Since 1939, this district did not experience any general failure of crops and there was no dearth of foodgrains till 1945–46. The season was not bright during faslis 1357 to 1360. Remission of land revenue and general land revenue concessions were granted to the needy areas.

15. *Irrigation and protection.*—The major part of the district is under dry cultivation. The total extent under cultivation during 1950–51 was 1,622,519 acres out of which the extent irrigated was 430,709 acres or 27 per cent. Of the total irrigable area under wet holdings and under wells, 157,945 acres or 31 per cent, is under the irrigation of Cauvery, etc., the rest of the area is under minor tanks, channels and wells. Major portion of the area irrigated by rivers and channels is in Lalgudi taluk. Nearly all the channels are rain fed. The Cauvery river channels irrigate vast extents in Musiri, Lalgudi, Kulittalai and Tiruchirappalli taluks. The Amaravathi irrigates about 10,000 acres in Karur taluk and 2,500 acres in Kulittalai taluk. The Nandayar channel irrigates about 7,500 acres in Udayarpalayam taluk and about 2,300 acres in Lalgudi taluk. In Perambalur, garden crops are raised with private wells in dry lands. Large extent of manawari lands in Udayarpalayam taluk are cultivated with unirrigated paddy. Karur, Kulittalai, Musiri and Tiruchirappalli taluks are fairly fertile and not likely to be affected by famine. The main source of irrigation in the merged State of Pudukkottai is tanks. These taluks are generally dry and whenever there is failure of rains, they suffer extreme scarcity conditions. These taluks are deficit in foodgrains. The following statement shows particulars of area protected in all seasons and those protected in ordinary seasons in each taluk in hundreds of acres :—


TREND OF PRICES OF RICE, CUMBU, RAGI, AND CHOLAM IN
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT.
PRICE IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
RICE
RAGI
CHOLAM
CUMBU
1881-82
82-83
83-84
84-85
85-86
86-87
87-88
88-89
89-90
1890-91
91-92
92-93
93-94
94-95
95-96
96-97
97-98
98-99
99-1900
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1910-11
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28-29
29-30
1930-31
31-32
32-33
33-34
34-35
35-36
36-37
37-38
38-39
39-40
1940-41
41-42
42-43
43-44
44-45
45-46
46-47
47-48
48-49
49-50
1950-51

Source of irrigation. (1)	Perambalur. (2)	Udayarpalayam. (3)	Musiri. (4)	Lalgudi. (5)	Tiruchirappalli. (6)	Karur. (7)	Kulittalai. (8)	Alangudi. (9)	Thirumayam. (10)	Kolathur. (11)	Total. (12)
Area protected in all seasons—II Crop.											
Cauvery—											
Minor channels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper anicut channels	..	..	..	247	41	..	102	..	..	..	390
Coleroon channel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nandayar channel	..	11	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Ponneri channel	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Aamaravathi channel	..	..	..	..	..	75	21	..	..	..	96
G. A. Canals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Bank Canals	..	..	..	..	78	..	44	..	..	..	122
Minor Tanks Channels	65	33	432	7	24	32	25	15	7	10	650
Wells	3	..	117	..	..	102	53	..	..	..	275
Total	68	55	549	257	143	209	245	15	7	10	1,558
Percentage area occupied	2·5	1·8	24·2	17·8	12·6	7·8	7·0	1.3	0·6	0·6	7·5
Percentage area cultivated	3·5	1·9	27·7	13·8	18·0	10·3	10·2	1·6	1·1	0·8	9·5
Area protected in ordinary seasons—I Crop.											
Cauvery—											
Minor channels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper anicut channels	..	..	..	266	..	..	153	..	..	..	419
Coleroon channels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nandayar channels	..	42	..	17	82	..	..	..	..	..	141
Ponneri channels	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Amaravathi channels	..	..	..	..	..	176	30	..	..	..	206
G. A. Canal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
South Bank Canals	..	..	..	..	249	..	75	..	..	..	324
Minor tanks and channels	98	127	929	28	238	57	45	267	187	425	2,401
Wells	147	21	312	72	..	214	172	34	..	6	978
Total	245	243	1,241	383	569	447	475	305	187	431	4,526
Percentage area occupied	9·1	7.8	54·7	26·5	50.1	16·7	13·6	24·7	16·9	23·7	21·6
Percentage area cultivated	12·7	8·3	62.7	28·0	71·5	21·9	19·8	33·0	28·3	35·8	27·9

16. *Loans.*—Loans under the Land Improvement and Agriculturist Loans Acts were granted to the ryots. The following statement shows the amount of loans granted under these Acts during the decennium :—

Fasli.	*Total amount.*	*Fasli.*	*Total amount.*
	RS.		RS.
1351	21,760	1356	66,253
1352	32,386	1357	1,33,660
1353	15,729	1358	1,08,090
1354	61,562	1359	1,12,270
1355	1,24,079	1360	5,48,110
		Total	12,23,899

The following statement shows the amount paid under the New Well Subsidy Scheme 1948–49, 1949–50 and 1950–51 :—

Year of Scheme. (1)	*Total number of wells for which subsidy loans paid.* (2)	*Total amount of subsidy paid.* (3)	*Number of wells completed up to 1950–51.* (4)	*Additional area brought under cultivation.* (5)	*Additional quantity of food-grains produced.* (6)
		RS.		ACS.	TONS.
1948–49	2,710	13,61,500	1.081	886·81	253·25
1949–50	1,875	10,22,800	205	100·35	47·25
1950–51	925	5,08,000	27	15·83	7·57

As mentioned in paragraph 13 of this report, the co-operative societies played an important role in alleviating the distressed economic conditions of the agriculturists. The Land Mortgage Banks and the Credit Societies were responsible for saving them from the clutches of the greedy private money-lenders. The Co-operative Sale or Marketing Societies helped the ryots to hold over their agricultural produce for a better market by issuing loans against their produce. With a view to solve unemployment among the weavers and to develop the production of handloom cloth on co-operative basis, Weavers' Co-operative Societies were organized in this district. The scheme for the supply of milk to the public through Co-operative Societies, introduced during the decennium, has been working satisfactorily. Such societies, increased in number, membership and turnover during this decennium.

17. *Foodgrains.*— The following statement shows the approximate percentage of rice eating and millet eating population in the district :—

	Population in percentage.
Rice eating	54
Millet eating	46

During the decennium ending 1950–51 there was a general rise in the prices of rice and paddy. The price of rice (II sort) was Rs. 5·15 per maund at the beginning of 1941–42. The highest price of Rs. 19·71 per maund during the decennium was recorded in 1948–49. Some improvement was noticed thereafter, the price ruling at Rs. 13·22 per maund during 1949–50. Subsequently the price rose to Rs. 16·72 per maund at the end of the decennium. More or less, similar price trends were noticeable in the case of other foodgrains also.

(Please *see* graph at page 29).

Procurement of rice and millets was introduced in the district which was treated as surplus during the decennium. The following statement shows the quantities of rice and millets procured between 1944–45 and 1948–49 :—

Year.	Quantity procured.	
	Rice.	*Millets.*
	TONS.	TONS.
1944–45	20,129	..
1945–46	42,434	6,995
1946–47	53,589	5,441
1947–48	11,756	6,091
1948–49	34,745	4,610

The following is the offtake of rice, wheat and millets during the year 1948–49 :—

	Rice.	*Wheat.*	*Millets.*
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
(1) Statutorily rationed area	25,392	1,416	777
(2) Rural rationed area	29,778	1,825	9,167

18. *Number relieved during past famines.*—No information is available regarding the number of people relieved during any famine prior to 1866. During the famine of 1866, 2,495 people were on the average gratuitously relieved during the four months from August to November 1866 and only 57 people on the average, by employment on works during nine months from October 1866 to June 1867. In September 1866, the maximum number of 4,166 persons were relieved. During the famine of 1876 to 1878 the average number of people relieved was 4,423. Of these 2,318 were relieved on works and 2,105 were relieved gratuitously. The maximum number relieved in any one month was 20,550 in December 1877. The district came on the famine list comparatively late and the scarcity was but nominal during the months other than from July 1877 during which period an average of 9,451 persons were in receipt of relief. There has been no famine in the district since that period.

19. *Accessibility for relief*—(1) *Communications—Roads.*—The district is connected with places outside by several roads. There are 2,334 miles of roads within the district comprising 130 miles of National Highways, 191 miles of Provincial Highways, 727 miles of Major District Roads, 313 miles of other district roads, 691 miles of village roads, 89 miles of Public Works Department Roads and 193 miles of municipal roads. The following table shows the taluk-wise distribution of mileage of roads excluding Public Works Department and municipal roads :—

Name of taluk.	*National Highways.*	*Provincial Highways.*	*Major district roads.*	*Other district roads.*	*Village roads.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Musiri	..	28	124	9	66	227
Perambalur	26	16	59	46	26	173
Udaiyarpalayam	..	16	104	72	16	208
Lalgudi	17	9	65	72	31	194
Karur	40	29	84	74	74	301
Kulittalai	27	25	111	30	56	249
Tiruchirappalli	20	28	40	10	51	149
Kulathur	..	..	60	..	133	193
Alangudi	..	23	48	..	102	173
Tirumayam	..	17	32	..	136	185
Total	130	191	727	313	691	2,052

The condition of the roads in the district is fair. The communication in all the taluks is adequate except Kamarasavalli firka in Udayarpalayam taluk and Peruvalappur firka in Lalgudi taluk where access to some villages is difficult.

(2) *Railways.*—Sixty and half miles of broad-gauge and 162½ miles of metre-gauge railway of Southern Railway traverse the district. The broad-guage line proceeds from Tiruchirappalli to Erode across the north-western portion of Tiruchirappalli taluk and the northern portion of Kulittalai and Karur taluks. The main metre-gauge line from Thanjavur traverses Tiruchirappalli taluk and Pudukkottai Division. The south-east metre-gauge line proceeds from Tiruchirappalli Junction to Madurai and beyond across Tiruchirappalli and Kulittalai taluks. A chord line to Villupuram runs (via) Ariyalur traversing parts of Udayarpalayam, Perambalur, Lalgudi and Tiruchirappalli taluks to join the main line at Golden Rock, Tiruchirappalli Junction. The Taluk Headquarters, viz., Lalgudi, Kulittalai, Keeranur, Tirumayam and Karur as well as Taluk and District Headquarters of Tiruchirappalli are served by railway. Karur station serves the out agency of Vangal and Tiruchirappalli Junction serves the out-agency of Turaiyur.

(3) *Posts and Telegraph.*—The district has a departmental telegraph and a head post office at Tiruchirappalli. There is a Head Post and Telegraph Office each at Karur and Pudukkottai. There are 34 Sub-Post and Telegraph Offices, 37 non-combined sub-post offices and 572 branch post offices in the district.

20. *Scheduled and Backward Classes in the district.*—The following is the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to the Census, 1951 :—

Scheduled Caste—	Males	244,808
	Females	253,410
Scheduled Tribes—	Males	1,079
	Females	35

The Labour Department provided 1,143 acres of house-sites to the eligible communities by acquisition of lands. There were 127 labour schools with a strength of 14,013 children and 513 teachers working under the control of the Labour Department.

Free boarding and lodging for the boys and girls of the Harijan community are being given by running hostels exclusively for them. Provision of house-sites and cultivable lands is made to them by acquisition of patta lands besides assignment of waste lands for cultivation purposes. Subsidy for the purchase of plough bulls and agricultural implements has also been given to some members of these communities. Ameliorative measures detailed below are in force to improve their conditions :—

(i) Educational fee concessions.

(ii) Provision of midday meals.

(iii) Sinking of drinking-water wells under Rural Water-supply Scheme.

(iv) Expansion of Harijans Natham.

(v) Opening of schools and radio rooms.

(vi) Reservation of vacancies in Public Service for enlisting them as members with relaxation of age-limits.

(vii) Provision of library rooms, etc.

21. *Prohibition.*—Prohibition was extended to the district in the year 1947. It has promoted the social, economic and moral welfare of the poor and ignorant multitude. More than the men, the women bear testimony to this fact. Thanks to the reform, the labour-class families, most of which belong to the Harijan Community, are able to save from their earning and spend on beneficial items. They are now well fed and well clad and there is improvement in their physical condition. Street brawls and scenes of drunken men, ill-treating their wives have almost ceased. From the economic point of view, however, there appears to be no improvement as the money saved by the poor as a result of prohibition appears to be spent away in seeing cinema pictures. Cinema by itself is not an evil as proper regulation to provide for the production and exhibition of good films and by moderating the fares, they could contribute to the good of the poor class.

The following statement shows the prohibition offences reported during the years 1947–48 to 1950-51:—

	Name of offence.	1947–48.	1948–49.	1949–50.	1950–51.
1	Smuggling of liquor from other States	104	42	1	2
2	Smuggling of liquor from district to district	9	68	39	16
3	Illicit distillation of arrack.	44	461	705	472
4	Possession of illicity distilled arrack	31	212	329	299
5	Sale of illicitly distilled arrack	..	1	2	..
6	Illicit tapping of fermented toddy	1	11	25	39
7	Permitting of sweet toddy to ferment	..	20	7	5
8	Tapping of sweet toddy without licences	43	7	25	37
9	Illicit transport of liquor	..	..	4	..
10	Unlicensed sale of liquor	3	3	1	1
11	Possession of liquor without permit	89	87	32	20
12	Illicit cultivation of hemp plant	..	..	..	..
13	Smuggling of drugs from district to district	11	3	..	..
14	Smuggling of drugs from other States	2	..	..	..
15	Illicit transport of drugs	..	..	..	..
16	Unlicensed sale of drugs	1	7	5	..
17	Unlicensed possession of drugs	88	83	37	14
18	Micellaneous	985	784	460	853
19	Attempt to render or rendering denatured spirit for human consumption.	..	1	3	2
20	Smuggling of opium	..	..	..	1
21	Transport of opium	..	6	..	..
22	Possession of opium	38	29	34	3
23	Sale of opium	4	..	..	..
24	Offences under Dangerous Drugs Act	10	21	19	9
	Total ..	1,463	1,846	1,728	1,773

The success of prohibition depends upon the strict watch by the Police, deterrent punishment to offenders and the co-operation of the public.

TIRUCHI,—47A

APPEN

Statistical

Taluk.	Number and area of villages exclusive of tributary States. Ryotwari. Number.	Ryotwari. Government.	Ryotwari. Minor Inam.	Inam. Number.	Inam. Area.	Zamindari. Number.	Zamindari. Area.	Total. Number.	Total. Area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		AC .
Perambalur ..	102	403,303	12,461	10	4,432	22	14,029	134	434,225
Udayarpalayam ..	116	317,878	12,268	19	18,787	100	130,338	235	479,271
Musiri	114	370,660	8,381	21	19,878	22	33,294	157	432,213
Lalgudi	115	207,188	4,194	16	27,328	..	..	131	238,710
Tiruchirappalli ..	86	158,856	8,734	39	42,490	..	..	125	210,080
Karur	98	308,119	48,498	4	9,901	6	24,131	108	390,649
Kulitalai	80	330,550	28,431	34	52,723	119	172,557	233	584,261
Alangudi	139	181,591	20,531	2	740	..	..	141	202,862
Thirumayam ..	147	200,105	19,688	5	3,893	..	..	152	223,686
Kolathur	143	332,417	52,394	7	9,852	..	..	150	294,663
Total ..	1,140	2,710,667	215,580	157	190,024	269	374,349	1,566	3,490,620

APPEN

Rent Roll of Ryotwari

Taluk.	Total Holdings. Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average Extent. Dry.	Average Extent. Wet.	Average Assessment. Dry.	Average Assessment. Wet.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Perambalur	95,652	256,428	4,03,733	2·54	0·14	3 11 10	7 12 2
Udayarpalayam	129,887	324,739	4,62,237	2·35	0·15	3 6 9	0 13 1
Musiri	85,491	240,165	4,95,260	2·44	0·37	2 12 3	3 0 5
Lalgudi	71,851	152,508	5,46,509	1·57	0·55	2 2 9	5 6 11
Tiruchirappalli	30,362	96,829	5,04,549	1·81	1·37	4 12 1	11 13 9
Karur	47,325	294,164	3,46 046	5·90	0·32	4 11 11	2 9 0
Kulitalai	49,176	241,928	3,03,591	4·57	0·35	3 0 5	3 2 4
Alangudi	53,553	127,188	2,64,525	1·70	0·67	1 9 7	3 5 5
Thirumayam	34,652	88,228	2,53,912	1·37	1·18	1 7 8	5 13 6
Kolathur	41,138	136,535	2,62,566	2·30	1·02	2 2 10	4 3 7
Total ..	639,087	1,958,712	3,842,928	2·60	0·46	2 13 2	3 3 1

DIX I.

Table (Fasli 1360).

Poramboke or land reserved for public purposes or for common use of the villagers.	Deduct area of: Forests.	Area for which returns are not available.	Total.	Remainder arable area (Government inam Zamindari) and actuals.	Area in occupation: Cultivated (actually cropped).	Fallows.	Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue excluding cesses.	Population according to Census of 1951.	Incidence of land revenue per head.
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS. A. P.
65,722	43,666	..	109,388	324,837	193,590	75,416	82·9	4,65,099	266,569	1 11 11
56,253	15,694	..	71,947	407,324	292,542	18,830	76·4	6,55,311	398,231	1 10 4
47,670	57,632	..	105,392	326,821	197,991	28,677	69·4	5,52,803	363,680	1 8 3
59,394	7,910	..	67,304	171,406	136,570	8,101	84·4	7,76,406	238,931	3 3 11
55,714	596	..	56,310	153,770	79,574	33,988	73·9	5,79,387	469,145	1 3 9
39,330	771	..	40,101	350,548	203,764	63,496	76·2	4,31,516	324,801	1 5 5
147,850	24,300	..	172,150	412,111	239,493	108,704	84·5	5,50,274	405,847	1 5 8
37,186	6,243	..	43,429	159,433	92,437	31,300	77·6	2,23,584	176,070	1 4 3
79,518	13,524	..	93,042	130,644	66,070	44,605	84·7	1,88,359	153,453	1 3 8
92,597	17,445	..	110,042	184,621	120,488	61,072	98·4	2,63,251	147,155	1 12 7
681,324	187,781	..	869,105	2,621,515	1,622,519	474,189	80·0	46,85,990	2,943,882	1 9 6

DIX II.

Lands for fasli 1360.

Holdings on which the assessment is: Rs. 10 and under — Number.	Assessment.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10. — Number.	Assessment.	Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 30. — Number.	Assessment.	Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 50. — Number.	Assessment.	Over Rs. 100. — Number.	Assessment.
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
85,026	1,52,100	7,604	1,07,821	2,084	66,605	715	44,106	223	33,101
118,852	2,65,161	9,329	129,015	1,275	32,617	349	21,129	82	14,315
71,710	2,63,118	11,065	87,619	1,832	33,968	636	24,139	228	86,416
58,888	1,57,139	9,455	1,38,459	1,955	61,072	1,005	63,935	548	1,25,884
14,267	92,674	11,549	1,50,190	3,177	66,912	938	57,312	431	1,37,461
35,660	1,23,025	9,712	1,28,216	3,145	41,077	464	31,486	144	22,246
44,021	98,295	3,872	63,827	599	23,751	399	26,909	285	90,809
45,430	1,12,421	6,513	80,495	1,083	31,470	430	24,335	97	15,804
28,575	73,304	4,075	64,425	973	33,896	712	37,327	317	44,960
33,988	97,188	5,466	77,290	1,058	32,248	496	31,560	130	24,280
536,417	14,34,425	78,640	10,27,357	15,381	4,23,616	6,164	3,62;254	2,485	5,95,276

APPEN

Rent roll of ryotwari land according to

Size of the

Pattas.	*Below 1 acre.*	*Between 1 to 2 acres.*	*Between 2 to 3 acres.*	*Between 3 to 4 acres.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
(A) Single pattas—				
Number of holders	8,651	4,664	2,039	1,195
Number of holdings	8,651	4,664	2,039	1,195
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	0–15–0	0–15–0	0–15–0	0–15–0
Wet	9–13–0	9–13–0	9–13–0	9–13–0
(B) Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	14,949	7,658	4,324	3,102
Number of holdings	4,957	2,403	1,234	780
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	0–13–0	0–13–0	0–13–0	0–13–0
Wet	8–1–0	8–1–0	8–1–0	8–1–0
				LALGUDI
(A) Single pattas—				
Number of holders	22,144	10,245	5,062	3,244
Number of holdings	22,144	10,245	5,062	3,244
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–5–0	1–5–0	1–5–0	1–5–0
Wet	9–12–0	9–12–0	9–12–0	9–12–0
(B) Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	30,080	14,874	9,472	4,503
Number of holdings	8,159	4,548	2,826	1,675
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–8–0	1–8–0	1–8–0	1–8–0
Wet	10–11–0	10–11–0	10–11–0	10–11–0
				KULITTALAI
(A) Single pattas—				
Number of holders	9,542	8,764	5,843	2,923
Number of holdings	9,542	8,764	5,843	2,923
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	0–10–3	0–10–3	0–10–3	0–10–3
Wet	9–0–6	9–0–6	9–0–6	9–0–6
(B) Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	12,594	11,339	7,895	8,825
Number of holdings	7,785	2,461	2,182	2,503
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	0–10–3	0–10–3	0–10–3	0–10–3
Wet	9–0–6	9–0–6	9–0–6	9–0–6
				KARUR
(A) Single pattas—				
Number of holders	1,376	1,968	1,755	1,153
Number of holdings	1,376	1,968	1,755	1,153
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–1–6	1–1–6	1–1–6	1–1–6
Wet	5–13–0	5–13–0	5–13–0	5–13–0
(B) Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	9,446	20,191	20,155	12,797
Number of holdings	3,302	6,219	6,569	5,255
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–8–6	1–8–6	1–8–6	1–8–6
Wet	6–2–0	6–2–0	6–2–0	6–2–0

DIX II-A.

limits of holdings for fasli 1360.

holdings.

Between 4 to 5 acres.	Between 5 to 10 acres.	Between 10 to 25 acres.	Between 25 to 50 acres.	Between 50 to 100 acres.	Above 100 acres.	Total.
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
TALUK.						
933 933	1,147 1,147	552 552	152 152	48 48	22 22	19,403 19,403
0-15-0 9-13-0	0-15-0 9-13-0	0-15-0 9-13-0	0-15-0 9-13-0	0-15-0 9-13-0	0-15-0 9-13-0	.. ..
2,080 482	2,833 651	2,002 327	1,193 89	465 27	146 9	38,752 10,959
0-13-0 8-1-0	0-13-0 8-1-0	0-13-0 8-1-0	0-13-0 8-1-0	0-13-0 8-1-0	0-13-0 8-1-0	.. ..
TALUK.						
2,241 2,241	2,755 2,755	1,460 1,460	937 937	904 904	908 908	49,900 49,900
1-5-0 9-12-0	1-5-0 9-12-0	1-5-0 9-12-0	1-5-0 9-12-0	1-5-0 9-12-0	1-5-0 9-12-0	.. ..
3,127 812	5,241 1,142	4,689 1,081	2,071 892	2,003 690	1,014 126	77,104 21,951
1-8-8 10-11-0	1-8-0 10-11-0	1-8-0 10-11-0	1-8-0 10-11-0	1-8-0 10-11-0	1-8-0 10-11-0	.. ..
TALUK.						
1,324 1,324	993 993	662 662	335 335	316 316	72 72	30,774 30,774
0-10-3 9-0-6	0-10-3 9-0-6	0-10-3 9-0-6	0-10-3 9-0-6	0-10-3 9-0-6	0-10-3 9-0 6	.. ..
9,464 985	3,599 976	4,404 1,184	4 649 205	778 103	866 18	64 473 18 402
0-10-3 9-0-6	0-10-3 9-0-6	0-10-3 9-0-6	0-10-3 9-0-6	0-10-3 9-0-3	0-10-3 9-0-6	.. ..
TALUK.						
902 902	1,604 1,604	2,298 2,298	1,213 1,213	225 225	8 8	12,502 12,502
1-1-6 5-13-0	1-1-6 5-13-0	1-1-6 5-13-0	1-1-6 5-13-0	1-1-6 5-13-0	1-1-6 5-13-0	.. ..
9 040 3,317	12,278 3 212	23,884 6,137	7,149 625	1,002 140	225 47	116 167 34,823
1-8-6 6-2-0	1-8-6 6-2-0	1-8-6 6-2-0	1-8-6 6-2-0	1-8-6 6-2-0	1-8-6 6-2-0	.. ..

APPENDIX

Rent Roll of Ryotwari land according to

Size of the

Pattas.	*Below 1 acre.*	*Between 1 to 2 acres.*	*Between 2 to 3 acres.*	*Between 3 to 4 acres.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				MUSIRI
(A) Single pattas—				
Number of holders	20,793	14,664	7,920	4,628
Number of holdings	20,793	14,664	7,920	4,628
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–5–5	1–5–5	1–5–5	1–5–5
Wet	5–6–8	5–6–8	5–6–8	5–6–8
(B) Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	63,196	28,362	16,727	10,068
Number of holdings	11,534	5,978	3,399	2,070
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–5–4	1–5–4	1–5–4	1–5–4
Wet	5–5–7	5–5–7	5–5–7	5–5–7
				PERAMBALUR
(A) Single pattas—				
Number of holders	14,492	8,184	5,684	3,197
Number of holdings	14,492	8,184	5,684	3,197
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–4–6	1–4–6	1–4–6	1–4–6
Wet	6–12–3	6–12–3	6–12–3	6–12–3
(B) Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	106,065	53,255	38,860	28,466
Number of holdings	25,191	9,350	5,908	4,556
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–7–2	1–7–2	1–7–2	1–7–2
Wet	6–15–7	6–15–7	6–15–7	6–15–7
				UDAYARPALAYAM
A) Single pattas—				
Number of holders	21,340	12,278	8,069	5,961
Number of holdings	21,340	12,278	8,069	5,961
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–9–0	1–9–0	1–9–0	1–9–0
Wet	4–6–0	4–6–0	4–6–0	4–6–0
(B) Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	29,419	17,079	11,200	9,213
Number of holdings	23,489	13,637	8,941	7,356
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–8–0	1–8–0	1–8–0	1–8–0
Wet	4–6–0	4–6–0	4–6–0	4–6–0
				ALANGUDI
(A) Single pattas—				
Number of holders	6,910	5,637	8,864	5,248
Number of holdings	6,910	5,637	8,864	5,248
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	0–14–9	0–14–9	0–14–9	0–14–9
Wet	..	..	..	..
(B) Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	2,410	7,376	4,579	5,715
Number of holdings	1,050	1,148	1,833	1,602
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–6–4	1–6–4	1–6–4	1–6–4
Wet	3–1–4	3 1–4	3–1–4	3–1–4

II-A—*cont.*

limits of holdings for Fasli 1360—*cont.*

holdings.

Between 4 to 5. *acres.*	*Between* 5 to 10 *acres.*	*Between* 10 to 25 *acres.*	*Between* 25 to 50 *acres.*	*Between* 50 to 100 *acres.*	*Above* 100 *acres.*	*Total.*
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
TALUK.						
2,958 2,958	4,242 4,242	1,614 1,614	223 223	70 70	25 25	57,137 57,137
1–5–5 5–6–8	1–5–5 5–6–6	1–5–5 5–6–8	1–5–5 5–6–8	1–5–5 5–6–8	1–5–5 5–6–8	.. ..
6,722 1,398	12,527 2,630	6,030 1,084	1,303 237	300 20	61 4	145,296 28,354
1–5–4 5–5–7	1–5–4 5–5–7	1–5–4 5–5–7	1–5–4 5–5–7	1–5–4 5–5–7	1–5–4 5–5–7	.. ..
TALUK.						
3,902 3,902	2 185 2 185	1,064 1,064	82 82	18 18	.. ..	38,808 38,808
1–4–6 6–12–3	1–4–6 6–12–3	1–4–6 6–12–3	1–4–6 6–12–3	1–4–6 6–12–3	1–4–6 6–12–3	.. ..
19,432 4,001	35,217 5,323	10,766 2,119	1,974 358	158 38	.. ..	294,193 56,844
1–7–2 6–15–7	1–7–2 6–15–7	1–7–2 6–15–7	1–7–2 6–15–7	1–7–2 6–15–7	1–7–2 6–15–7	.. ..
TALUK.						
5,093 5,093	6,218 6,218	2,064 2,064	460 460	125 125	.. ..	61,608 61,608
1–9–0 4–6–0	1–9–0 4–6–0	1–9–0 4–6–0	1–9–0 4–6–0	1–9–0 4–6–0	1–9–0 4–6–0	.. ..
6,441 5,143	6,697 5,345	4,793 3,827	616 493	61 48	.. ..	85,519 68,279
1–8–0 4–6–0	1–8–0 4–6–0	1–8–0 4–6–0	1–8–0 4–6–0	1–8–0 4–6–0	1–8–0 4–6–0	.. ..
TALUK.						
10,504 10,504	3,415 3,415	625 625	389 389	158 158	3 3	41,753 41,753
0–14–9 4–15–1	0–14–9 4–15–1	0–14–9 4–15–1	0–14–9 4–15–1	0–14–9 4–15–1	0–14–9 4–15–1	.. ..
7,778 4,638	6,490 958	883 340	458 197	94 32	9 2	35,792 11,800
1–6–4 3–1–4	1–6–4 3–1–4	1–6–4 3–1–4	1–6–4 3–1–4	1–6–4 3–1–4	1–6–4 3–1–4	.. ..

APPEN

Rent roll of Ryotwari land according to

Size of the

Pattas.	*Below 1 acre.*	*Between 1 to 2 acres.*	*Between 2 to 3 acres.*	*Between 3 to 4 acres.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				KULATHUR
(A) Single pattas—				
Number of holders	11,988	5,357	3,007	1,960
Number of holdings	11,988	5,357	3,007	1,960
Average assessment in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	0–15–2	0–15–2	0–15–2	0–15–2
Wet	4–2–1	4–2–1	4–2–1	4–2–1
(B) Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	6,625	3,020	2,090	1,392
Number of holdings	3,690	1,681	1,163	775
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	0–15–2	0–15–2	0–15–2	0–15–2
Wet	4–2–1	4–2–1	4–2–1	4–2–1
				TIRUMAYAM
(A) Single pattas—				
Number of holders	13,679	4,353	1,540	2,885
Number of holdings	13,679	4,353	1,540	2,885
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	0–11–7	0–11–7	0–11–7	0–11–7
Wet	4–13–8	4–13–8	4–13–8	4–13–8
(B) Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	21,347	4,003	1,961	2,415
Number of holdings	4,214	979	442	531
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	0–11–2	0–11–2	0–11–2	0–11–2
Wet	4–15–4	4–15–4	4–15–4	4–15–4
				WHOLE
(A) Single pattas—				
Number of holders	130,915	76,114	49,783	32,394
Number of holdings	130,915	76,114	49,783	32,394
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–0–9	1–0–9	1–0–9	1–0–9
Wet	7–0–1	7–0–1	7–0–1	7–0–1
(B) Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	296,131	167,151	117,263	86,496
Number of holdings	93,371	48,404	34,497	27,103
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–0–9	1–0–9	1–0–9	1–0–9
Wet	7–0–1	7–0–1	7–0–1	7–0–1

DIX II—A—*cont.*

limits of holding for fasli 1360—*cont.*

holdings

Between 4 to 5 acres.	*Between 5 to 10 acres.*	*Between 10 to 25 acres.*	*Between 25 to 50 acres.*	*Between 50 to 100 acres.*	*Above 100 acres.*	*Total.*
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
TALUK.						
1,619	4,257	1,689	378	182	..	30,437
1,619	4,257	1,689	378	182	..	30,437
0–15–2	0–15–2	0–15–2	0–15–2	0–15–2	0–15–2	..
4–2–1	4–2–1	4–2–1	4–2–1	4–2–1	4–2–1	..
1,247	2,770	1,395	555	122	..	19,216
695	1,544	777	308	68	..	10,701
0–15–2	0–15–2	0–15–2	0–15–2	0–15–0	0–15–2	..
4–2–1	4–2–1	4–2–1	4–2–1	4–2–1	4–2–1	..
TALUK.						
1,763	1,940	909	154	64	115	27,402
1,763	1,940	909	154	64	115	27,402
0–11–7	0–11–7	0–11–7	0–11–7	0–11–7	0–11–7	..
4–13–8	4–13–8	4–13–8	4–13–8	4–13–8	4–13–8	..
1,720	1,969	1,055	366	97	62	34,995
300	458	229	69	18	10	7,250
0–11–0	0–11–0	0–11–2	0–11–2	0–11–2	0–11–2	..
4–15–4	4–15–4	4–15–4	4–15–4	4–15–4	4–15–4	..
DISTRICT.						
31,239	28,756	12,937	4,323	2,110	1,153	369,724
31,239	28,756	12,937	4,323	2,110	1,153	369,724
1–0–9	1–0–9	1–0–9	1–0–9	1–0–9	1–0–9	..
7–0–1	7–0–1	7–0–1	7–0–1	7–0–1	7–0–1	..
67,051	89,621	59,961	20,334	5,110	2,383	911,507
21,771	22,239	17,105	3,473	1,184	216	269 363
1–0–9	1–0–9	1–0–9	1–0–9	1–0–9	1–0–9	..
7–0–9	7–0–9	7–0–9	7–0–1	7–0–1	7 0–1	..

APPEN

Cropping in

Taluk		Cereals.						Pulses.			Vegetables and fruit trees.
		Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Varagu.	Others.	Horse-gram.	Red-gram.	Others.	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tiruchirappalli	..	61,257	4,432	937	3,814	3,789	1,209	1,368	523	1,134	6,077
Kulittalai ..	..	62,902	33,004	39,623	6,312	14,987	18,435	10,677	3,478	3,511	6,575
Perambalur ..	..	22,389	63,207	21,942	4,666	34,357	254	770	5,332	3,165	3,303
Karur	..	14,046	17,777	89,901	5,403	81	894	2,328	365	3,441	1,275
Lalgudi ..	..	64,045	18,434	17,311	4,123	11,328	145	803	2,691	3,870	2,987
Udayarpalayam	..	43,474	28,405	25,991	5,818	58,923	1,374	1,164	3,313	1,041	18,596
Musiri	..	55,772	59,917	36,980	5,581	6,848	2,829	1,135	4,103	8,398	6,500
Alangudi ..	..	31,149	1,766	1,790	3,486	15,638	376	744	3,128	212	3,481
Thirumayam ..	..	38,906	430	388	4,607	3,127	484	3,512	235	11,356	562
Kolathur ..	..	46,999	7,356	1,854	9,386	17,697	1,964	4,088	1,822	780	816
Total	..	440,939	234,728	236,717	53,196	166,775	27,964	26,589	24,990	36,908	49,672

APPEN

Agricultural Stock

Taluk.		Cattle.					Buffaloes.				
		Males over three years.			Females over three years.	Three years and under.	Males over three years.			Females over three years.	Three years and under.
		Breeding bulls.	Working bullocks.	Others.	Cows.	Young stock.	Breeding bulls.	Working bullocks.	Others.	Cows.	Young stock.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Perambalur ..	..	159	60,960	4,862	27,600	20,751	70	2,247	1,149	15,242	9,728
Udayarpalayam	..	340	73,787	9,531	66,204	37,419	219	1,670	1,255	22,452	13,811
Musiri	..	504	70,269	7,268	23,878	19,203	191	3,121	430	19,104	11,131
Lalgudi ..	..	139	44,592	2,433	22,659	25,305	145	3,555	748	19,137	13,421
Tiruchirappalli	..	432	29,447	2,798	28,189	21,436	131	2,290	339	13,120	7,723
Karur	..	440	29,033	2,350	58,880	31,933	113	550	169	17,469	13,968
Kulittalai ..	..	1,392	77,312	8,846	78,508	39,045	294	2,382	870	23,983	16,004
Kolathur ..	..	686	39,831	7,049	38,819	21,448	146	2,243	674	7,604	5,258
Alangudi ..	..	111	34,691	2,499	20,507	11,274	67	2,848	455	7,433	4,590
Tirumayam ..	..	718	23,730	2,855	21,735	15,853	157	1,797	373	6,177	4,651
Total	..	4,930	489,661	50,491	386,979	243,667	1,533	22,703	6,462	151,721	100,285

APPEN

Water-supply and Irrigation—

Taluk.		Name of works.	Irrigable area.	Average area irrigated.			Average revenue.		
				First crop.	Second crop.	Total.	Demand.	Remission.	
								Amount.	Percentage to demand.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
Perambalur ..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udayarpalayam	..	Nandiyar channel	7,480	4,215	1,090	5,305	28,235 }	272	0·56
		Ponneri channel	4,832	5,315	1,100	6,415	20,425 }		
Musiri	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lalgudi ..	..	Cauvery upper anicut	59,722	26,635	24,674	51,309 }	6,35,633	4,171	0·66
		Nandiyar channel	2,304	1,745	332	2,077 }			
Tiruchirappalli	..	Cauvery delta system	12,760	8,212	4,102	12,314	1,11,430	..	.. }
		South bank canal system ..	26,760	24,890	7,800	32,690	3,01,700	..	.. }
Karur	..	Amaravathi channels, Cauvery channels and tanks.	18,108	17,560	7,450	25,010	1,31,990	163	0·12
Kulittalai ..	..	Cauvery delta system	15,358	15,266	10,158	26,424	1,60,368	333	..
		South bank canal	7,774	7,460	4,422	11,882	1,08,176	582	..
		Amaravathi channel	2,460	2,950	2,074	5,024	18,688	148	..
Alangudi ..	..	Grand anicut canal	387	387	13	400	665	..	..
Tirumayam ..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolathur ..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	157,945	114,635	63,215	177,850	15,17,310	5,669	0·37

DIX III.

fasli 1360.

Condiments and spices.	Industrial crops.							Miscellaneous.	Total first and second crop.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area copped.
	Cotton.	Dyes and tanning materials.	Sugar-cane.	Oil seeds.							
				Castor.	Gingelly.	Ground-nut.	Others.				
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
840	338	..	897	236	260	5,225	2,056	850	95,242	15,668	79,574
3,432	12,126	17	4,533	1,040	11,782	32,489	909	1,398	267,290	27,797	239,493
10,370	4,034	..	3,351	1,309	5,003	24,956	522	1,190	210,120	16,530	193,590
2,927	1,421	..	5,084	433	53,622	15,970	823	1,833	217,624	13,860	203,764
9,973	3,255	..	4,130	1,179	297	16,458	1,285	1,061	164,275	27,705	136,570
14,892	291	..	2,985	459	8,009	84,639	698	3,428	303,500	10,958	292,542
4,031	977	..	4,747	1,138	4,234	31,080	1,052	1,986	237,308	39,317	197,991
519	..	..	28	13	870	20,920	445	9,364	93,920	1,492	92,437
162	41	..	95	70	137	2,120	846	1,331	68,409	2,339	66,070
384	1,048	..	195	43	18	27,450	272	1,537	123,209	2,721	120,488
47,530	**23,531**	**17**	**26,045**	**5,920**	**84,232**	**261,307**	**8,968**	**24,878**	**1,780,906**	**158,387**	**1,622,519**

DIX IV.

in 1950–51.

Sheep and goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Sugarcane crushers.	Oil engines.	Boats.	Looms.	Indigo vats.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
252,805	71	180	..	42,981	9,313	681	146	..	320	11
220,648	101	195	..	55,609	15,643	775	48	..	4,622	60
207,470	75	198	..	53,096	8,638	514	264	10	2,425	..
133,590	90	588	..	31,239	8,093	730	47	..	501	..
106,244	482	985	..	19,446	6,198	452	18	17	875	..
330,917	489	2,430	2	40,079	8,407	43	172	..	380	10
370,273	121	1,053	..	68,117	6,796	68	118	..	287	..
203,455	20	438	..	36,431	5,653	51	23	..	..	..
63,620	51	347	..	30,659	5,322	1	18	..	..	..
91,269	14	586	..	22,763	5,084	17	30	..	..	..
1,980,291	**1,514**	**7,009**	**2**	**399,900**	**79,147**	**3,332**	**893**	**27**	**9,410**	**81**

DIX V.

Government protective irrigation works.

Occupied area.	Irrigation under minor works in ordinary years.					Irrigation under ordinary wells.			
	Average area irrigated.				Percentage of remission on demand.	Number.		Area irrigated	
	First crop.		Second crop.			In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.
	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.					
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
ACS.	ACS.		ACS.					ACS.	ACS.
12,971	9,775	75·36	6,498	50·00	4·12	18,587	725	10,987	240
15,851	12,667	79·91	3,292	20·77	..	213	..	1,627	..
240,573	92,937	38·63	43,217	17·96	0·15	322	4,483	23,390	8,782
3,156	2,781	88·11	657	20·82	..	162	6,352	5,384	..
24,000	23,800	99·16	2,398	9·99	..	..	..	..	.
5,979	5,679	94·98	3.237	54·14	..	11,060	1,079	16,006	7665
6,185	4,473	72·32	2,492	40·29	..	16,440	982	12,895	3,997
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36,354	26,708	73·46	1,492	4·10	21·20	11,066	1,275	2,545	..
41,313	18,672	45·20	672	1·62	75·34	..	19	11	.
43,080	42,547	98·76	1,003	2·33	18·00	7,042	1,268	466	..
429,462	**240,039**	**55·89**	**64,958**	**15·12**	**18·00**	**64,892**	**16,733**	**73·311**	**24,684**

APPENDIX V-A

Number of minor works the ayacut of which is

Taluks.			Under 50 acres.				From 50 to 200 acres.				From 200 to 500 acres.				500 acres and over.			
			Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.	
			In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Perambalur	..	..	35	10	30	..	49	6	7	2	14	..	1	..	4	..	3	..
Udayarpalayam	..	..	331	33	1	..	37	5	1	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Musiri ..	..	..	5	57	15	145	5	21	6	41	..	16	..	8	..	..	..	..
Lalgudi ..	..	..	119	..	41	..	12	..	3	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchirappalli	..	..	157	118	..	..	88	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karur ..	..	..	7	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulittalai ..	..	..	291	..	65	..	31	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alangudi ..	..	..	308	191	..	..	102	56	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolathur ..	..	..	93	1,331	..	..	120	140	..	..	26	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Tirumayam	..	..	106	1,100	..	..	61	200	..	..	4	30	..	..	..	3	..	..
	Total	..	1,452	2,841	156	145	506	428	17	43	94	46	1	8	9	3	3	..

APPEN

The holdings and revenue

Fasli.		Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
		Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second crop assessment.	Charge for water.	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866–67)	..	761,781	126,023	Not available.	887,804	7,22,593	5,32,988	79,040	15,203	Not available.	13,49,824
1277 (1867–68)	..	805,111	126,786		931,897	7,59,336	5,35,280	82,075	20,498		13,97,189
1278 (1868–69)	..	823,267	127,500		950,767	7,74,058	5,37,721	85,772	24,977		14,22,528
1279 (1869–70)	..	912,164	133,821		1,045,985	8,54,770	5,61,189	1,16,307	41,472		15,73,738
1280 (1870–71)	..	897,085	134,488		1,031,573	8,38,192	5,63,203	1,16,056	38,815		15,56,266
Average	..	**839,882**	**129,723**		**969,605**	**7,89,790**	**5,46,076**	**95,850**	**28,193**		**14,59,909**
1281 (1871–72)	..	857,761	135,375	11,994	10,05,130	8,02,230	5,65,607	1,08,280	39,851	40,531	15,56,589
1282 (1872–73)	..	808,108	135,520	34,191	977,819	7,54,622	5,66,093	1,04,008	42,713	44,259	15,11,695
1283 (1873–74)	..	814,463	135,667	15,223	965,353	7,64,973	5,66,706	97,454	35,003	19,620	14,83,756
1284 (1874–75)	..	811,163	135,798	21,296	968,257	7,60,329	5,67,059	95,823	42,304	25,045	14,90,560
1285 (1875–76)	..	818,970	136,005	28,568	983,552	7,67,026	5,67,556	92,667	38,344	38,584	15,04,177
Average	..	**822,095**	**135,673**	**22,254**	**980,022**	**7,69,836**	**5,66,622**	**99,646**	**39,643**	**33,608**	**15,09,355**
1286 (1876–77)	..	829,002	136,127	23,779	988,908	7,77,185	5,68,097	90,408	25,130	32,901	14,93,721
1287 (1877–78)	..	839,852	136,293	27,966	1,004,111	7,89,112	5,68,713	1,06,727	36,237	38,000	15,38,789
1288 (1878–79)	..	848,836	136,518	25,464	1,010,818	7,99,896	5,69,449	1,00,987	39,604	36,277	15,46,212
1289 (1879–80)	..	840,302	136,671	23,981	1,000,954	7,95,238	5,70,229	1,11,932	39,203	38,047	15,54,649
1290 (1880–81)	..	831,020	136,575	22,108	989,703	7,86,476	5,70,084	1,13,883	43,043	30,086	15,43,572
1291 (1881–82)	..	832,220	136,675	22,984	991,888	7,87,499	5,70,561	1,05,217	37,794	31,852	15,32,923
1292 (1882–83)	..	844,060	136,710	26,508	1,007,287	7,97,858	5,70,676	1,04,654	43,883	35,410	15,52,481
1293 (1883–84)	..	843,974	136,861	28,584	1,009,419	7,97,238	4,71,473	1,04,196	44,999	36,709	15,54,615
1294 (1884–85)	..	857,139	137,051	19,823	1,014,013	807,717	5,72,116	1,02,587	48,874	31,777	15,63,071
1295 (1885–86)	..	859,634	137,234	29,078	1,025,946	7,74,070	5,72,791	1,04,681	46,383	45,790	15,43,715
Average	..	**847,409**	**136,906**	**25,395**	**1,009,710**	**7,92,876**	**5,71,523**	**1,04,267**	**44,387**	**36,307**	**15,49,360**
1296 (1886–87)	..	865,275	137,120	46,990	1,049,385	7,79,241	5,73,311	1,07,600	53,571	64,108	15,77,831
1297 (1887–88)	..	874,719	137,530	37,159	1,049,408	7,88,157	6,31,160	46,492	57,014	57,491	15,80,314
1298 (1888–89)	..	875,025	137,948	36,268	1,049,241	7,88,314	6,33,181	42,315	48,696	69,661	15,82,202
1299 (1889–90)	..	883,446	138,024	37,185	1,058,655	7,95,388	6,33,697	44,855	46,976	72,350	15,93,266
1300 (1890–91)	..	895,043	138,743	29,266	1,063,052	8,06,677	6,36,028	49,873	47,428	64,934	16,04,940
Average	..	**878,701**	**137,873**	**37,374**	**1,053,948**	**7,91,555**	**6,21,476**	**58,234**	**50,737**	**65,709**	**15,87,711**
1301 (1891–92)	..	894,834	138,899	19,457	1,053,190	8,06,817	6,36,594	46,927	46,516	51,903	15,88,757
1302 (1892–93)	..	898,420	139,003	24,214	1,061,646	8,10,274	6,36,912	48,245	39,684	47,449	15,82,564
1303 (1893–94)	..	905,782	138,904	26,540	1,071,226	8,16,889	6,36,802	61,975	52,322	53,589	16,21,577
1304 (1894–95)	..	880,136	141,548	34,453	1,056,137	8,88,558	9,93,174	1,05,942	36,986	61,158	20,85,818
1305 (1895–96)	..	881,068	141,216	45,422	1,067,706	8,90,520	9,94,981	90,317	90,067	64,692	20,86,577
Average	..	**892,050**	**139,914**	**30,017**	**1,061,981**	**8,42,612**	**7,79,693**	**70,681**	**44,315**	**55,758**	**17,93,059**
1306 (1896–97)	..	887,720	140,464	36,556	1,064,740	8,95,831	9,86,086	76,716	47,951	54,339	20,60,923
1307 (1897–98)	..	886,742	140,490	35,881	1,063,113	8,93,809	9,85,720	88,037	55,795	54,316	20,78,277
1308 (1898–99)	..	885,375	140,439	37,422	1,063,236	8,91,494	9,85,128	98,019	60,621	60,031	20,95,293
1309 (1899–00)	..	886,366	140,527	38,784	1,065,677	8,91,496	9,86,068	80,946	45,245	56,340	20,60,095
1310 (1900–01)	..	892,523	140,558	40,903	1,073,984	8,97,783	9,87,100	74,663	48,779	64,147	20,72,562
Average	..	**887,745**	**140,496**	**37,909**	**1,066,150**	**8,94,083**	**9,86,038**	**83,796**	**51,678**	**57,835**	**20,73,430**
1311 (1901–02)	..	906,024	140,585	43,201	1,089,810	8,11,526	9,87,338	88,016	56,772	70,213	21,13,865
1312 (1902–03)	..	919,762	140,860	39,906	1,100,528	9,25,323	9,89,569	85,187	53,655	63,242	21,16,976
1313 (1903–04)	..	928,160	141,339	33,580	1,103,079	9,33,311	9,91,622	83,758	69,652	66,710	21,45,053
1314 (1904–05)	..	931,956	141,381	30,492	1,103,829	9,36,382	9,91,769	75,833	48,419	52,545	20,99,948
1315 (1905–06)	..	932,027	141,439	37,063	1,110,529	9,36,451	9,92,017	82,356	50,055	61,819	21,22,698
Average	..	**923,586**	**141,121**	**36,848**	**1,101,555**	**9,28,599**	**9,90,463**	**83,030**	**54,710**	**62,906**	**21,19,708**

DIX VI.

for a series of years.

Remissions. Due to season. Waste.	Remissions. Due to season. Withered crop.	Remissions. Due to season. Oth·rs.	Remissions. Fixed and other.	Remissions. Total.	Net demand (current).	Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of beriz deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwari).	Fasli.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
3,089	..	15,638	27,099	45,826	13,03,998	49,126	13,53,124	..	13,53,124	1276 (1866-67).
12,312	12,554	43,871	26,920	95,157	13,02032	46,712	13,48,744	..	13,48,744	1277 (1867-68)
418	..	16,545	28,379	45,342	13,77,186	61,051	14,38,237	..	14,38,237	1278 (1868-69)
..	..	26,085	31,243	57,328	15,16,410	2,39,056	17,55,466	..	17,55,466	1279 (1869-70)
..	..	27,265	30,782	58,047	14,98,219	72,826	15,71,045	..	15,71,045	1280 (1870-71)
3,164	**2,511**	**25,781**	**28,884**	**60,340**	**13,99,569**	**93,754**	**14,93,323**	..	**14,93,323**	Average.
1,793	..	25,060	1,57,541	1,84,394	13,72,195	48,469	14,20,614	..	14,20,614	1281 (1871-72)
..	..	17,630	92,818	1,10,448	14,01,247	44,566	14,45,813	..	14,45,813	1282 (1872-73)
1,307	8,782	..	93,167	1,03,256	13,80,500	41,193	14,21,693	..	14,21,693	1283 (1873-74)
372	..	58	93,116	93,546	13,97,014	52,866	14,49,880	..	14,49,880	1284 (1874-75)
115	2,241	..	93,327	95,683	14,08,494	59,497	14,08,494	..	14,07,991	1285 (1875-76)
717	2,205	8,549	1,05,984	1,17,465	13,91,890	49,308	14,41,133	..	14,41,108	Average,
25,002	7,175	15,036	93,289	1,40,502	13,53,219	51,786	14,05,005	..	14,05,005	1286 (1876-77)
196	..	163	93,914	94,273	14,44,516	68,033	15,12,549	..	15,12,540	1287 (1877-78)
4,872	6,392	..	94,072	1,05,336	14,40,876	62,451	15,03,437	..	15,03,327	1288 (1878-79)
4,994	4,470	..	94,219	1,03,683	14,50,066	54,669	15,05,635	41,128	14,64,507	1289 (1879-80)
1,717	..	2,825	93,702	98,244	14,45,328	52,190	14,97,518	57,291	14,40,227	1290 (1880-81)
3,777	21	120	93,500	97,418	14,35,505	57,292	14,92,797	57,291	14,35,506	1291 (1881-82)
1,931	4,899	3,440	94,300	1,04,569	14,47,912	82,006	15,29,918	57,291	14,72,627	1292 (1882-83)
3,247	5,102	901	93,960	1,03,210	14,51,405	77,740	15,29,145	57,291	14,71,854	1293 (1883-84)
5,385	2,431	4,585	94,370	1,06,771	11,56,300	54,716	15,11,016	57,291	14,53,725	1294 (1884-85)
851	164	350	93,839	95,204	14,48,511	54,835	15,03,346	57,291	14,46,055	1295 (1885-86)
3,038	**2,523**	**1,879**	**93,994**	**1,01,434**	**14,47,926**	**65,318**	**15,13,244**	**57,291**	**14,55,953**	Average.
4,531	1,860	518	94,032	1,00,941	14,76,890	53,613	15,30,503	57,291	14,73,212	1296 (1886-87)
1,063	52	755	94,184	96,054	14,84,260	73,689	15,57,949	57,291	15,00,658	1297 (1887-88)
4,688	1,000	2,378	92,477	1,00,543	14,81,659	61,669	15,43,328	57,291	14,86,037	1298 (1888-89)
381	934	754	93,059	95,128	14,98,138	39,684	15,37,822	57,291	14,80,531	1299 (1889-90)
1,058	686	518	93,319	95,581	15,09,359	43,771	15,53,130	57,291	14,95,839	1300 (1890-91)
2,344	**906**	**986**	**93,414**	**97,650**	**14,90,061**	**54,485**	**15,44,546**	**57,291**	**14,87,255**	Average.
3,773	906	1,075	93,400	99,154	14,89,603	49,627	15,39,230	57,291	14,81,939	1301 (1891-92)
5,862	8,127	1,388	93,469	1,03,846	14,73,718	43,763	15,17,481	57,291	14,60,190	1302 (1892-93)
3	..	529	29,710	30,242	15,91,335	62,789	16,54,133	57,346	15,06,787	1303 (1893-94)
8,592	3,691	87	1,81,689	1,94,059	18,91,759	77,908	19,69,667	57,318	19,12,349	1304 (1894-95)
24	8	39	1,37,051	1,37,122	19,49,455	87,903	20,37,358	57,318	19,80,040	1305 (1895-96)
3,651	**2,546**	**624**	**1,07,064**	**1,13,885**	**16,79,174**	**64,400**	**17,43,574**	**57,313**	**16,86,261**	Average.
2,081	31	3,205	85,529	90,846	19,70,077	79,121	20,49,198	57,318	19,91,880	1306 (1896-97)
8,532	7,169	3,102	54,519	73,322	20,04,955	88,687	20,93,642	57,318	20,36,324	1307 (1897-98)
593	..	898	33,021	34,512	20,60,781	80,560	21,41,341	57,318	20,84,023	1308 (1898-99)
16,231	19,257	9,121	20,158	64,767	19,95,328	76,292	20,71,620	57,326	20,14,294	1309 (1899-1900
4,510	1,148	1,678	13,141	20,477	20,52,085	78,812	21,30,897	57,364	20,73,533	1310 (1900-01)
6,389	**5,521**	**3,601**	**41,274**	**56,785**	**20,16,645**	**80,694**	**20,97,339**	**57,329**	**20,40,010**	Average.
856	..	231	9,364	10,451	21,03,114	84,773	25,88,187	57,364	21,30,823	1311 (1901-02)
528	37	194	8,015	8,774	21,08,202	79,602	21,87,804	57,794	21,30,010	1312 (1902-03)
383	729	1,043	5,703	7,858	21,37,195	83,706	22,20,901	57,794	21,63,107	1313 (1903-1904
29,913	37,432	18,920	4,627	90,892	20,09,956	79,930	20,88,995	57,795	20,31,200	1314 (1904-05)
14,037	10,371	10,611	3,504	8,423	20,84,275	84,433	21,68,798	57,826	21,10,832	1315 (1905-06)
9,148	**9,714**	**6,180**	**6,243**	**81,280**	**20,88,428**	**82,491**	**21,70,919**	**57,725**	**21,13,194**	**Average.**

The holdings and revenue

Fasli.	Extent of holdings. Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Assessment. Dry.	Wet.	Second crop assessment.	Charge for water.	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1816 (1906–07) ..	938,197	141,402	38,890	1,118,579	9,42,814	9,83,905	78,565	63,875	63,075	21,32,234
1317 (1907–08) ..	942,211	141,536	44,341	1,128,088	9,47,027	9,84,258	85,642	65,395	61,761	21,44,083
1318 (1908–09) ..	946,723	141,604	47,095	1,135,422	9,51,569	9,84,602	86,911	68,507	66,966	21,58,555
1319 (1909–10) ..	958,734	141,761	39,198	1,139,693	9,63,552	9,85,556	89,648	70,476	63,066	21,72,298
Average ..	**946,466**	**141,598**	**42,381**	**1,130,455**	**9,51,241**	**9,84,580**	**85,192**	**67,063**	**63,717**	**21,51,793**
1320 (1910–11) Old Tiruchirappalli district.	962,618	141,808	43,580	1,148,006	9,67,682	9,85,009	87,527	70,710	70,990	21,81,927
Karur	255,028	14,402	963	270,483	2,04,557	1,16,552	591	3,677	3,847	3,29,224
Namakkal	114,581	12,038	4,821	131,440	1,24,933	1,06,021	38	1,786	5,030	2,37,808
Total ..	**369,609**	**26,530**	**5,784**	**401,923**	**3,29,490**	**2,22,573**	**629**	**5,463**	**8,877**	**5,67,032**
Grand total of the new district.	**1,332,227**	**168,338**	**49,364**	**1,549,929**	**12,97,172**	**12,07,582**	**88,156**	**76,182**	**79,867**	**27,48,959**
1321 (1911–12) ..	1,336,558	168,362	49,904	1,545,824	13,01,900	12,07,619	83,655	62,706	91,376	27,47,256
1322 (1912–13) ..	1,341,677	168,484	50,248	1,560,409	13,06,983	12,08,542	80,187	69,457	96,184	27,61,353
1323 (1913–14) ..	1,346,812	168,638	57,429	1,572,879	13,11,987	12,09,091	74,488	64,844	88,936	27,49,346
1324 (1914–15) ..	1,358,182	168,732	51,586	1,578,501	13,18,244	12,09,232	71,271	65,427	78,775	27,42,949
1325 (1915–16) ..	1,362,832	168,784	51,340	1,582,956	13,22,740	12,09,373	78,815	67,600	73,301	27,51,829
Average .	**1,349,212**	**168,600**	**52,101**	**1,569,913**	**13,12,371**	**12,08,771**	**77,583**	**66,007**	**85,714**	**27,50,546**
1326 (1916–17), Old **Tiruchirappalli district.**	1,364,922	170,490	52,802	1,588,720	13,18,776	12,16,080	95,798	75,403	72,642	**27,78,699**
New Tiruchirappalli district—										
1327 (1917–18) ..	1,280,753	162,248	41,694	1,484,695	12,22,415	11,32,594	91,118	73,324	57,884	25,77,335
1328 (1918–19) ..	1,282,516	162,498	38,344	1,483,358	12,24,348	11,33,885	91,123	57,962	59,954	25,67,272
1829 (1919–20) ..	1,281,129	166,627	42,888	1,490,644	12,20,299	11,73,201	1,01,438	74,884	66,959	26,36,781
1330 (1920–21) ..	1,283,788	166,836	43,931	1,494,555	12,23,012	11,74,318	1,05,703	93,627	73,723	26,70,383
Average ..	**1,282,047**	**164,552**	**41,714**	**1,488,313**	**12,22,519**	**11,53,499**	**97,345**	**74,949**	**64,630**	**26,12,942**
1331 (1921–22) ..	1,285,925	166,886	43,863	1,496,674	12,24,876	11,74,562	91,025	81,976	80,416	26,52,850
1332 (1922–23) ..	1,288,307	167,236	41,927	1,497,560	12,27,221	11,76,074	1,03,355	89,909	91,000	26,87,559
1333 (1923–24) ..	1,290,585	167,288	42,514	1,500,387	12,28,415	11,76,340	83,268	53,405	79,991	26,21,419
1334 (1924–25) ..	1,293,311	175,605	33,405	1,502,321	13,54,403	12,69,422	70,560	36,269	63,860	27,91,505
1335 (1925–26) ..	1,295,318	175,456	36,179	1,506,948	13,59,187	14,20,523	93,256	35,067	68,544	29,76'577
Average ..	**1,290,706**	**170,494**	**39,578**	**1,500,778**	**12,78,221**	**12,43,384**	**88,292**	**59,323**	**76,762**	**27,45,982**
1336 (1926–27) ..	1,296,935	174,834	39,189	1,510,958	13,60,326	14,14,323	88,113	35,927	71,333	29,70,002
1337 (1927–28) ..	1,298,621	174,632	36,551	1,509,804	13,62,550	14,13,444	1,00,186	31,992	77,222	29,85,394
1338 (1928–29) ..	1,300,003	174,543	35,482	1,510,028	13,64,653	14,13,662	96,903	36,545	83,560	29,95,323
1339 (1929–30) ..	1,304,076	174,403	37,769	1,516,248	13,68,905	14,63,109	1,01,733	41,094	72,021	29,96,862
1340 (1930–31) ..	1,307,514	174,330	28,750	1,510,594	13,72,800	14,14,793	1,23,058	65,555	55,121	30,31,327
Average ..	**1,301,430**	**174,548**	**35,548**	**1,511,526**	**13,65,847**	**14,13,866**	**1,01,998**	**42,223**	**71'847**	**29,95,781**
1341 (1931–32) ..	1,352,818	175,178	25,339	1,553,335	14,23,582	14,18,423	95,180	50,928	45,740	30,33,862
1342 (1932–33) ..	1,353,280	175,216	24,440	1,552,936	14,24,251	14,18,308	1,05,631	69,966	45,616	30,63,772
1343 (1933–34) ..	1,354,289	175,221	21,444	1,550,954	14,25,513	14,17,478	1,05,989	71,462	41,685	30,62,127
1344 (1934–35) ..	1,355,439	175,164	17,453	1,548,056	14,30,251	14,37,622	1,81,503	78,765	36,768	31,64,909
1345 (1935–36) ..	1,356,485	175,148	16,650	1,548.283	14,31,042	14,39,520	1,49,729	72,191	32,218	31,24,700
Average ..	**1,354,462**	**175,186**	**21,065**	**1,550,713**	**14,26,928**	**14,26,270**	**1,27,602**	**68,663**	**40,407**	**30,89,874**
1346 (1936–37) ..	1,357,216	175,176	16,425	1,548,817	14,31.933	14,55,170	1,37,758	1,07,197	33,430	31,65,483
1347 (1937–38) ..	1,357,808	175,120	16,985	1,549,913	14,32,703	14,54,952	1,64,411	1,26,631	32,031	32,10,728
1348 (1938–39) ..	1,357,712	175,118	18,019	1,550,840	14,32,741	14,55.468	1,55,494	1,14,147	35,821	31,93,661
1349 (1939–40) ..	1,357,468	175,121	17,423	1,550,012	14,32,590	14,55,354	1,74,151	1,44,703	37,036	32,43,834
1350 (1940–41) ..	1,357.630	175,225	16,017	1,548,872	14,32,699	14,56,314	1,78,028	1,44,989	38,455	32,50,485
Average ..	**1,357,567**	**175,152**	**16,974**	**1,549,693**	**14,32,533**	**14,55,450**	**1,61,967**	**1,27,533**	**35,355**	**32,12,838**
1851 (1941–42) ..	1,357,630	175,227	3,320	1,536,177	14,33,275	14,56,399		2,82,005		31,71,679
1352 (1942–43) ..	1,358,828	175,225	3,320	1,537,308	14,34,009	14,56,935		3,37,719		32,28,663
1353 (1943–44) ..	1,358,481	175,230	3,320	1,537,031	14,33,068	14,57,477		3,66,717		32,68,162
1354 (1944–45) ..	1,314,446	174,416	4,737	1,493,599	13,84,507	14,53,965		3,62,265		32,00,737
1355 (1945–46) ..	1,314,447	174,446	5,381	1,494,274	13,84,470	14,56,284		3,29,512		31,70,266
Average ..	**1,340,765**	**174,909**	**4,016**	**1,519,690**	**14,14,046**	**14,56,212**		**3,35,644**		**32,05,902**
1356 (1946–47) ..	1,314,443	174,443	5,804	1,494,690	13,84,445	14,56,266		3,88,018		32,28,729
1357 (1947–48) ..	1,314,389	174,416	6,479	1,495,284	13,84,437	14,56,387		3,72,291		32,13,115
1 358 (1948–49) ..	1,546,774	294,393	12,791	1,853,958	16,21,755	20,00,842		3,78,324		40,00,921
1 3 59 (1949–50) ..	1,546,624	294,184	9,877	1,850,685	16,21,549	20,00,341		6,86,953		43,08,843
1 360 (1950–51)	1,660,887	297,825	14,735	1,973,447	18,03,008	20,39,920		4,34,217		42,77,145
Average ..	**1,476,623**	**247,052**	**9,937**	**1,733,612**	**15,63,039**	**17,90,751**		**4,51,961**		**18,05,751**

* Separate figures not available.

DIX VI—*cont.*

for a series of years—cont.

Remissions.										
Due to season.										
Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.	Fixed and other.	Total.	Net demand (current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of beriz deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwari).	Fasli.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
593	293	3,459	3,387	7,732	21,24,502	87,353	22,11,855	58,020	31,53,885	1316 (1906–07)
2,827	2,507	589	3,708	9,631	21,34,452	84,779	22,19,291	57,913	21,61,318	1317 (1907–08)
2,648	828	1,925	3,369	8,770	21,49,785	81,758	22,31,543	57,913	21,73,630	1318 (1908–09)
2,563	6,211	1,042	3,677	13,493	21,58,805	89,898	22,48,703	57,950	21,90,753	1319 (1909–10)
2,158	**2,460**	**1,754**	**3,535**	**9,907**	**21,41,886**	**85,947**	**22,27,833**	**57,949**	**21,69,884**	Average.
654	547	764	3,180	5,145	21,76,782	93,377	22,70,150	57,598	22,12,201	1320 (1910–11) Old Tiruchirappalli district.
..	..	..	1,135	1,135	3,28,089	16,521	3,44,610	203	3,44,407	Karur.
..	..	2	2,302	2,304	2,35,504	14,517	2,50,021	9,315	2,40,706	Namakkal.
..	..	**2**	**3,437**	**3,439**	**5,63,593**	**31,03**	**5,94,631**	**9,518**	**5,85,118**	Total.
654	**547**	**766**	**6,617**	**8,584**	**27,40,375**	**1,24,41**	**28,64,790**	**67,476**	**27,97,314**	Grand total of the New district.
6,251	1,354	9,224	6,594	23,423	27,23,833	1,27,108	28,51,001	67,484	27,83,517	1321 (1911–12)
1,762	556	9,067	6,447	17,832	27,43,521	1,34,060	28,77,581	67,493	28,10,088	1322 (1912–13)
3,196	2,543	10,868	6,870	23,477	27,25,369	1,63,316	28,89,185	67,504	28,21,681	1323 (1913–14)
5,293	4,458	11,285	6,803	27,839	27,15,110	1,69,977	28,85,087	67,557	28,17,530	1324 (1914–15)
792	159	4,053	6,377	11,381	27,40,448	1,78,099	29,18,547	67,560	28,50,987	1325 (1915–16)
3,459	**1,814**	**8,899**	**6,618**	**20,790**	**27,29,756**	**1,54,524**	**28,84,280**	**67,519**	**28,16,761**	Average.
4 271	**5,624**	**750**	**7,183**	**17,763**	**27,60,936**	**1,71,894**	**29,32,830**	**67,566**	**28,65,264**	1326 (1916–17). Old Tiruchirappalli district.
										New Tiruchirappalli district.
14	..	942	5,259	6,215	25,71,120	1,38,060	27,09,180	59,357	26,49,823	1327 (1917–18).
2,482	1,941	2,512	5,373	12,308	25,54,964	1,29,151	26,84,115	59,377	26,24,738	1328 (1918–19).
566	311	592	6,894	8,363	26,28,418	1,42,596	27,71,014	59,377	27,11,637	1329 (1919–20).
839	4,857	3,126	7,249	16,071	26,54,312	1,34,990	27,89,302	59,394	27,29,908	1330 (1920–21).
975	**1,777**	**1,703**	**6,194**	**10,739**	**26,02,203**	**1,26,199**	**27,28,402**	**59,376**	**[illegible]6,79,026**	Average.
3,042	6,420	947	7,061	17,470	26,35,380	1,45,624	27,81,004	59,458	27,21,546	1331 (1921–22).
22	217	491	7,763	8,493	26,79,066	2,36,147	29,15,213	59,602	28,55,611	1332 (1922–23).
13,742	14,868	22,401	7,455	58,468	25,62,951	2,06,771	27,69,722	59,752	27,09,970	1333 (1923–24).
71,191	78,564	42,601	18,200	2,10,556	25,80,949	1,62,036	27,42,985	55,064	26,87,921	1334 (1924–25).
45,296	25,576	20,475	17,707	1,09,054	28,67,523	1,73,388	30,40,911	58,397	29,82,514	1335 (1925–26).
26,659	**25,129**	**17,383**	**11,637**	**80,808**	**28,65,174**	**1,84,793**	**28,49,967**	**58,455**	**27,91,512**	Average.
34,053	20,928	19,705	12,407	87,093	28,82,909	1,65,542	30,48,451	65,941	29,82,510	1336 (1926–27).
25,911	11,274	7,925	10,534	55,644	29,29,750	1,77,839	31,07,589	60,413	30,47,176	1337 (1927–28).
2[illegible],470	10,077	8,488	8,550	50,585	29,44,738	1,74,476	31,19,214	60,539	30,58,675	1338 (1928–29).
96,214	1,968	8,119	7,789	34,090	29,62,772	2,06,762	31,69,534	60,481	31,09,053	1339 (1929–30).
15,102	34,199	48,332	7,312	1,04,945	29,26,382	2,01,702	31,28,084	60,557	30,67,527	1340 (1930–31).
22,950	**15,689**	**18,514**	**9,318**	**66,471**	**29,29,310**	**1,85,264**	**31,14,574**	**61,586**	**30,52,988**	Average.
12,888	1,634	1,781	7,110	23,413	30,10,449	1,99,683	32,10,132	60,888	31,49,244	1341 (1931–32).
10,197	526	1,183	7,056	18,962	30,44,810	2,05,606	32,50,416	61,382	31,89,034	1342 (1932–33).
9,681	564	3,101	6,873	20,219	30,41,908	2,16,669	32,58,577	61,442	31,97,135	1343 (1933–34).
17,235	12,589	[illegible],998	11,684	43,506	31,21,403	2,13,844	33,35,247	61,711	32,73,536	1344 (1934–35).
10,139	879	2,382	9,561	22,961	31,01,730	3,11,021	34,12,760	62,346	33,50,414	1345 (1935–36).
12,028	**3,238**	**2,089**	**8,457**	**25,812**	**30,64,062**	**2,29,365**	**32,93,427**	**61,554**	**32,31,873**	Average.
10,809	6,861	28,336	11,243	57,249	31,08,234	2,34,678	33,42,912	49,151	32,93,761	1346 (1936–37).
6,170	2,177	15,368	10,806	34,521	31,76,207	2,31,398	34,07,605	46,941	33,60,664	1347 (1937–38).
11,337	19,025	13,375	11,017	54,754	31,38,907	2,46,009	33,84,916	87,810	32,97,106	1348 (1938–39).
2,003	1,[illegible]30	2,758	11,151	17,042	32,26,792	2,63,937	34,90,729	62,793	34,27,936	1349 (1939–40).
1,994	182	930	11,607	14,713	32,35,772	2,77,904	35,13,676	63,020	34,50,656	1350 (1940–41).
6,463	**5,875**	**12,153**	**11,164**	**35,655**	**31,77,138**	**2,50,785**	**34,27,968**	**61,943**	**33,66,025**	Average.
	*		†							
[illegible],472	16,359		77,063	97,894	30,73,785	3,10,198	33,83,983		33,83,983	1351 (1941–42)
4,063	9,024		73,640	86,727	31,41,936	3,26,175	34,68,111		34,68,111	1352 (1942–43)
2,825	9,581		74,962	87,368	31,70,794	5,86,690	37,57,484		37,57,484	1353 (1943–44)
1,179	300		73,451	74,930	31,25,807	3,28,895	34,54,702		34,54,702	1354 (1944–45)
12,147	43,217		70,450	1,34,814	30,35,452	2,96,353	33,31,805		33,31,805	1355 (1945–46)
4,937	**15,696**		**75,713**	**96,346**	**31,09,556**	**3,69,662**	**34,79,218**		**34,79,218**	Average.
998	7,471		72,592	81,061	31,17,668	3,32,350	34,80,018		34,80,018	1356 (1946–47)
7,941	2,50,051		72,222	3,30,214	28,82,657	3,69,657	32,52,558		32,52,558	1357 (1947–48)
98,353	4,46,014		71,861	6,16,228	33,84,693	5,80,360	39,65,053		39,65,053	1358 (1948–49)
1,09,041	2,71,222		71,260	4,51,523	38,57,320	7,05,005	45,62,325		45,62,325	1359 (1949–50)
79,775	2,62,869		78,60[illegible]	4,21,253	38,55,892	7,15,255	45,71,147		45,71,147	1360 (1950–51)
59,[illegible]	**[illegible] 535**		**[illegible]3,309**	**3,80,056**	**34,25,695**	**5,40,525**	**39,66,220**		**39,66,220**	Average.

† Includes beriz deductions also.

*Separate figures not available.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the normal monthly temperature recorded at Tiruchirappalli based on data up to 1950.

Month.		*Mean temperature. in °F.*	*Mean Range. in °F.*	*Maximum Temperature. in °F.*	*Minimum Temperature. in °F.*
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
January	..	76·9	17·3	96	58
February	..	80·5	21·8	104	59
March	..	84·3	23·8	108	60
April	..	89·0	21·8	109	65
May ..	..	89·7	20·9	110	68
June ..	..	88·8	19·6	111	68
July ..	..	87·9	19·1	106	71
August	..	86·7	18·9	105	69
September	..	85·1	17·8	105	69
October	..	82·3	16·3	102	66
November	..	79·3	14·5	98	62
December	..	77·3	15·4	96	58
Average	..	84·0	18·9	..	

APPENDIX VIII.

Average rainfall of the district in inches.

Year.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1870	.. ..	1·13	..	0·22	0·77	0·46	4·64	0·90	6·84	4·57	8·14	5·05	1·86	34·58
1871	.. ..	1·50	0·93	0·30	0·99	4·99	1·35	1·03	2·99	5·62	6·03	7·47	1·42	34·62
1872	.. ..	..	..	0·02	1·03	5·38	2·45	4·55	5·20	5·58	5·11	8·25	3·14	49·71
1873	.. ..	..	3·28	..	2·94	2·62	..	1·12	3·07	2·39	13·68	1·75	1·18	32·03
1874	.. ..	..	0·40	..	0·90	2·61	2·04	2·21	4·44	3·38	5·82	7·06	1·79	30·65
1875	.. ..	0·16	..	0·28	1·42	3·30	1·45	0·65	3·93	3·28	7·44	2·81	0·96	25·68
1876	.. ..	..	..	0·41	0·51	4·54	0·98	2·36	4·71	3·38	1·89	1·55	1·21	21·54
1877	.. ..	..	.	0·39	0·28	3·92	0·77	0·44	0·95	7·76	11·73	4·98	4·76	35·98
1878	.. ..	1·18	..	..	2·69	3·86	0·98	5·15	4·63	5·43	5·37	3·09	1·07	33·45
1879	.. ..	0·13	0·07	2·54	1·57	1·17	0·91	5·29	2·08	4·07	5·49	3·25	0·28	26·85
1880	.. ..	0·11	0·13	0·03	2·23	3·29	0·61	0·97	5·69	2·49	6·49	14·03	2·38	38·45
1881	.. ..	0·10	..	0·16	..	3·87	0·38	0·39	4·71	5·17	2·24	5·06	3·76	25·84
1882	.. ..	1·64	..	..	1·67	6·29	0·59	0·51	6·44	2·70	6·00	8·71	1·04	35·59
1883	.. ..	..	..	0·18	0·25	3·35	1·79	1·21	4·85	1·80	8·85	7·31	1·91	31·50
1884	.. ..	0·37	..	0·26	0·16	2·74	0·77	0·15	1·81	2·09	9·46	7·49	8·08	33·38
1885	.. ..	..	..	0·02	0·04	1·51	1·59	0·20	1·45	4·03	8·78	4·19	4·66	26·47
1886	.. ..	0·22	..	0·68	0·12	9·02	1·12	3·35	6·30	5·24	3·66	1·56	1·11	32·38
1887	.. ..	..	..	1·59	1·88	1·77	2·22	0·69	5·43	2·31	7·90	6·38	5·36	35·53
1888	.. ..	0·04	.	0·19	1·37	4·35	0·57	0·96	1·87	4·41	4·97	4·50	3·09	26·32
1889	.. ..	0·22	.	0·15	3·51	2·83	0·93	4·20	3·06	5·12	7·32	1·19	3·59	32·12
1890	.. ..	0·44	0·03	0·17	1·74	2·33	2·65	1·20	4·52	3·42	10·85	4·24	0·13	31·72
1891	.. ..	0·15	2·41	0·57	0·48	1·70	1·48	0·31	2·42	2·31	10·03	2·13	3·04	27·03
1892	.. ..	0·17	0·15	0·07	0·97	2·13	1·58	1·90	6·19	1·54	6·98	0·38	1·24	23·30
1893	.. ..	0·09	0·12	2·10	1·52	2·20	3·77	3·49	2·21	2·38	7·48	13·51	0·14	40·01
1894	.. ..	0·16	0·51	0·53	2·78	2·94	0·73	1·16	4·58	4·01	6·00	2·57	0·69	26·66
1895	.. ..	0·01	.	..	2·96	2·13	0·08	1·56	6·20	6·98	7·69	3·97	4·82	37·30
1896	.. ..	0·02	..	0·08	0·12	2·54	1·25	0·61	1·43	6·61	6·48	8·32	4·81	32·27
1897	.. ..	0·01	2·92	0·04	0·84	4·22	2·10	0·68	4·68	11·73	4·42	3·03	0·33	35·00
1898	.. ..	0·15	0·61	0·01	2·07	3·07	0·30	0·58	3·86	5·98	6·23	10·95	6·09	39·90
1899	.. ..	0·28	0·01	..	5·41	3·01	0·56	1·03	1·39	6·17	6·04	0·90	1·23	26·03
1900	.. ..	0·13	..	0·06	4·09	2·66	1·54	2·00	1·74	7·16	5·03	3·08	2·82	30·31
1901	.. ..	0·11	0·63	0·14	0·60	3·59	1·23	0·57	4·07	11·77	5·46	6·74	1·83	36·74
1902	.. ..	2·14	0·96	0·89	0·53	4·41	1·76	0·42	5·60	4·73	9·15	4·10	5·86	40·55
1903	.. ..	0·27	0·27	..	0·33	6·90	2·40	1·46	4·75	8·88	4·09	6·77	6·33	42·45
1904	.. ..	1·78	..	..	0·76	4·81	0·14	2·26	1·31	4·40	6·15	0·57	1·32	23.50
1905	.. ..	0·17	0·02	0·69	3·04	4·11	1·71	1·00	3·72	3·63	6·91	4·01	0·05	29·06
1906	.. ..	2·11	0·49	0·50	0·01	2·11	1·30	1·85	9·08	1·37	7·61	6·63	2·95	36·01
1907	.. ..	0·03	0·07	0·50	2·14	3·99	0·90	2·89	1·25	6·57	5·45	8·39	2·12	34·30
1908	.. ..	0·08	1·25	0·23	1·13	4·06	1·07	0·66	1·49	7·86	9·18	0·52	0·67	28·20
1909	.. ..	6·02	0·29	0·06	2·33	5·50	0·21	0·65	10·13	3·50	6·62	2·06	0·10	37·65
1910	.. ..	0·06	1·10		0·92	4·02	1·98	4·93	4·97	1·44	10·77	4·31	..	34·50
1911	.. ..	0·09	0·01	0·04	2·09	3·16	2·69	0·57	0·44	5·71	3·78	6·00	3·30	28·38
1912	.. ..	0·15	..	..	0·37	4·03	1·74	0·49	1·17	5·49	7·99	8·40	0·68	30·60
1913	.. ..	..	0·03	0·01	0·94	3·18	0·78	1·93	2·19	6·99	6·64	7·11	4·12	33·92
1914	.. ..	0·10	.	0·21	1·36	3·84	0·89	0·25	3·51	4·02	9·10	3·66	3·31	30·25
1915	.. ..	0·73	0·99	1·86	1·26	3·10	2·14	3·23	4·60	6·13	4·05	7·02	2·56	37·67
1916	.. ..	..	0·03	..	0·70	2·41	0·51	9·79	5·40	2·68	6·73	3·16	0·88	32·29
1917	.. ..	0·49	0·94	1·09	0·36	6·01	2·04	0·91	6·65	8·06	6·36	4·95	0·93	38·79
1918	.. ..	1·96	0·10	1·06	..	1·36	0·86	2·78	2·87	2·20	3·81	10·86	3·56	31·42
1919	.. ..	0·28	..	0·87	0·92	3·97	1·11	3·56	1·26	6·00	3·66	12·21	5·06	38·90
1920	.. ..	4·82	0·08		2·83	3·51	1·28	0·26	2·58	7·43	6·36	16·84	0·03	46·02
1921	.. ..	5·96		..	3·99	1·71	2·50	1·03	4·18	4·55	7·71	2·38	2·46	36·47
1922	.. ..	1·14	0·36	0·23	1·20	4·30	1·46	0·64	2·41	3·82	8·72	8·72	2·24	35·24
1923	.. ..	6·97	0·02	1·37	0·71	1·13	0·95	0·17	0·43	4·10	9·19	0·23	3·48	28·75
1924	.. ..	1·54		0·66	1·14	3·34	1·02	1·73	4·71	6·97	2·02	6·15	0·46	30·64
1925	.. ..	0·27	0·02	0·67	0·81	3·73	2·82	0·76	3·66	2·70	4·03	5·52	5·31	30·30
1926	.. ..	3·17	0·18	0·42	1·40	1·40	0·78	1·87	1·81	6·25	5·35	4·03	0·47	27·13
1927	.. ..	0·13	0·42	0·19	1·56	2·47	2·15	1·73	2·78	5·77	2·23	5·07	1·26	25·76
1928	.. ..	0·46	2·13	1·28	1·81	1·69	0·42	2·78	1·84	1·45	9·30	4·20	4·14	31·50
1929	.. ..	0·44	0·04	0·16	3·81	1·89	0·74	0·33	2·03	6·30	7·60	5·60	3·32	32·26
1930	.. ..	1·65	0·96	0·83	0·84	7·23	3·24	0·46	2·51	2·95	21·35	4·65	0·90	47·62
1931	.. ..	0·38	.	..	1·84	2·31	1·29	1·60	2·10	6·13	3·71	5·69	13·48	38·62
1932	.. ..	0·06	0·12	0·52	2·28	4·09	1·26	1·60	8·18	2·21	10·02	10·45	4·01	44·89
1933	.. ..	0·01	0·02	0·61	1·76	3·51	0·16	1·31	9·23	3·69	8·44	3·33	4·56	36·63
1934	.. ..	3·59	..	0·09	0·57	1·64	1·82	0·36	1·15	1·29	11·15	5·75	0·64	28·55
1935	.. ..	1·01	..	0·10	2·41	1·49	3·14	0·49	7·47	1·55	5·40	6·92	4·12	34·10
1936	.. ..	0·10	2·12	1·34	2·23	1·59	0·93	2·66	1·34	4·43	2·95	9·06	2·46	30·61
1937	.. ..	0·62	0·04	0·79	4·80	2·59	1·14	0·48	6·26	6·56	7·41	9·54	0·34	40·57
1938	.. ..	..	2·02	1·33	0·81	2·92	1·04	4·19	8·04	4·64	3·77	0·62	2·26	31·64
1939	.. ..	1·47	0·01	0·84	6·86	1·42	3·10	0·24	4·71	3·85	14·06	12·52	0·37	49·45
1940	.. ..	0·01	..	0·47	1·93	4·37	1·44	0·22	1·31	6·28	6·21	12·82	1·73	36·79
1941	.. ..	0·13	0·02	..	2·99	2·26	0·43	1·53	3·55	7·62	5·22	6·58	3·71	34·04
1942	.. ..	0·01	.	0·11	5·65	1·80	0·50	0·35	2·05	5·32	4·74	3·11	4·67	28·31
1943	.. ..	3·83	.	0·10	1·94	6·11	0·41	1·41	2·70	5·74	12·46	4·21	0·87	39·78
1944	.. ..	0·47	1·59	2·38	0·59	1·51	3·28	0·94	5·67	6·24	8·42	8·54	4·80	44·43
1945	.. ..	0·02	0·23	0·03	1·07	2·35	0·69	1·06	4·09	2·59	5·30	5·40	0·28	24·01
1946	.. ..	0·95	0·02	0·17	1·24	3·76	0·47	1·17	1·14	4·44	5·95	11·36	7·11	37·78
1947	.. ..	2·28	0·33	2·39	2·77	1·55	0·59	3·18	4·91	4·13	10·15	0·34	0·33	32·95
1948	.. ..	1·81	0·22	0·11	2·59	2·74	1·21	2·34	3·46	2·78	5·37	7·23	1·17	31·03
1949	.. ..	0·08	.	..	2·04	4·99	2·01	2·89	8·19	3·02	8·70	2·70	..	34·62
Average. 1870	1949.	0·79	0·37	0·46	1·54	3·33	1·27	1·63	3·82	4·60	6·94	5·49	2·56	32·90
			1·62		4·87			11·42				14·99		
1950	.. ..	0·01	3·12	0·22	0·15	2·44	0·55	0·65	6·09	2·52	7·60	4·72	0·31	28·38

APPENDIX VIII-A.

Average number of wet days.

Year. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)	Annual Total. (14)
1870	1	..	..	2	1	5	2	8	5	10	9	3	46
1871	2	1	1	2	5	2	2	5	7	9	9	3	48
1872	..	..	..	2	4	4	5	7	7	8	12	7	56
1873	..	3	..	5	2	..	2	5	4	16	4	2	43
1874	..	1	..	..	4	3	4	5	5	10	8	3	43
1875	..	..	1	2	5	2	1	6	6	11	6	2	42
1876	..	..	1	1	6	1	2	7	4	3	3	2	30
1877	..	..	1	1	5	2	1	2	9	11	7	8	47
1878	1	..	..	3	6	1	6	7	8	8	4	2	46
1879	1	..	3	2	1	2	7	4	6	7	2	1	36
1880	1	..	..	4	5	1	2	7	5	10	15	4	54
1881	1	..	..	..	5	1	..	8	7	4	8	6	40
1882	2	..	..	2	6	1	1	7	3	9	10	2	43
1883	..	..	..	1	5	3	3	6	2	12	9	2	43
1884	1	..	..	1	3	1	1	4	4	11	11	7	44
1885	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	3	6	11	5	7	39
1886	1	..	1	..	8	2	4	7	8	5	4	3	43
1887	..	..	2	2	3	3	1	7	4	13	10	9	54
1888	..	..	..	2	6	1	2	3	6	8	10	5	48
1889	1	..	..	3	4	2	4	5	6	8	2	3	38
1890	2	..	..	2	4	4	2	7	6	11	8	1	47
1891	..	4	..	2	3	2	..	3	3	13	5	7	32
1892	1	..	..	2	3	3	4	8	3	8	1	2	45
1893	..	..	2	2	5	4	6	3	4	8	13	1	48
1894	1	1	1	3	4	1	2	7	5	10	7	2	44
1895	..	..	..	4	3	2	2	7	10	11	6	3	48
1896	..	..	..	..	5	2	1	3	8	9	11	7	46
1897	..	2	..	2	5	4	1	7	12	4	5	1	43
1898	..	1	..	3	5	1	1	6	9	10	13	8	57
1899	1	..	..	7	4	1	1	2	7	10	2	2	37
1900	1	..	..	5	4	2	4	3	9	7	5	6	46
1901	1	2	1	1	5	2	1	4	12	6	10	3	48
1902	3	1	1	1	6	4	1	6	6	11	8	8	56
1903	1	1	..	1	7	4	3	6	11	6	8	7	55
1904	2	..	..	1	8	1	3	2	5	8	1	3	34
1905	1	..	1	5	5	3	1	6	5	9	9	..	45
1906	2	1	1	..	4	2	4	11	2	11	8	5	51
1907	..	..	1	3	4	1	4	2	7	7	9	4	42
1908	..	2	1	1	5	2	2	2	8	12	1	1	37
1909	4	1	..	3	6	..	1	11	6	8	4	..	44
1910	..	2	..	1	5	2	8	8	3	11	7	..	47
1911	..	..	..	4	4	4	1	1	8	6	8	6	42
1912	..	..	..	..	6	3	1	3	7	12	9	2	43
1913	..	..	..	1	5	1	3	4	8	11	7	6	46
1914	..	..	..	2	5	2	1	6	6	14	6	5	47
1915	2	1	2	2	4	3	5	6	8	6	10	4	53
1916	..	..	..	1	4	1	10	7	5	9	5	3	46
1917	1	2	1	1	7	3	2	9	9	6	8	2	51
1918	5	..	1	..	3	1	3	4	3	5	13	6	44
1919	1	..	1	2	5	2	5	2	9	7	12	7	59
1920	5	..	..	3	4	3	1	5	9	9	17		56
1921	7	..	..	6	2	3	2	6	4	11	3	3	47
1922	2	1	1	2	7	2	1	4	6	12	12	2	52
1923	6	..	3	1	2	2	1	1	5	12	..	5	38
1924	2	..	1	1	5	2	3	7	9	5	10	2	47
1925	1	..	2	2	5	4	1	6	4	6	11	8	50
1926	4	1	1	2	3	1	3	3	7	7	5	1	38
1927	1	1	1	3	5	3	2	4	7	4	8	3	42
1928	1	3	1	3	3	1	5	4	2	12	7	6	48
1929	1	..	..	5	4	1	1	4	8	11	10	7	52
1930	2	2	1	2	5	4	1	3	4	17	6	3	50
1931	1	..	..	2	4	2	3	3	6	6	8	12	47
1932	..	..	1	3	5	2	2	10	3	13	11	6	56
1933	..	..	1	3	6	..	2	10	6	11	6	3	48
1934	4	..	..	1	3	3	2	2	2	16	6	2	41
1935	3	..	..	4	3	4	2	8	3	8	6	7	48
1936	..	2	3	1	3	2	4	3	6	6	10	4	44
1937	1	..	1	5	3	2	1	7	7	10	11	1	49
1938	..	3	3	2	4	2	4	9	6	6	2	3	44
1939	3	..	1	6	3	4	1	4	6	16	11	1	56
1940	..	..	1	3	7	3	..	2	7	7	14	2	46
1941	1	..	..	3	3	1	2	4	10	7	11	4	46
1942	..	..	..	4	3	1	1	4	7	7	4	7	38
1943	3	..	..	3	6	1	3	4	6	16	4	4	50
1944	1	2	3	1	2	4	2	8	8	10	12	7	60
1945	..	1	..	4	4	1	2	5	4	8	7	1	37
1946	1	..	1	3	8	2	3	3	6	11	14	10	62
1947	4	1	4	3	2	1	4	6	6	10	1	1	42
1948	3	1	..	3	3	2	3	4	4	6	10	3	42
1949	..	..	..	4	6	4	5	8	5	10	5	..	47
Average 1870— to 1949.	1	1	1	2	4	2	3	5	6	9	7	4	45
	3			6		16				20			
1950	..	..	3	1	..	4	1	2	8	4	9	1	38

APPENDIX IX

Variation of rainfall in inches.

Recording Station.	Year.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Musiri ..	Maximum 1893	2·91	1·02	2·27	7·25	2·18	3·40	2·65	15·66	13·25	..	50·62
	Minimum 1945 ..	0·29	..	..	..	2·05	2·99	1·38	1·67	2·56	0·31	11·25
	Average 1870–1949	2·26	1·51	3·37	1·16	1·10	2·93	4·23	7·36	5·32	2·13	31·37
Turaiyur ..	Maximum 1919 ..	2·50	1·75	9·22	1·01	2·35	2·09	9·71	3·63	13·82	4·89	50·97
	Minimum 1945 ..	0·27	1·33	2·14	..	1·82	4·13	1·93	5·17	4·40	..	21·19
	Average 1884–1949.	1·90	2·24	3·69	1·37	1·60	3·42	5·35	7·00	5·17	1·95	32·69
Chettikulam ..	Maximum 1944 ..	5·09	0·59	1·45	7·43	2·21	8·16	7·92	8·25	10·81	5·18	57·00
	Minimum 1904 ..	3·19	..	3·79	..	2·03	1·25	2·62	5·63	0·87	1·35	20·73
	Average 1900–1949	2·32	1·70	3·49	1·59	2·30	4·34	5·72	7·76	5·98	2·70	37·90
Perambalur ..	Maximum 1943 ..	7·25	2·64	15·81	0·28	2·13	0·67	18·64	13·35	6·77	2·48	70·02
	Minimum 1894 ..	0·74	2·51	2·22	0·55	2·44	4·67	5·33	4·77	3·74	0·40	27·37
	Average 1870–1949.	2·03	1·71	3·66	1·78	2·15	4·14	5·87	7·72	6·76	3·47	39·29
Ariyalur ..	Maximum 1931 ..	0·47	4·32	3·04	2·26	2·60	7·62	6·39	3·30	9·79	26·96	66·75
	Minimum 1892 ..	0·35	0·07	1·53	1·66	2·66	7·07	1·53	3·63	0·44	0·76	19·70
	Average 1884–1949.	3·50	1·89	2·68	1·84	1·83	4·31	4·61	6·85	7·13	3·52	38·51
Jayakondasholapuram or Udayarpalayam	Maximum 1913 ..	..	0·03	2·25	0·47	5·10	2·90	8·23	13·43	31·45	12·50	76·36
	Minimum 1927 ..	0·47	0·64	2·31	1·05	2·94	1·14	2·47	2·04	5·07	2·52	20·65
	Average 1870–1949.	2·71	1·42	2·58	1·62	2·40	5·31	5·23	7·38	9·54	5·38	43·57
Lalgudi ..	Maximum 1917	1·09	..	8·68	1·45	0·72	13·38	16·28	10·43	7·30	3·25	62·58
	Minimum 1946 ..	0·29	..	6·05	0·05	..	..	..	7·19	..	..	13·58
	Average 1884–1949.	2·32	1·54	2·79	1·34	1·31	3·70	4·65	6·91	6·09	2·85	33·50
Tiruchirappalli.	Maximum 1939 ..	1·00	5·61	3·28	3·67	0·10	3·63	1·63	13·32	18·03	0·96	52·13
	Minimum 1942 ..	0·18	1·04	1·81	0·19	0·16	..	1·97	5·11	2·22	4·17	16·85
	Average 1870–1949	1·81	1·79	3·05	1·36	1·35	3·74	4·89	7·00	5·66	2·58	33·28
Kulitalai ..	Maximum 1903 ..	0·12	0·29	9·75	0·26	0 32	3·00	10·02	8·16	10·16	4·37	46·45
	Minimum 1945 ..	0·56	1·88	1·35	..	..	3·04	0·79	3·49	2·50	0·24	13·94
	Average 1870–1949.	1·35	1·48	3·37	1·13	1·05	2·72	4·01	6·99	4·92	2·07	29·09
Manaparai ..	Maximum 1921 ..	17·20	3·84	..	4·68	0·52	3·50	8·40	11·94	2·70	4.63	57·41
	Minimum 1881 ..	0·03	..	1·08	..	..	0·04	3·07	3.05	3.08	3·05	13·40
	Average 1881–1949.	2·00	2·08	3.00	1.38	1.39	2.93	4.90	7.15	5.62	2·43	32.88
Uppiliapuram.	Maximum 1944 ..	0.33	1·00	3.29	3.15	1.11	5.06	5.67	10.72	12 02	5.00	53.35
	Minimum 1904 ..	2.00	0.47	2.95	0·35	3.00	0.34	2.50	3.19	..	0.60	15.40
	Average 1902–1949.	2.10	1.77	4,08	1.26	2·15	4.33	5.00	7.37	5.6)	2.07	35.91
Iluppur ..	Maximum 1930 ..	1,67	2,27	7,55	0,46	0,60	1,08	4,74	28.27	8·28	1·45	56·37
	Minimum 1888 ..	..	0,05	0,08	0,08	0,08	0.13	0,55	0.35	0,29	0·49	2.70
	Average 1884–1949.	2·29	1·83	2·53	2·26	3·40	5·56	5·22	6·11	5·64	2·83	37·64
Marungapuri ..	Maximum 1902 .	6·62	0·35	4·39	3·14	0·50	14·60	6·75	11·37	4·39	4·25	56·36
	Minimum 1920 ..	0·21	0·60	0·78	1·70	0·17	0·20	1·95	1·12	1·10	0·73	8·56
	Average 1902–1949.	1·84	1·44	1·96	1·32	1·27	2·47	3·27	4·17	4·09	1·89	23·72
Thathayyangarpet.	Maximum 1930 .	0·98	6 02	0·62	5·06	..	4·22	3·13	25·07	14·22	0·88	60·30
	Minimum 1923 ..	6·25	0·46	0·82	0·61	..	..	3·36	7·44	..	1·56	20·50
	Average 1901–1949	1·85	2·17	3·95	1·12	1·15	4·13	5·28	8·13	5·34	1·88	35·00
Karur ..	Maximum 1930	0·65	1·29	9·35	5·96	0·22	1·68	2·74	20·42	4·87	1·46	48·64
	Minimum 1923 .	1·62	1·76	0·28	0·07	..	0·15	1·19	3·47	1·27	1·32	11·13
	Average 1870–1949	0·89	1·49	3·23	1·11	0·92	2·40	3·71	6·02	3·97	1·37	25·11
Aravakurichi.	Maximum 1930 ..	1·22	1·60	6·53	2·70	0·13	0·59	0·91	19·51	0·60	0·48	40·45
	Minimum 1923 ..	1·49	2·00	..	..	..	..	0·04	4·97	0·10	1·12	10·08
	Average 1883–1949.	1·50	1·77	3·04	0·87	0·70	1·64	2·98	6·11	4·33	1·79	24·74
District ..	Maximum 1939 ..	2·32	6·86	1·42	3·10	0·24	4·71	8·85	14·06	12·52	0·37	49·45
	Minimum 1876 ..	0·41	0·51	4·54	0·98	2·36	4·71	3·38	1·89	1·55	1·21	21·54
	Average 1870–1949.	1·62	1·64	3·23	1·37	1·63	3·82	4.30	6·94	5·49	2·56	32·90

APPENDIX X.

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas.

Average monthly prices for the whole district.

Grain.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Year (July to June.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Rice, second sort.	2·96	2·98	2·98	2·96	2·88	2·82	2·78	2·60	2·50	2·53	2·55	2·58	2·76	1874–75
	2·65	2·68	2·67	2·76	2·51	2·44	2·47	2·80	2·80	2·96	2·78	2·92	2·70	1875–76
	3·12	3·12	3·12	3·08	4·40	5·71	5·19	5·26	5·06	4·82	5·19	5·33	4·45	1876–77
	6·45	6·90	7·41	6·35	5·71	5·63	4·44	4·04	4·44	4·54	4·44	5·26	5·47	1877–78
	5·48	5·33	5·06	4·54	4·65	4·70	4·35	4·04	3·88	3·74	3·77	4·17	4·48	1878–79
	4·21	4·04	3·88	3·67	3·25	3·12	2·84	2·70	2·67	2·72	2·72	2·80	3·22	1879–80
	2·82	2·96	2·92	2·86	2·70	2·72	2·63	2·48	2·42	2·37	2·33	2·35	2·63	1880–81
	2·61	2·74	2·72	2·60	2·58	2·68	2·31	2·21	2·13	2·17	2·25	2·31	2·44	1881–82
	2·45	2·60	2·56	2·50	2·41	2·31	2·31	2·34	2·21	2·20	2·30	2·44	2·39	1882–83
	2·48	2·44	2·38	2·34	2·26	2·20	2·13	2·16	2·33	2·35	2·38	2·48	2·33	1883–84
	2·74	2·88	3·01	3·17	3·10	3·23	3·42	3·36	3·33	3·31	3·36	3·28	3·18	1884–85
	3·28	3·28	3·31	3·20	3·10	2·94	2·94	2·86	2·58	2·48	2·51	2·56	2·91	1885–86
	2·60	2·58	2·53	2·51	2·45	2·47	2·67	2·78	2·76	2·68	2·65	2·65	2·61	1886–87
	2·67	2·68	2·70	2·74	2·76	2·78	2·74	2·48	2·38	2·45	2·50	2·56	2·62	1887–88
	2·70	2·78	2·82	2·89	2·84	2·84	2·78	2·74	2·70	2·76	2·86	2·90	2·80	1888–89
	3·01	3·01	2·98	2·92	2·92	3·67	3·28	3·23	2·31	3·39	3·42	3·51	3·24	1889–90
	3·74	3·77	3·70	3·70	3·60	3·57	3·57	3·54	3·45	3·31	3·17	3·45	3·55	1890–91
	2·83	**2·88**	**2·87**	**2·85**	**2·80**	**2·97**	**2·82**	**2·77**	**2·72**	**2·71**	**2·74**	**2·81**	**2·81**	Average.*
	3·64	3·70	3·74	3·81	3·74	3·85	3·85	3·88	3·85	3·85	3·88	4·04	3·82	1891–92
	4·17	4·17	4·00	3·96	4·00	4·82	4·70	4·40	4·35	4·26	4·26	4·26	4·28	1892–93
	4·17	4·17	4·26	4·30	4·30	3·96	3·57	3·25	3·01	2·98	3·03	3·03	3·67	1893–94
	3·39	3·54	3·54	3·45	3·33	3·36	3·39	3·39	3·36	3·36	3·42	3·48	3·42	1894–95
	3·60	3·64	3·04	3·64	3·51	3·31	3·08	2·94	2·76	2·80	2·84	2·86	3·24	1895–96
	3·03	3·10	3·12	3·12	3·51	3·51	3·51	3·33	3·25	3·42	3·60	3·64	3·30	1896–97
	3·85	3·96	3·92	4·00	4·30	4·54	4·65	4·49	4·26	4·21	4·21	4·30	4·24	1897–98
	4·30	4·54	4·40	4·26	4·12	3·74	3·31	2·88	2·80	2·88	2·92	2·90	3·59	1898–99
	2·90	2·94	3·10	3·17	3·31	3·64	4·12	3·96	4·04	4·35	4·26	4·30	3·67	1899–1900
	4·35	4·40	4·49	4·49	4·60	4·54	4·44	4·21	4·17	4·21	4·12	4·30	4·36	1900–01
	3·74	**3·82**	**3·82**	**3·82**	**3·87**	**3·93**	**3·86**	**3·67**	**3·59**	**3·63**	**3·65**	**3·71**	**3·76**	Average.
	4·60	4·65	4·54	4·30	4·17	3·96	3·64	3·31	3·25	3·33	3·33	3·36	3·87	1901–02
	3·45	3·51	3·51	3·42	3·36	3·17	3·05	2·98	2·98	3·01	3·08	3·15	3·22	1902–03
	3·20	3·17	3·15	3·12	3·12	3·15	3·10	3·05	2·96	3·01	2·96	2·96	3·08	1903–04
	2·92	2·94	2·96	3·05	3·28	4·08	4·08	4·00	4·04	4·04	4·00	4·00	3·62	1904–05
	4·26	4·44	4·80	4·44	4·70	4·88	5·33	4·94	4·70	4·60	4·88	5·06	4·71	1905–06
	5·33	5·26	5·19	5·13	5·13	5·13	4·88	4·65	4·65	4·82	4·88	4·94	5·00	1906–07
	4·70	5·00	5·06	5·13	5·19	5·19	5·40	5·26	5·19	5·13	5·13	5·19	4·96	1907–08
	5·48	5·48	5·55	5·63	5·71	6·15	6·35	5·48	5·55	5·55	5·26	5·26	5·62	1908–09
	5·33	5·48	5·48	5·40	5·26	5·26	5·13	4·88	4·88	4·88	4·88	4·94	5·15	1909–10
	4·88	4·82	4·82	4·76	4·60	4·44	4·26	4·26	4·30	4·26	4·30	4·30	4·50	1910–11
	4·42	**4·48**	**4·46**	**4·44**	**4·45**	**4·54**	**4·52**	**4·28**	**4·25**	**4·26**	**4·27**	**4·32**	**4·37**	Average.
	4·35	4·35	4·44	4·65	5·26	5·48	5·40	5·33	5·33	5·40	5·48	5·63	5·09	1911–12
	5·88	5·97	6·15	6·25	6·35	6·35	6·35	6·15	5·97	5·97	5·97	6·06	5·95	1912–13
	6·06	6·06	6·06	6·06	6·06	6·06	5·97	5·88	5·71	5·80	5·71	5·71	5·93	1913–14
	5·80	5·80	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·80	5·48	5·33	5·26	5·10	5·26	5·62	1914–15
	5·26	5·33	5·26	5·33	5·55	5·63	5·80	5·97	5·48	5·40	5·48	5·55	5·50	1915–16
	5·71	5·71	5·71	5·55	5·48	5·55	5·48	5·33	5·33	5·26	5·26	5·33	5·48	1916–17
	5·33	5·33	5·33	5·33	5·48	5·48	5·33	5·33	5·33	5·48	5·63	5·71	5·45	1917–18
	6·06	6·45	7·02	6·78	7·84	8·00	8·16	8·51	8·89	9·52	9·30	9·76	8·02	1918–19
	10·26	10·26	10·81	10·52	10·26	10·26	10·52	10·26	9·76	10·00	9·09	9·30	10·11	1919–20
	9·09	9·09	9·09	8·89	8·70	8·89	8·80	7·42	7·27	7·02	6·90	6·90	8·18	1920–21
	6·38	**6·44**	**6·58**	**6·52**	**6·69**	**6·76**	**6·77**	**6·57**	**6·44**	**6·51**	**6·40**	**6·52**	**6·53**	Average.
	7·27	7·41	7·41	7·54	7·84	8·89	8·80	7·84	7·69	7·84	7·84	8·16	7·80	1921–22
	8·51	7·84	7·84	8·33	8·33	8·00	7·84	7·41	6·90	6·90	6·78	6·90	7·63	1922–23
	6·90	7·02	7·14	7·02	7·02	7·84	7·69	7·54	7·14	7·27	7·54	7·84	7·33	1923–24
	8·00	9·09	9·30	9·30	9·52	9·52	9·76	9·09	9·00	0·09	9·09	8·89	9·15	1924–25
	8·89	8·89	8·89	8·80	8·89	8·89	8·89	8·70	8·00	7·84	7·84	8·00	8·55	1925–26
	8·70	8·89	8·70	8·33	8·00	8·00	8·16	7·84	7·69	7·84	7·84	7·84	8·15	1926–27
	7·84	7·84	7·84	7·84	8·00	8·00	8·16	8·00	7·69	7·69	7·84	7·69	7·87	1927–28
	7·69	7·84	7·84	8·00	7·84	8·00	7·84	7·41	7·27	7·02	6·90	6·90	7·55	1928–29
	6·78	6·90	6·90	7·27	7·02	6·78	6·66	6·06	6·15	5·88	5·88	5·71	6·50	1929–30
	5·63	5·63	5·55	5·63	5·97	5·88	5·88	5·48	4·88	4·76	4·49	4·40	5·35	1930–31
	7·62	**7·74**	**7·82**	**7·81**	**7·84**	**7·98**	**7·98**	**7·51**	**7·25**	**7·21**	**7·20**	**7·23**	**7·60**	Average.
	4·40	4·40	4·40	4·45	4·45	4·45	4·50	4·30	4·30	4·40	4·30	4·30	4·40	1931–32
	4·20	4·20	4·20	4·16	4·14	4·10	3·90	3·60	3·40	3·40	3·40	3·40	3·84	1932–33
	3·60	3·70	3·60	3·35	3·38	3·37	3·33	3·38	2·29	3·36	3·43	3·48	3·33	1933–34
	3·58	3·31	3·85	4·70	4·44	4·32	4·10	4·03	4·19	4·38	4·42	4·42	4·15	1934–35
	4·58	4·68	4·64	4·62	4·52	4·56	4·34	3·88	3·90	3·98	4·00	4·03	4·31	1935–36
	4·02	3·97	3·91	3·81	3·82	3·81	3·72	3·64	3·61	3·59	3·62	3·68	3·77	1936–37
	3·73	3·78	3·81	3·86	3·94	4·08	4·04	3·95	3·82	3·81	3·85	3·70	3·87	1937–38
	3·79	3·80	3·89	3·83	3·81	4·12	4·31	4·05	3·98	4·03	4·04	4·03	3·97	1938–39
	4·04	4·07	4·24	4·18	4·13	4·19	4·17	3·99	3·97	4·06	4·37	4·23	4·14	1939–40
	4·27	4·36	4·33	4·37	4·45	4·57	4·41	3·29	4·52	4·61	4·64	4·59	4·45	1940–41
	4·02	**4·03**	**4·09**	**4·13**	**4·11**	**4·15**	**4·08**	**3·91**	**3·90**	**3·96**	**4·02**	**3·99**	**4·03**	Average.
	4·91	5·20	5·15	5·00	5·10	5·34	5·34	5·19	5·14	5·10	5·32	6·03	5·24	1941–42
	6·60	6·89	7·96	8·25	8·60	9·48	9·33	8·18	8·31	8·55	8·91	9·17	8·35	1942–43
	9·27	9·22	9·04	9·12	9·18	9·24	9·30	9·30	9·23	9·15	9·22	9·19	9·21	1943–44
	9·33	9·47	9·49	9·52	9·60	9·64	9·89	10·01	9·77	9·85	9·02	9·92	9·70	1944–45
	9·94	9·95	9·64	9·58	9·58	9·62	9·67	9·67	9·61	9·71	9·75	9·74	8·87	1945–46
	9·85	9·88	9·86	10·25	10·57	10·53	10·54	10·51	10·35	10·58	10·95	10·36	10·32	1946–47
	10·36	10·43	10·53	10·68	10·65	10·99	11·14	11·29	14·42	17·46	20·56	23·50	13·50	1947–48
	25·64	28·63	26·37	18·71	14·79	15·02	14·84	15·01	15·44	15·55	15·49	15·54	18·42	1948–49
	15·35	15·25	15·57	16·34	15·42	15·34	15·32	15·38	15·17	15·27	15·36	15·33	15·42	1949–50
	15·27	15·00	15·20	15·15	15·14	15·27	15·35	15·41	19·91	21·87	21·03	16·20	16·81	1950–51
	11 65	**11·99**	**11.88**	**11.26**	**10.86**	**11.05**	**11.09**	**11.00**	**11.85**	**12.30**	**12.68**	**12.50**	**11.58**	Average.

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX IX—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

Average monthly prices for the whole district—*cont.*

Grain.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Year (July to June.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cholum ..	1·74	1·83	1·75	1·74	1·68	1·67	1·68	1·43	1·43	1·04	1·08	1·08	1·51	1874–75
	1·20	1·23	1·25	1·26	1·27	1·26	1·27	1·25	1·27	1'43	1·17	1·14	1·25	1875–76
	1·20	1·44	1·56	1·59	2·40	3·77	2·90	2·70	2·63	2·72	3·12	3·08	2·43	1876–77
	3·17	5·48	..	..	..	1·92	1·23	1·14	1·72	1·90	1·84	3·57	2·44	1877–78
	4·17	4·12	3·70	2·80	3·05	2·31	2·07	1·55	1·55	1·53	1·54	1·79	2·52	1873–79
	1·97	2·02	1·98	2·20	2·29	1·56	1·20	1·01	0·98	1·00	1·12	1·11	1·54	1879–80
	1·19	1·20	1·21	1·17	1·10	1·02	0·89	0·65	0·92	0·65	0·79	0·71	0·95	1880–81
	0·76	0·97	0·99	0·91	0·83	0·87	0·81	0·86	0·70	0·69	0·69	0·83	0·83	1881–82
	0·82	0·92	0·93	0·89	0·92	0·92	0·82	0·81	0·79	0·66	0·69	0·83	0·83	1882–83
	0·86	0·85	0·88	0·88	0·82	0·76	0·67	0·67	0·65	0·69	0·70	0·84	0·77	1883–84
	0·91	0·98	1·11	1·18	1·17	1·16	1·45	1·20	1·14	1·14	1·11	1·38	1·16	1884–85
	1·24	1·46	1·47	1·44	1·44	1·31	1·14	1·12	0·84	0·71	0·69	0·76	1·14	1885–86
	0·93	1·06	1·06	1·20	1·01	0·89	0·93	0·95	0·93	0·95	0·92	1·08	0·99	1886–87
	1·08	1·43	1·43	1·41	1·40	1·32	1·07	1·07	1·12	1·12	1·12	1·22	1·23	1887–88
	1·25	1·22	1·24	1·18	1·49	1·02	1·36	1·33	1·25	1·27	1·26	1·24	1·26	1888–89
	1·30	1·26	1·33	1·36	1·32	1·41	1·34	1·36	1·37	1·36	1·49	1·33	1·37	1889–90
	1·65	1·67	1·61	1·67	1·60	1·54	1·42	1·46	1·56	1·54	1·54	1·52	1·57	1890–91
	1·08	**1·18**	**1·21**	**1·21**	**1·20**	**1·12**	**1·10**	**1·08**	**1·04**	**1·01**	**1·02**	**1·12**	**1·12**	**Average.***
	1·75	1·75	1·87	1·91	1·95	2·06	1·77	1·78	1·79	2·04	2·12	2·10	1·92	1891–92
	2·25	2·23	2·08	2·06	2·22	2·45	2·42	2·26	2·23	2·25	2·41	2·35	2·27	1892–93
	2·33	2·33	2·44	2·50	2·51	2·30	2·12	1·83	1·85	1·79	1·80	1·82	2·14	1893–94
	2·02	1·91	1·89	1·94	1·94	1·94	1·98	2·42	2·45	2·35	2·21	2·06	2·09	1894–95
	2·08	2·04	1·77	1·82	1·82	1·71	1·77	1·71	1·75	1·63	1·61	1·69	1·78	1895–96
	1·94	1·90	1·76	1·87	2·14	2·42	2 31	2·13	2·21	2·15	2·53	2·61	2·16	1896–97
	2·67	2·68	2·67	2·82	2·82	3·08	3·33	3·39	3·25	3·12	2·82	2·61	2·94	1897–98
	3·01	2·94	2·76	2·74	2·70	1·99	1·41	1·26	1·31	1·88	1·59	1·49	2·05	1898–99
	1·56	1·61	1·86	1·84	1·84	2·08	2·04	2·03	2·13	2·26	2·27	2·21	1·98	1899–190
	2·51	2·61	2·78	2·65	2·65	2·51	2·63	2·37	2·38	2·44	2·45	2·55	2·54	1900–01
	2·21	**2·20**	**2·19**	**2·22**	**2·26**	**2·25**	**2·18**	**2·12**	**2·14**	**2·14**	**2·18**	**2·16**	**2·19**	**Average.**
	2·92	2·84	2·90	2·68	2·53	2·27	2·08	2·11	2·17	2·07	1·79	1·85	2·35	1901–02
	1·84	1·85	1·81	1·74	1·67	1·49	1·55	1·54	1·56	1·49	1·62	1·71	1·66	1902–03
	1·66	1·64	1·51	1·45	1·36	1·28	1·32	1·27	1·31	1·32	1·28	1·23	1·39	1903–04
	1·76	1·27	1·30	1·36	1·53	2·35	2·31	2·21	2·17	2·23	2·31	2·29	1·88	1904–05
	2·40	2·50	2·56	2·44	2·76	2·60	2·67	2·56	2·60	2·74	2·84	3·05	2·64	1905–06
	3·45	3·23	3·12	3·08	3·10	2·90	2·56	2·48	2·48	2·60	2·65	2·68	2·86	1906–07
	2·67	2·65	2·68	2·65	2·70	2·56	2·70	2·72	2·70	2·67	2·63	2·60	2·66	1907–08
	2·70	2·78	2·88	2·96	2·88	3·48	3·33	2·94	2·92	3·05	3·01	2·92	2'99	1908–09
	3·01	3·17	3·20	3·05	3·05	3·12	3·08	2·90	2·98	3·03	3·12	3·01	3·06	1909–10
	3·03	2·74	2·72	2·72	2·72	2·78	2·61	2·53	2·80	2·82	2·80	2·82	2·76	1910–11
	2·49	**2·47**	**2·47**	**2·41**	**2·43**	**2·48**	**2.42**	**2·33**	**2·37**	**2·40**	**2·41**	**2·42**	**2·43**	**Average.**
	2·72	2·72	2·82	2·76	2·96	3·05	3·08	2·92	2·94	2·98	3·01	3·10	2·92	1911–12
	3·10	3·42	3·51	3·48	3·45	3·64	3·17	3·45	3·51	3·48	3·45	3·51	3·43	1912–13
	3·81	3·57	3·57	3·51	3·64	3·64	3·48	3·51	3·51	3·51	3·45	3·45	3·55	1913–14
	3·60	3·64	3·64	3·67	3·64	3·67	3·64	3·60	3·51	3·42	3·39	3·45	3·57	1914–15
	3·33	3·33	3·25	3·25	3·25	3·01	2·98	2·92	2·86	3·05	3·05	2·98	3·11	1915–16
	2·98	2·92	2·96	2·96	3·05	3·08	3·15	3·23	3·23	3·25	3·60	3·70	3·51	1916–17
	3·64	3·01	3·36	3·15	3·10	3·10	2·76	3·25	2·72	2·78	2·82	3·08	3·06	1917–18
	3·23	3·28	4·49	3·92	4·04	3·96	4·54	5·63	5·80	4·82	5·71	5·55	4·58	1918–19
	7·02	7·14	6·00	6·15	6·25	6·66	6·56	6·35	6·35	6·25	6·25	5·55	6·45	1919–20
	5·40	5·19	5·19	4·70	4·44	4·54	4·35	4·60	4·60	3·92	3·85	3·85	4·55	1920–21
	3·88	**3·82**	**3·97**	**3·76**	**3·78**	**3·84**	**3·77**	**3·95**	**3·90**	**3·74**	**3·86**	**3·82**	**3·87**	**Average.**
	4·40	4·17	4·44	4·30	4·21	5·00	4·94	4·88	4·82	4·82	5·06	4·82	4·66	1921–22.
	4·88	5·00	5·13	4·88	4·76	4·76	4·60	4·49	4·30	4·08	4·12	4·00	4·58	1922–23.
	4·00	4·17	4·26	4·17	4·30	4·94	5·19	5·16	5·26	5·13	4·94	4·88	4·71	1923–24.
	5·13	5·88	6·25	5·71	5·80	5·63	5·55	5·48	5·71	5·48	4·94	5·00	5·55	1924–25
	5·13	5·26	5·48	5·48	5·55	5·55	5·40	5·19	4·88	4·88	4·76	4·88	5·20	1925–26.
	4·94	5·06	4·88	4·91	4·70	5·26	5·19	5·40	5·46	5·33	5·26	5·26	5·12	1926–27.
	5·19	5·19	5·19	5·13	5·13	5·13	5·13	4·88	4·88	4·88	4·88	4·76	5·08	1927–28.
	4·70	4·76	4·76	4·82	4·88	4·88	4·94	4·60	4·35	4·76	4·82	4·49	4·73	1928–29.
	4·40	4·04	4·04	4·35	4·30	4·12	4·60	4·00	3·81	3·33	3·25	2·86	3·93	1929–30.
	2·84	2·90	2·88	2·82	2·70	2·55	2·56	2·65	2·50	2·47	2·34	2·23	2·62	1930–31.
	4·56	**4·64**	**4·73**	**4·66**	**4·63**	**4·78**	**4·81**	**4·66**	**4·59**	**4·52**	**4·44**	**4·32**	**4·61**	**Average.**
	2·30	2·30	2·30	2·35	2·35	2·35	2·40	2·40	2·40	2·40	2·30	2·20	2·34	1931–32.
	1·90	2·00	2·00	2·06	2·06	2·06	2·00	1·40	1·70	1·70	1·90	2·20	1·91	1932–33.
	2·10	2·10	2·00	1·83	1·88	1·98	2·00	1·98	1·95	2·04	2·18	2·09	2·01	1933–34.
	2·01	2·10	2·21	2·52	2·30	2·39	2·49	2·52	2·69	2·86	2·84	2·74	2·47	1934–35.
	2·82	3·07	2·92	2·99	3·02	3·26	3·22	2·78	2·77	2·86	2·79	2·72	2·94	1935–36.
	2·77	2·80	2·66	2·62	2·73	2·73	2·56	2·57	2·65	2·50	2·46	2·47	2·63	1936–37.
	2·44	2·54	2·47	2·48	2·50	2·61	2 53	2'53	2·52	2·48	2·48	2·43	2·50	1937–38.
	2·45	2·48	2·41	2·41	2·54	3·10	3·19	3·00	2·97	2·94	2·75	2·59	2·74	1938–39.
	2·62	2·63	2·74	2·95	2·88	2·89	2·80	2·81	2·85	2·85	2·87	2·75	2·80	1939–40.
	2·80	2·88	2·87	2·78	2·77	2·81	2·67	2·56	2·66	2·73	2·69	2·76	2·[illegible]5	1940–41.
	2.42	**2·49**	**2·46**	**2·50**	**2·50**	**2·63**	**2·59**	**2·45**	**2·52**	**2·54**	**2·53**	**2·49**	**2·51**	**Average.**
	2·91	3·04	3·01	2·94	2·01	2·99	2·96	2·97	3·01	3·12	3·27	3·51	3·05	1941–42
	3·82	3·92	4·60	5·16	5·45	6·64	6·75	6·20	6·75	6·73	6·89	7·13	5·84	1942–43
	7·65	7·85	7·88	7·94	8·69	9·32	8·86	8·65	7·70	8·04	8·19	8·21	8·25	1943–44
	8·10	7·96	7·76	7·54	7·55	7·71	7·18	7·47	7·52	7·51	7·51	7·37	7·55	1944–45
	7·34	7·38	7·04	6·99	7·12	7·14	7·20	7·28	7·41	7·39	7·73	7·68	7·81	1945–46
	7·81	7·79	7·59	8·05	8·35	8·48	8·48	8·24	7·09	7·95	7·96	7·99	8·06	1946–47
	8·01	7·97	8·06	8·29	8·27	8·10	8·28	8·38	10·92	11·48	12·49	13·34	9·46	1947–48
	14·12	14·70	15·55	13·28	9·93	10·86	11·86	10·24	10·72	11·39	10·79	10·19	11·98	1948–49
	10·40	10·50	10·73	10·55	11·35	10·82	11·41	11·44	11·02	10·81	10·81	11·06	10·91	1949–50
	11·03	10·99	11·32	11·63	11·63	11·64	11·61	12·41	16·07	17·66	18·70	16·98	13·47	1950–51
	8·12	**8.21**	**8.35**	**8.24**	**8.13**	**8.32**	**8.41**	**8.33**	**8.91**	**9.21**	**9.43**	**9.25**	**8·5[illegible]**	**Average.**

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

Average monthly prices for the whole district—*cont.*

Grain.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Year (July to June.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cumbu	2·01	1·94	1·75	1·68	1·42	1·38	1·42	1·39	1·40	1·41	1·42	1·45	1·56	1874–75.
	1·51	1·55	1·59	1·47	1·36	1·33	1·36	1·53	1·70	1·64	1·62	1·67	1·53	1875–76.
	1·72	1·76	1·67	1·72	3·58	3·67	3·54	3·57	3·74	3·77	3·88	3·88	2·96	1876–77.
	4·40	3·92	5·80	3·96	2·86	2·55	2·05	2·20	2·48	2·65	2·55	3·01	3·20	1877–78.
	3·74	3·74	3·01	3·30	2·30	2·41	2·37	2·34	2·38	2·38	2·38	2·58	2·66	1878–79.
	2·61	2·48	2·17	1·73	1·69	1·66	1·63	1·60	1·64	1·67	1·61	1·63	1·84	1879–80.
	1·65	1·69	1·66	1·58	1·32	1·26	1·18	1·23	1·17	1·21	1·20	1·25	1·37	1880–81.
	1·36	1·49	1·48	1·36	1·24	1·19	1·16	1·06	1·08	1·12	1·19	1·22	1·25	1881–82.
	1·23	1·32	1·30	1·25	1·12	0·99	1·01	1·01	1·05	1·12	1·19	1·26	1·15	1882–83.
	1·32	1·31	1·29	1·24	1·16	1·09	1·07	1·07	1·18	1·23	1·30	1·49	1·23	1883–84.
	1·38	1·48	1·57	1·71	1·66	1·60	1·92	1·90	1·89	1·90	1·92	2·01	1·75	1884–85.
	2·01	2·02	2·13	2·03	1·71	1·61	1·51	1·45	1·37	1·43	1·42	1·47	1·68	1885–86.
	1·47	1·48	1·42	1·28	1·15	1·18	1·36	1·49	1·59	1·56	1·63	1·64	1·44	1886–87.
	1·63	1·66	1·65	1·51	1·34	1·34	1·32	1·33	1·32	1·25	1·47	1·49	1.44	1887–88.
	1·50	1·56	1·65	1·56	1·47	1·47	1·42	1·45	1·44	1·45	1·43	1·56	1·50	1888–89.
	1·64	1·59	1·57	1·53	1·49	1·89	1·69	1·67	1·77	1·81	1·90	1·91	1·70	1889–90.
	2·06	2·15	2·07	1·85	1·69	1·68	1·72	1·72	1·79	1·83	1·85	1·91	1·86	1890–91.
	1·56	1·61	1·61	1·53	1·40	1·41	1·42	1·42	1·45	1·47	1·53	1·50	1·50	Average.
	1·99	2·03	2·26	2·35	2·31	2·34	2·40	2·25	2·31	2·34	2·44	2·58	2·30	1891–92.
	2·60	2·60	2·27	2·02	1·99	2·60	2·61	2·58	2·58	2·61	2·58	2·58	2·47	1892–93.
	2·56	2·55	2·50	2·48	2·47	2·27	2.17	2·06	2·04	1·98	2·06	2·17	2·28	1893–94.
	2·22	2·31	2·34	2·16	1·86	1·75	1·72	1·65	1·69	1·72	1·77	1·79	1·92	1894–95.
	1·79	1·80	1·79	1·74	1·57	1·51	1·42	1·37	1·37	1·41	1·42	1·50	1·56	1895–96
	1·57	1·67	1·72	1·72	1·73	1·67	1·68	1·69	1·68	1·77	2·00	2·11	1·75	1896–97.
	2·26	2·37	2·29	2·22	2·19	2·42	2·45	2·63	2·55	2·74	2·72	2·70	2·46	1897–98.
	2·82	2·96	3·01	2·74	2·25	1·94	1·69	1·61	1·69	1·76	1·85	1·85	2·18	1898–99.
	1·88	1·88	1·92	1·99	1·87	1·96	2·22	2·20	2·35	2·55	2·58	2·63	2·18	1899–1900.
	2·70	2·76	2·80	2·61	2·50	2·56	2·51	2·55	2·58	2·70	2·78	2·88	2·66	1900–01.
	2.24	2·29	2·29	2·20	2.07	2·10	2·09	2·07	2·08	2·16	2·22	2·28	2·18	Average.
	2·96	3·01	2·96	2·90	2·51	2·48	2·30	2·21	2·25	2·34	2·31	2·35	2·56	1901–02
	2·40	2·37	2·25	2·12	2·12	1·88	1·71	1·68	1·70	1·84	1·94	1·91	1·99	1902–03
	1·90	1·83	1·75	1·78	1·78	1·61	1·62	1·63	1·66	1·73	1·74	1·78	1·73	1903–04
	1·76	1·76	1·79	1·79	1·92	2·29	2·23	2·29	2·30	2·31	2·31	2·35	2·09	1904–05
	2·47	2·68	2·70	2·41	2·50	2·47	2·72	2·67	2·68	2·74	2·94	3·20	2·68	1905–06
	3·54	3·60	3·51	3·54	3·45	3·25	3·36	3·28	3·31	3·36	3·45	3·54	3·43	1906–07
	3·60	3·60	3·48	3·45	3·30	3·42	3·42	3·33	3·17	3·20	3·20	3·12	3·37	1907–08
	3·25	3·15	3·42	3·31	3·23	3·96	3·67	3·45	3·33	3·30	3·25	3·39	3·40	1908–09
	3·45	3·57	3·45	3·36	3·45	3·57	3·48	3·33	3·23	3·23	3·28	2·33	3·39	1909–10
	3·20	3·12	3·12	2·96	2·84	2·78	2·70	2·00	2·94	3·10	3·23	3·01	2·90	1910–11
	2·85	2·87	2·84	2·76	2·72	2·77	2·72	2·68	2·66	2·72	2·76	2·80	2·76	Average.
	2·98	2·84	2·84	2·78	3·05	3·10	2·94	3·12	2·98	3·03	3·12	3·33	3·01	1911–12
	3·64	3·70	3·74	3·81	3·77	3·77	3·64	3·60	3·57	3·67	3·81	3·77	3·71	1912–13
	3·85	3·64	3·64	3·74	3·60	3·48	3·48	3·57	3·57	3·60	3·60	3·77	3·63	1913–14
	4·00	4·04	3·96	3·92	3·81	3·64	3·45	3·36	3·28	3·23	3·23	3·23	3·60	1914–15
	3·20	3·20	3·12	3·01	2·96	3·05	3·20	3·20	3·17	3·28	3·28	3·33	3·17	1915–16
	3·00	3·57	3·54	3·31	3·28	3·28	3·31	3·39	3·39	3·18	3·42	3·51	3·42	1916–17
	3·51	3·54	3·42	3·39	3·36	3·23	3·23	3·25	3·42	3·54	3·57	3·70	3·44	1917–18
	3·70	4·26	4·49	4·70	4·94	5·06	5·26	5·71	5·63	5·07	6·06	6·56	5·20	1918–19
	6·78	7·02	7·54	7·41	7·02	7·14	7·14	7·27	7·02	7·02	6·90	6·90	7·10	1919–20
	6·90	6·78	6·66	6·25	5·97	5·88	5·88	5·06	4·54	4·76	4·70	4·76	5·68	1920–21
	4·22	4·26	4·30	4·23	4·18	4·18	4·15	4·15	4·06	4·16	4·17	4·29	4·20	Average.
	4·88	4·88	4·94	5·00	5·00	5·19	5·55	5·40	5·40	5·48	5·48	5·55	5·23	1921–22
	5·80	5·88	5·88	5·48	5·40	5·26	5·00	4·70	4·65	4·54	4·65	4·65	5·16	1922–23
	4·76	4·82	4·82	4·88	4·94	5·48	5·48	5·19	5·26	5·33	5·48	5·80	5·19	1923–24
	5·88	6·25	6·45	6·15	5·97	5·97	6·15	6·06	6·15	6·06	6·06	6·15	6·11	1924–25
	6·25	6·15	6·15	6·06	6·06	5·80	5·63	5·48	5·33	5·48	5·40	5·48	5·77	1925–26
	5·80	5·88	5·80	5·80	5·55	5·55	5·40	5·33	5·26	5·40	5·40	5·40	5·55	1926–27
	5·48	5·55	5·48	5·48	5·33	5·33	5·55	5·48	5·33	5·48	5·48	5·40	5·45	1927–28
	5·48	5·40	5·26	5·19	5·13	5·06	5·00	4·94	4·88	5·00	5·00	4·94	5·11	1928–29
	4·82	4·82	4·88	5·26	4·94	4·17	4·00	3·42	3·51	3·51	3·64	3·51	4·21	1929–30
	3·51	3·54	3·48	3·36	3·20	3·17	3·17	3·25	3·12	3·08	2·98	2·96	3·24	1930–31
	5·27	5·32	5·31	5·27	5·15	5·10	5·09	4·93	4·69	4·94	4·96	4·98	5·10	Average.
	2·95	2·95	2·95	2·96	2·90	2·85	2·80	2·70	2·60	2·70	2·70	2·60	2·80	1931–32
	2·70	2·60	2·60	2·51	2·47	2·40	2·80	2·10	2·00	2·10	2·20	2·30	2·36	1932–33
	2·50	2·50	2·40	2·37	2·37	2·30	2·50	2·46	2·41	2·46	2·48	2·56	2·44	1933–34
	2·55	2·56	2·60	3·04	2·80	2·70	2·82	2·79	2·91	3·07	3·04	2·94	2·82	1934–35
	3·06	3·18	3·04	2·90	2·87	2·95	2·95	2·76	2·79	2·88	2·91	2·96	2·91	1935–36
	2·95	2·92	2·86	2·75	2·76	2·79	2·62	2·55	2·58	2·60	2·65	2·65	2·72	1936–37
	2·70	2·76	2·74	2·74	2·78	2·70	2·64	2·65	2·67	2·64	2·65	2·65	2·69	1937–38
	2·69	2·69	2·60	2·57	2·60	3·01	3·03	2·97	2·95	3·02	2·98	2·97	2·84	1938–39
	2·93	2·96	3·00	3·11	3·05	2·99	3·01	3·00	2·98	2·90	2·96	3·05	3·00	1939–40
	3·11	3·02	3·00	2·99	2·93	2·94	2·92	2·85	2·95	3·04	3·18	3·06	3·00	1940–41
	2·81	2·81	2·78	2·79	2·75	2·76	2·76	2·76	2·68	2·75	2·78	2·77	2·76	Average.
	3·18	3·27	3·33	3·17	3·05	3·14	3·03	2·98	3·16	3·24	3·42	3·86	3·24	1941–42
	4·16	4·43	4·92	4·12	5·42	6·51	6·67	5·94	6·49	6·86	7·87	7·82	5·97	1942–43
	8·20	8·22	8·26	8·24	8·18	8·14	8·18	8·14	7·90	8·03	8·24	8·28	8·17	1943–44
	8·20	8·21	8·62	8·57	8·69	8·15	8·16	7·94	8·22	8·46	8·49	8·48	8·35	1944–45
	8·42	8·45	8·25	8·23	8·13	8·15	8·22	8·28	8·29	8·29	8·65	8·76	8·35	1945–46
	8·68	8·73	8·59	9·01	9·33	9·48	9·48	9·20	8·87	8·86	8·73	8·70	8·97	1946–47
	8·51	8·51	8·43	8·86	8·96	8·83	9·00	9·20	10·90	12·59	13·20	16·31	10·28	1947–48
	16·00	16·95	16·84	18·02	..	16·81	19·40	10·21	11·99	11·58	10·44	10·63	11·44	1948–49
	10·50	10·38	10·03	10·18	10·31	10·04	10·75	10·52	10·85	10·82	10·82	10·82	10·50	1949–50
	11·03	11·03	11·64	11·04	11·03	11·04	11·03	12·65	16·10	18·45	19·70	20·20	13·75	1950–51
	8.69	8.82	8.89	9.04	8.12	9.03	9.39	8.51	9.29	9.72	9.90	10.39	9.20	Average

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

Average monthly prices for the whole district—*cont.*

Grain. (1)	July. (2)	August. (3)	September. (4)	October. (5)	November. (6)	December. (7)	January. (8)	February. (9)	March. (10)	April. (11)	May. (12)	June. (13)	Annual average. (14)	Year (July to June.) (15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ragi	1·79	1·90	1·74	1·53	1·46	1·42	1·33	1·30	1·30	1·30	1·33	1·36	1·48	1874–75.
	1·40	1·44	1·45	1·35	1·32	1·32	1·35	1·48	1·56	1·53	1·52	1·48	1·43	1875–76.
	1·56	1·65	1·67	1·80	2·55	3·85	3·60	3·42	3·54	3·54	3·77	3·74	2·89	1876–77
	4·60	5·48	4·94	3·77	3·54	3·08	2·50	2·44	3·10	2·92	2·94	3·39	3·56	1877–78.
	3·85	3·70	2·65	2·19	2·44	2·37	2·23	2·25	2·27	2·29	2·30	2·50	2·59	1878–79
	2·51	2·42	2·14	1·90	1·86	1·84	1·76	1·60	1·60	1·64	1·64	1·64	1·88	1879–80
	1·65	1·65	1·57	1·41	1·30	1·28	1·23	1·22	1·22	1·14	1·21	1·20	1·34	1880–81
	1·27	1·36	1·34	1·17	1·15	1·13	1·08	1·01	1·05	1·06	1·10	1·13	1·13	1881–82
	1·15	1·22	1·17	1·09	1·06	1·05	1·06	1·03	1·02	1·05	1·12	1·11	1·09	1882–83
	1·11	1·09	1·08	1·08	1·05	1·00	1·01	1·04	1·08	1·10	1·16	1·19	1·08	1883–84
	1·24	1·32	1·35	1·43	1·42	1·49	1·75	1·72	1·72	1·72	1·80	1·81	1·56	1884–85
	1·82	1·35	1·85	1·56	1·44	1·39	1·31	1·24	1·23	1·24	1·26	1·32	1·42	1885–86
	1·83	1·39	1·34	1·22	1·20	1·24	1·33	1·41	1·49	1·46	1·51	1·49	1·37	1886–87
	1·50	1·52	1·49	1·39	1·40	1·33	1·28	1·24	1·26	1·31	1·36	1·37	1·37	1887–88
	1·40	1·49	1·25	1·42	1·45	1·44	1·45	1·40	1·39	1·40	1·42	1·08	1·38	1888–89.
	1·50	1·49	1·44	1·30	1·36	1·79	1·56	1·54	1·60	1·65	1·75	1·77	1·56	1889–90.
	1·90	2·02	1·94	1·90	1·75	1·69	1·69	1·71	1·72	1·78	1·80	1·86	1·81	1890–91
	1·42	**1·43**	**1·43**	**1·36**	**1·33**	**1·36**	**1·35**	**1·34**	**1·36**	**1·38**	**1·43**	**1·41**	**1·38**	Average.
	1·92	2·02	2·13	2·23	2·23	2·44	2·51	2·34	2·41	2·45	2·50	2·55	2·31	1891–92
	2·53	2·55	2·40	2·12	2·13	2·58	2·61	2·50	2·58	2·53	2·48	2·47	2·46	1892–93
	2·48	2·47	2·47	2·41	2·42	2·31	2·17	2·04	2·00	1·97	1·96	2·02	2·23	1893–94
	2·12	2·19	2·05	1·80	1·76	1·79	1·77	1·71	1·74	1·77	1·75	1·75	1·85	1894–95.
	1·76	1·76	1·60	1·36	1·31	1·25	1·30	1·30	1·31	1·32	1·35	1·39	1·42	1895–96.
	1·43	1·53	1·51	1·40	1·65	1·70	1·67	1·62	1·61	1·76	1·86	1·94	1·72	1896–97
	2·07	2·09	2·12	1·94	2·11	2·35	2·42	2·61	2·60	2·65	2·63	2·58	2·35	1897–98
	2·76	2·98	2·82	2·29	2·05	1·94	1·79	1·69	1·72	1·79	1·79	1·79	2·12	1898–99
	1·82	1·79	1·79	1·58	1·66	1·99	2·25	2·29	2·41	2·50	2·48	2·48	2·09	1899–1900
	2·60	2·55	2·65	2·15	2·41	2·56	2·50	2·48	2·45	2·58	2·70	2·70	2·53	1900–01
	2·15	**2·19**	**2·15**	**1·93**	**1·97**	**2·09**	**2·10**	**2·06**	**2·06**	**2·13**	**2·16**	**2·17**	**2·11**	Average.
	2·80	2·94	2·60	2 30	2·22	2·27	2·06	2 03	2 05	2·13	2 13	2·13	2·31	1901–02.
	2·15	1·99	1 80	1 59	1 59	1·61	1·55	1 53	1·57	1 63	1·67	1 72	1·70	1902–03.
	1 69	1 67	1 52	1·35	1·37	1 37	1 35	1 35	1·35	1·37	1·41	1·47	1·44	1903–04.
	1·44	1 42	1·42	1 47	1 65	2 15	2 07	2 09	2 11	2·11	2 04	2·05	1 84	1904–05.
	2·22	2·45	2·42	2 41	2·47	2 51	2 68	2 45	2·44	2·55	2·72	3·05	2 53	1905–06.
	3 39	3 12	3 03	2 82	2 82	2 90	2 96	3 68	3 05	3 05	3·12	3·15	3 03	1906–07.
	3 15	3·03	2 84	2 74	2 72	2 78	2 86	2 78	2 76	2 76	2 82	2·84	2·84	1907–08.
	2 98	3 08	2 94	2 90	2 92	3 64	3 39	3 12	2 96	3 01	2 98	3·01	3 08	1908–09.
	3 17	3·20	3 05	2 96	2 92	3 01	2 98	2 88	2 90	2 74	2 92	2·94	2·97	1909–10.
	2·82	2 84	2 72	2 61	2 41	2 50	2 44	2·45	2 51	2 48	2 51	2·44	2 56	1910–11.
	2.58	**2·57**	**2·43**	**2·32**	**2·31**	**2·47**	**2·43**	**2·37**	**2·37**	**2·38**	**2·48**	**2·48**	**2·48**	Average.
	2·45	2 47	2 31	2 31	2 72	2 72	2 60	2 68	2·67	2 76	2·82	2 86	2 61	1911–12.
	3 17	3 15	3·25	3·12	3 15	3 25	3 25	3 25	3·15	3 20	3 17	3·20	3 10	1912–13.
	3 20	3·17	3 12	3 08	3 03	3 03	3 01	3 01	3 03	3·08	3·08	3·10	3 07	1913–14.
	3 23	3 23	3 23	3 10	3 05	3 01	3 01	2 96	2 92	2 92	2 86	2 86	3 03	1914–15.
	2 88	2·86	2 84	2 78	2 74	2 78	2 82	2 70	2·74	2·78	2·80	2·88	2 80	1915–16.
	2 88	2·88	2 82	2 80	2 86	2 88	2 86	2 88	2 92	2 96	2 96	3·01	2 88	1916–17.
	3 01	2 98	2 98	2 90	2 86	2 84	2 82	2 82	2 82	2 80	2 92	2 92	2 89	1917–18.
	3 03	3 31	3 81	3 67	4 00	4 35	4 65	4 94	5·13	5 63	5 63	5·88	4 50	1918–19.
	6·35	6·78	6 66	5 97	5 96	6 35	6 90	7 27	6·78	6 45	6·45	6·35	6·52	1919–20
	6·45	6 06	5 80	5·06	5 55	4 94	4 70	4 35	4 08	4 00	4 21	4·44	4 97	1920–21.
	3·68	**3·69**	**3·68**	**3·48**	**3·59**	**3·62**	**3·66**	**3·69**	**3·62**	**3·66**	**3·69**	**3·75**	**3·65**	Average.
	4 08	4 21	4·35	4 17	4 08	4·60	4 88	4 70	4·76	4 82	4 88	5·06	4·55	1921–22.
	5·13	5·26	5 26	5·00	4·88	4·76	4·60	4·44	4·35	4·12	4·08	4·04	4·66	1922–23
	4·17	4 21	4 26	4 26	4 21	4 70	4·65	4·65	4 40	4 00	4 70	4·94	4·48	1923–24.
	5·00	5 26	5·48	5 26	5·26	5 19	5 19	5 19	5·19	5·26	5·19	5·19	5 22	1924–25.
	5 26	5 26	5 19	5 06	5 13	5 06	4 94	4·88	4 88	4 65	4·65	4 70	4 81	1925–26.
	4·94	4·88	4 82	4 94	4·82	4 70	4·70	4·82	4·76	4 76	4·88	4 82	4 82	1926–27.
	4 94	4·94	4 94	4 94	4·70	4 76	4 76	4 82	4·94	4·88	4·88	4·82	4 94	1927–28.
	4·82	4·82	4 82	4·82	4 88	4·82	4 82	4·70	4·65	4 54	4·54	4·54	4 73	1928–29.
	4 49	4·54	4 54	4·60	4·54	4·12	3 81	3·39	3·70	3 20	3 31	3·20	3·95	1929–30.
	3 31	3·28	3 20	3·15	2·84	2·84	2 84	2·82	2·76	2·78	2·65	2·44	2·91	1930–31.
	4·61	**4·67**	**4·69**	**4·62**	**4.53**	**4·56**	**4·52**	**4·44**	**4·44**	**4·36**	**4·38**	**4·38**	**4·51**	Average.
	2·45	2·46	2·45	2·40	2·25	2 46	2 40	2 50	2·30	2·40	2·30	2 20	2·38	1931–32.
	2·20	2·20	2 20	2 21	2·20	2·15	1 90	1·80	1·80	1·80	1·90	2·10	2 04	1932–33.
	2 20	2·10	2 00	1·86	1·87	1·82	1·83	1·89	1 90	1·89	1·94	1·97	1 94	1933–34.
	2·00	2·01	2·18	2·57	2·39	2·30	2 45	2·48	2·44	2·56	2·54	2·57	2 37	1934–35.
	2 68	2·83	2 81	2·68	2·63	2 70	2·66	2·47	2·49	2·51	2·59	2 62	2 64	1935–36.
	2·65	2 64	2 53	2 51	2 44	2·31	2 26	2·25	2·28	2 28	2 30	2·37	2 40	1936–37.
	2·35	2 36	2·35	2 34	2·32	2 30	2·32	2·34	2 33	2 31	2·33	2·27	2 33	1937–38.
	2·28	2 31	2·28	2 18	2·26	2 68	2 76	2 73	2·70	2 74	2 67	2·62	2 52	1938–39.
	2·62	2·66	2·74	2·73	2·63	2·64	2 65	2 64	2·66	2·66	2·69	3·05	2 70	1939–40.
	2·76	2 76	2 75	2 75	2 67	2 64	2 54	2·45	2·49	2 58	2·54	2·57	2·62	1940–41.
	2·42	**2·43**	**2·48**	**2·42**	**2·37**	**2·40**	**2·38**	**2·35**	**2·34**	**2·37**	**2·38**	**2·43**	**2·40**	Average.
	2·75	2·86	2·83	2·73	2·72	2·68	2·61	2·62	2·96	3·08	3·24	3·42	2·88	1941–42
	3·63	3·83	4·34	4·67	4·99	6·26	6·18	5·72	5·98	6·35	6·77	7·18	5·24	1942–43
	7·51	7·64	7·62	7·70	7·50	7·35	7·59	7·75	7·75	8·01	7·68	7·88	7·67	1943–44
	7·81	7·90	8·21	8·22	8·07	7·74	7·67	7·44	7·52	7·63	7·63	7·63	7·79	1944–45
	7·79	7·76	7·53	7·26	7·24	7·21	7·15	7·11	7·27	7·37	7·49	7·53	7·39	1945–46.
	7·48	7·51	7·54	7·77	8·04	8·16	8·21	8·04	7·99	8·01	7·96	7·98	7·89	1946–47
	8·10	8·25	8·29	8·71	8·77	8·59	8·67	9·05	10·96	11·01	11·27	15·03	9·73	1947–48
	15·03	13·51	16·34	16·51	..	18·02	18·02	10·65	10·65	10·45	10·61	10·64	13·68	1948–49
	10·25	10·25	10·25	10·25	10·61	10·08	10·07	10·05	10·70	10·77	10·77	10·77	10·40	1949–50
	10·74	10·77	10·77	10·75	10·75	11·07	10·77	10·77	13·93	18·96	16·95	16·95	12·77	1950–51
	8·1	**[illegible]**	**3·37**	**8·46**	**7·63**	**8·71**	**8·69**	**7·92**	**8·57**	**9·18**	**9·04**	**9·50**	**8·54**	[illegible]

*For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

Average annual prices at each station in the district.

Grain. (1)	Jayankondacholapuram (Udayarpalayam). (2)	Kilappaluvur (Ariyalur). (3)	Perambalur. (4)	Turaiyur. (5)	Musiri. (6)	Lalkudi. (7)	Tiruchirappalli. (8)	Kulittalai. (9)	Manapparai. (10)	Karur. (11)	Aravakurichi. (12)	Namakkal. (13)	Paramathi. (14)	Year (July to June). (15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Rice—Second sort.	2·82	2·74	2·86	2·55	2·51	2·61	2·84	2·68	3·28	..	..	..	..	1874–75
	2·86	2·98	2·74	..	2·50	2·44	2·67	2·70	2·90	..	..	..	..	1875–76.
	4·35	4·40	4·04	5·00	4·12	4·12	4·21	4·21	4·40	..	..	..	..	1876–77.
	5·71	5·55	5·40	4·70	4·76	5·26	5·26	5·00	5·80	..	..	..	..	1877–78.
	5·00	5·06	4·49	3·88	3·92	4·35	4·40	4·12	4·76	..	..	..	..	1878–79.
	3·39	3·42	3·42	2·61	2·74	2·92	3·20	2·98	3·36	..	..	..	..	1879–80.
	2·92	3·20	2·63	2·35	2·30	2·47	2·70	2·40	2·74	..	..	..	..	1880–81.
	2·58	2·61	2·44	2·20	2·12	2·45	2·67	2·35	2·60	..	..	..	..	1881–82.
	2·50	2·42	2·60	2·14	2·17	2·41	2·48	2·31	2·44	..	..	..	..	1882–83.
	2·60	2·74	2·33	2·03	2·09	3·08	2·45	2·22	2·53	..	..	..	..	1883–84.
	3·67	3·45	3·17	2·80	2·92	3·12	3·31	2·94	3·28	..	..	..	..	1884–85.
	3·25	3·20	2·88	2·61	2·80	2·70	2·92	2·70	3·03	..	..	..	..	1885–86.
	2·96	2·96	2·65	2·34	2·41	2·51	2·61	2·45	2·70	..	..	..	..	1886–87.
	2·92	2·92	2·63	2·44	2·42	2·45	2·80	2·48	2·56	..	..	..	..	1887–88.
	3·01	3·10	2·63	2·63	2·56	2·76	3·12	2·60	2·84	..	..	..	..	1888–89.
	3·70	3·70	3·28	2·84	2·94	2·96	3·45	2·88	3·31	..	..	..	..	1889–90.
	4·00	3·92	3·92	3·15	3·31	3·23	3·74	3·31	3·51	..	..	..	..	1890–91.
	3·12	**3·10**	**2·85**	**2·52**	**2·57**	**2·67**	**2·96**	**2·62**	**2·88**	..	..	..	..	**Average.** *
	4·04	4·26	4·17	3·51	3·67	3·31	4·04	3·64	3·92	..	..	..	..	1891–92.
	4·49	4·82	4·40	3·77	3·88	4·30	4·44	4·00	4·44	..	..	..	..	1892–93.
	3·60	4·12	3·70	3·28	3·23	3·70	4·00	3·33	3·67	..	..	..	..	1893–94.
	3·39	3·96	3·74	3·05	3·20	3·25	3·64	3·31	3·45	..	..	..	..	1894–95.
	3·23	3·45	3·51	2·76	2·94	3·36	3·23	2·94	3·28	..	..	..	..	1895–96.
	3·23	3·74	3·42	3·08	3·20	3·36	3·51	3·12	3·42	..	..	..	..	1896–97.
	4·00	4·35	4·17	3·77	4·26	4·49	4·44	4·08	4·49	..	..	..	..	1897–98.
	3·45	3·74	3·74	3·12	3·23	3·60	3·60	3·31	3·51	..	..	..	..	1898–99.
	3·51	3·88	3·54	3·20	3·42	3·81	3·81	3·48	3·81	..	..	..	..	1899–1900
	4·04	4·35	4·60	4·12	4·21	4·60	4·60	4·17	4·60	..	..	..	..	1900–01.
	3·70	**4·07**	**3·90**	**3·37**	**3·53**	**3·78**	**3·93**	**3·54**	**3·86**	..	..	..	..	**Average.**
	3·85	3·70	4·12	3·67	3·54	3·96	3·92	3·57	3·88	3·31	3·48	3·42	3·33	1901–02.
	3·17	3·45	3·23	3·05	2·94	3·25	3·36	3·05	3·45	2·82	3·01	3·05	2·98	1902–03.
	3·15	3·33	3·01	2·76	2·82	3·28	3·33	2·96	3·17	2·80	2·90	2·94	2·76	1903–04.
	3·51	3·60	3·74	3·28	3·25	3·70	3·77	3·33	3·85	3·25	3·67	3·36	3·20	1904–05.
	4·40	4·60	4·94	4·60	4·40	4·88	4·76	4·49	5·33	4·35	4·35	4·26	4·49	1905–06.
	5·06	5·19	5·33	4·94	4·60	4·94	4·88	4·40	5·80	4·21	4·35	4·54	4·60	1906–07.
	5·19	5·40	5·55	4·76	4·65	5·19	5·19	4·70	6·06	4·49	4·76	4·70	5·19	1907–08.
	5·48	6·80	6·06	4·94	5·33	5·48	5·80	5·26	6·45	5·19	4·94	5·71	5·71	1908–09.
	5·06	5·40	5·13	5·33	4·44	5·55	5·25	4·54	5·88	5·06	4·54	4·88	4·49	1909–10.
	4·21	5·40	4·54	4·65	3·88	4·94	4·70	4·17	4·70	4·35	4·08	4·44	4·04	1910–11.
	4·31	**4·59**	**4·57**	**4·20**	**3·99**	**4·52**	**4·50**	**4·05**	**4·86**	**3·98**	**4·01**	**4·13**	**4.08**	**Average**
	5·00	5·06	5·00	4·76	5·26	5·40	5·33	4·88	5·33	5·06	4·70	5·19	4·65	1911–12
	5·80	6·45	5·97	5·63	6·45	5·97	6·06	6·06	6·35	6·90	5·40	6·45	6·66	1912–13
	5·88	6·06	5·55	5·40	6·25	5·88	5·80	6·06	6·45	6·56	5·33	6·35	6·06	1913–14
	5·00	5·48	5·13	5·26	6·06	5·40	5·40	5·88	6·45	6·06	5·40	5·80	6·06	1914–15
	5·06	5·33	4·88	5·40	5·88	5·55	5·26	5·55	6·06	6·15	4·88	5·40	6·06	1915–16
	5·26	5·06	5·19	5·40	5·55	5·13	5·33	5·88	5·97	6·90	4·94	5·13	6·06	1916–17
	5·19	5·19	6·19	5·40	5·55	5·13	5·63	5·80	5·40	6·15	5·33	..	..	1917–18
	7·84	8·00	7·84	7·41	8·33	7·54	7·41	8·51	8·33	7·69	7·69	.	..	1918–19
	10·26	10·52	9·76	9·76	10·52	9·76	9·76	10·81	11·11	9·30	9·52	.	..	1919–20
	8·33	8·70	7·41	9·30	8·16	7·84	7·69	8·70	7·54	7·84	7·69	..	.	1920–21
	6.36	**6.59**	**6.19**	**6.37**	**6.80**	**6.36**	**6.37**	**6.81**	**6.90**	**6.86**	**6.09**	**5.72**	**5.83**	Average.
	8·00	7·84	7·27	8·51	8·33	7·84	7·69	8·16	7·84	7·54	7·84	..	..	1921–22
	7·69	8·16	7·41	7·54	7·69	6·56	8·00	7·14	7·54	8·16	8·00	..	..	1922–23
	6·90	7·54	7·02	7·54	7·41	7·54	7·69	8·00	7·02	7·14	7·41	..	..	1923–24
	9·09	9·76	8·51	8·51	9·09	9·09	9·76	9·52	8·70	8·33	10·26	..	..	1924–25
	8·16	9·76	8·00	8·51	8·70	8·89	8·51	8·89	7·84	7·14	11·76	..	..	1925–26
	8·16	9·76	8·16	8·00	8·51	8·00	8·33	8·00	7·14	8·89	8·89	..	..	1926–27
	8·00	9·76	8·00	7·54	7·84	8·33	8·33	8·00	6·90	7·14	7·41	..	..	1927–28
	7·14	8·16	7·41	7·27	7·69	8·33	8·16	7·54	6·66	7·14	7·41	.	..	1928–29
	6·15	7·02	6·25	6·35	6·66	6·90	6·90	6·15	5·71	5·97	7·27	..	.	1929–30
	5·00	5·63	6·19	4·76	5·40	6·06	5·48	5·26	4·88	4·94	5·88	..	.	1930–31
	7.43	**8.34**	**7.32**	**7.45**	**7.73**	**7.75**	**7.89**	**7.67**	**7.02**	**7.06**	**8.21**	..	..	Average.
	4·20	4·80	4·30	4·20	4·40	4·70	4·30	4·60	4·10	4·30	4·80	..	..	1931–32
	3·30	3·90	3·90	4·00	3·60	3·90	3·70	4·00	3·80	3·70	5·10	..	..	1932–33
	3·37	3·65	3·51	3·26	3·21	3·41	3·11	3·24	3·10	3·31	4·58	..	..	1933–34
	3·96	4·14	4·00	4·15	4·01	4·31	3·84	4·00	4·25	3·75	5·47	..	..	1934–35
	4·17	4·38	4·05	4·14	4·30	4·42	4·02	4·37	4·52	4·23	4·83	..	..	1935–36
	3·73	3·75	3·93	3·99	4·03	3·86	3·61	3·71	3·91	3·51	3·34	..	..	1936–37
	3·67	3·72	3·98	4·09	4·11	4·42	3·86	4·01	4·24	3·37	3·50	..	..	1937–38
	4·10	4·09	3·96	3·81	4·12	4·11	4·01	4·10	4·14	3·74	3·72	..	..	1938–39
	4·32	4·46	4·14	4·10	4·23	4·02	3·96	4·31	4·09	3·78	3·86	..	..	1939–40
	5·28	4·44	4·20	4·83	4·41	4·51	4·33	4·46	4·23	4·10	4·17	..	..	1940–41
	4.01	**4.13**	**4.00**	**4.06**	**4.04**	**4.17**	**3.87**	**4.08**	**4.04**	**3.78**	**4.34**	..	.	Average.
	5·43	4·90	5·49	5·51	5·46	5·27	5·25	5·73	4·96	4·59	5·01	..	..	1941–42
	8·36	8·32	8·33	9·12	8·52	8·11	8·32	9·65	7·71	7·62	7·82	..	..	1942–43
	9·03	8·85	9·01	9·03	10·02	8·70	9·06	9·40	9·41	8·93	9·73	..	..	1943–44
	9·00	9·57	9·71	9·98	10·73	9·60	9·79	9·29	10·33	8·85	9·73	..	..	1944–45
	10·11	10·31	9·15	9·18	10·88	10·02	9·76	8·84	10·41	8·34	9·73	..	..	1945–46
	11·09	9·39	10·98	9·37	10·13	10·03	9·92	10·73	10·41	9·32	12·23	..	..	1946–47
	12·59	13·44	13·67	12·79	12·83	12·78	13·56	14·98	12·78	13·36	15·15	..	..	1947–48
	18·67	17·92	18·49	17·76	18·78	17·38	17·57	19·10	18·33	17·40	20·80	..	..	1948–49
	16·33	16·01	15·40	14·60	15·08	15·03	15·56	15·56	15·23	13·54	16·21	..	..	1949–50
	20·86	17·02	15·01	19·04	14·78	18·52	15·39	18·97	20·71	14·72	16·20	..	..	1950–51
	12·15	**11·57**	**11·52**	**11·64**	**11·72**	**11·54**	**11·42**	**12·18**	**12·03**	**10·67**	**12·36**	..	..	**Average**

* For the ten years ending June 1891

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

Average annual prices at each station in the district—*cont.*

Grain.	Jayankonda-cholapuram (Udayarpalayam).	Kilappaluvur (Ariyalur).	Perambalur.	Turaiyur.	Musiri.	Lalgudi	Tiruchirappalli.	Kulittalai.	Manapparai.	Karur.	Aravakurichi.	Namakkal.	Paramathi.	Year July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cholam ...	1·95	2·04	1·43	0·95	0·89	..	1·94	1·98	1·25	..	..	..	..	1874–76
	..	1·17	1·43	0·95	..	..	1·84	1·45	0·97	..	..	..	..	1875–77
	..	..	1·98	1·13	2·48	..	2·90	1·65	2·08	..	..	..	..	1876–78
	..	1·26	3·57	1·42	1·53	..	4·70	..	2·35	..	..	..	..	1877–78
	..	1·43	3·57	1·58	1·73	..	3·17	4·04	2·58	..	..	..	..	1878–79
	..	0·88	1·44	1·25	2·20	..	2·47	2·40	1·51	..	..	..	..	1879–80
	..	0·67	0·91	0·72	..	..	1·70	1·75	1·11	..	..	..	..	1880–81
	..	0·67	..	0·60	..	..	1·50	1·56	0·99	..	..	..	..	1881–82
	..	0·56	..	0·64	..	..	1·36	1·47	1·06	..	..	..	..	1882–83
	..	0·57	..	0·64	..	..	1·21	1·47	0·88	..	..	..	..	1883–84
	..	0·85	..	0·98	..	..	1·84	1·70	1·22	..	..	..	..	1884–85
	..	0·91	..	0·94	..	..	2·19	1·62	..	..	..	..	..	1885–86
	..	0·80	0·91	0·94	..	..	1·47	1·32	..	..	..	..	..	1886–87
	..	1·10	..	0·90	..	..	1·79	1·67	..	..	..	..	..	1887–88
	..	1·37	..	0·94	..	..	1·90	..	1·50	..	..	..	..	1888–89
	..	1·31	..	1·02	1·43	..	1·89	1·59	1·45	..	..	..	..	1889–90
	..	1·24	1·79	1·14	..	..	2·17	..	2·81	..	..	..	..	1890–91
	..	**0·94**	**1·35**	**0·87**	**1·43**	..	**1·73**	**1·38**	**1·34**	..	..	..	..	**Average.** *
	..	..	..	1·34	..	..	2·63	2·48	2·45	..	..	..	..	1891–92
	..	..	..	1·69	2·50	..	2·61	2·53	2·31	..	..	..	..	1892–93
	..	..	..	1·68	2·53	..	2·45	2·25	2·37	..	..	..	..	1893–94
	..	..	..	1·67	..	..	2·19	..	2·47	..	..	..	..	1894–95
	..	..	..	1·30	1·61	..	1·51	1·92	1·54	..	..	..	..	1895–96
	..	..	..	1·57	1·19	..	2·15	2·19	2·29	..	..	..	..	1896–97
	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·88	3·10	2·82	..	..	..	..	1897–98
	..	..	..	2·38	2·63	..	2·44	2·34	2·88	..	..	..	..	1898–99
	..	..	..	1·58	1·83	..	2·16	1·91	2·26	..	..	..	..	1899–00
	..	..	..	2·21	2·48	..	2·68	2·41	2·86	..	..	..	..	1900–01
	..	..	..	**1·71**	**2·11**	..	**2·37**	**2·35**	**2·43**	..	..	..	..	**Average.**
	..	..	..	2·74	2·35	..	2·38	2·16	2·60	2·51	2·38	2·38	2·30	1901–02
	..	..	..	1·70	1·86	..	1·75	1·50	1·56	1·67	1·77	1·47	1·51	1902–03
	..	..	..	1·29	1·51	..	1·54	..	1·28	1·53	1·49	1·41	1·50	1903–04
	..	..	..	1·41	1·38	..	1·94	2·30	1·71	2·09	2·15	1·90	1·94	1904–05
	..	..	..	2·20	..	..	2·92	2·51	2·76	3·23	3·23	3·10	3·05	1905–06
	..	..	..	2·40	..	..	2·98	2·74	3·17	3·17	3·39	3·31	3·23	1906–07
	..	..	..	2·42	..	..	2·82	2·48	2·84	3·08	2·84	3·17	3·17	1907–08
	..	..	..	2·76	2·84	3·39	3·08	3·17	2·98	3·45	3·17	3·64	3·57	1908–09
	..	..	..	2·65	..	..	2·15	3·39	2·96	3·39	3·17	3·51	3·74	1909–10
	..	..	..	2·21	2·21	..	2·70	3·64	2·72	3·03	3·01	2·70	2·76	1910–11
	..	..	..	**2·18**	**2·02**	**2·39**	**2·53**	**2·65**	**2·46**	**2.72**	**2·66**	**2·56**	**2·68**	**Average.**
	..	..	..	2·41	2·40	..	2·94	3·39	2·90	3·33	3·17	2·94	2·63	1911–12
	..	..	..	2·13	2·94	..	3·42	3·85	3·25	4·44	3·54	4·12	3·88	1912–13
	..	..	..	..	2·63	..	3·45	3·64	3·23	4·12	3·64	3·96	3·67	1913–14
	..	..	..	..	2·45	..	3·36	3·64	3·25	4·00	4·04	3·88	3·88	1914–15
	..	..	..	..	2·09	..	2·61	3·64	2·47	3·57	3·15	3·77	3·67	1915–16
	..	2·08	..	..	..	..	2·88	..	2·25	3·77	3·39	3·39	3·96	1916–17
	..	2·37	..	..	2·67	..	3·23	..	2·92	3·88	3·92	..	..	1917–18
	..	3·85	..	..	3·88	..	5·13	..	4·65	5·97	5·88	..	..	1918–19
	..	6·56	6·06	5·40	6·90	..	6·06	..	6·15	7·02	7·14	..	..	1919–20
	..	4·49	6·15	..	..	..	4·49	..	4·49	5·33	5·13	..	..	1920–21
	..	**3·87**	**6·11**	**3·31**	**3·25**	..	**3·76**	**3·63**	**3·56**	**4·54**	**4·30**	**3·67**	**3·62**	**Average.**
	..	4·40	4·94	4·82	..	..	4·88	..	4·12	4·94	5·26	..	..	1921–22
	..	4·49	5·13	4·26	..	..	4·49	4·82	4·04	4·88	5·88	..	..	1922–23
	..	4·70	4·35	..	..	..	4·30	4·94	4·21	5·26	5·63	..	..	1923–24
	..	5·19	3·74	..	5·06	..	5·26	6·45	5·40	5·97	6·78	..	..	1924–25
	..	5·06	4·17	..	5·55	..	5·00	5·88	5·06	5·33	5·63	..	..	1925–26
	..	5·06	..	..	5·71	..	5·00	5·71	4·70	5·40	5·80	..	..	1926–27
	..	5·06	..	..	5·71	..	4·40	5·88	4·70	5·63	5·97	..	..	1927–28
	..	4·40	..	..	5·80	..	4·35	5·80	4·04	5·40	5·97	..	..	1928–29
	..	2·38	1·85	..	4·70	1·62	3·88	4·76	3·77	5·13	5·97	..	..	1929–30
	..	2·55	1·50	..	2·72	..	2·82	2·96	2·40	3·74	4·04	..	..	1930–31
	..	**4·39**	**3·67**	**4·54**	**5·04**	**1·62**	**4·44**	**5·24**	**4·24**	**5·17**	**5·69**	..	..	**Average.**
	..	2·30	1·30	2·10	..	1·80	2·50	2·60	2·70	2·40	2·40	..	..	1931–32
	..	1·50	..	1·20	..	1·60	2·40	1·70	2 50	2 30	2·50	..	..	1932–33
	..	1·84	1·28	1·79	1·89	2·53	2·18	2·12	1·50	2·47	2·41	..	..	1933–34
	..	1·03	1·50	2·07	2·11	..	2·67	2·55	2·62	3·03	2·90	..	..	1934–35
	..	2·21	2·08	2·82	2·61	..	3·13	2·94	3·17	3·51	3·09	..	..	1935–36
	..	2·01	..	2·43	2·53	..	2·81	2·50	2·61	3·12	2·96	..	..	1936–37
	..	1·96	2·45	1·98	2·47	..	2·78	2 59	2·25	2·81	2·91	..	..	1937–38
	..	1·99	2·65	2·56	2·73	..	2·97	2·86	2·69	3·16	3·08	..	..	1938–39
	3·08	2·53	2·54	2·52	2·52	..	2·78	2·83	2·72	3·36	3·46	..	..	1939–40
	3·14	3·13	2·72	2·49	2·43	2·54	2·78	2·75	2·46	3·09	3·16	..	..	1940–41
	3·11	**2·14**	**1·84**	**2·20**	**2·41**	**2·12**	**2·70**	**2·54**	**2·52**	**2·92**	**2·89**	..	..	**Average.**
	..	2·80	3·22	2·53	2·77	2·91	3·10	3·13	3·07	2·53	3·58	..	..	1941–42
	3·18	4·57	6·72	5·22	5·12	7·77	6·50	6·85	6·05	6·69	5·68	..	..	1942–43
	..	6·59	11·03	8·53	6·91	..	8·32	8·66	7·65	9·23	9·26	..	..	1943–44
	..	7·41	..	6·65	7·62	..	7·32	7·87	6·62	8·43	8·48	..	..	1944–45
	..	6·85	8·26	7·27	6·34	8·70	7·47	7·32	7·23	7·83	7·27	..	..	1945–46
	..	7·29	8·26	6·78	8·19	8·22	7·68	8·66	7·23	8·67	10·00	..	..	1946–47
	..	8·91	9·25	7·50	8·21	7·98	8·35	14·13	8·46	11·09	12·09	..	..	1947–48
	10·02	9·84	11·81	12·47	12·43	11·90	10·41	13·11	12·43	12·50	14·74	..	..	1948–49
	11·04	12·00	10·79	9·99	..	9·95	14·93	..	..	9·02	11·07	..	..	1949–50
	11·40	10·67	11·05	11·67	16·18	11·92	..	..	16·11	19·51	11·97	..	..	1950–51
	8·91	**7·69**	**8·93**	**7·86**	**8·20**	**8·67**	**8·23**	**8·78**	**8·32**	**9·64**	**9·50**	..	..	**Average.**

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of food-grains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

Average annual prices at each station in the district—*cont.*

Grain	Jayankondacholapuram (Udayarpalayam).	Kilappaluvur (Ariyalur)	Perambalur.	Turaiyur	Musiri	Lalgudi	Thiruchirappalli	Kulitalai	Manapparai	Karur	Aravakurichi	Namakkal.	Paramathi	Year (July to June)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cumbu	1·36	1·53	1·65	1·47	1·52	..	1·76	1·51	1·42	..	..	..	..	1874–75
	1·48	1·38	1·52	1·45	1·63	..	1·65	1·50	1·53	..	..	..	..	1875–76
	2·30	2·34	2·42	2·60	2·31	..	2·86	2·93	2·76	..	..	..	..	1876–77
	2·90	2·47	3·05	3·10	2·35	..	3·25	3·25	2·86	..	..	..	..	1877–78
	2·22	2·60	2·60	2·58	2·15	..	2·78	2·42	2·65	..	..	..	..	1878–79
	1·45	1·64	1·79	1·85	1·57	..	2·00	2·04	2·13	..	..	..	..	1879–80
	1·22	1·35	1·24	1·15	..	..	1·62	1·89	1·75	..	..	..	..	1880–81
	1·17	1·32	1·25	1·06	..	..	1·36	..	1·46	..	..	..	..	1881–82
	1·03	1·15	1·13	1·08	..	..	1·31	1·23	1·21	..	..	..	..	1882–83
	1·22	1·27	1·13	1·10	1·26	..	1·30	1·34	1·26	..	..	..	..	1883–84
	1·66	1·91	1·53	1·61	1·31	..	1·94	1·71	..	..	..	..	..	1884–85
	1·48	1·92	1·31	1·49	..	..	1·99	1·53	..	..	..	..	..	1885–86
	1·30	1·40	1·40	1·39	..	..	1·53	1·53	..	..	..	..	..	1886–87
	1·37	1·55	1·37	1·32	..	..	1·63	1·47	..	..	..	..	..	1887–88
	1·42	1·57	1·29	1·35	..	..	1·89	1·61	1·31	..	..	..	..	1888–89
	1·95	1·79	1·67	1·42	1·57	..	1·97	1·66	1·53	..	..	..	..	1889–90
	1·67	1·71	1·70	1·71	..	..	2·15	2·03	2·09	..	..	..	..	1890–91
	1.43	**1.56**	**1.38**	**1.35**	**1.38**	..	**1.71**	**1.57**	**1.48**	..	..	..	..	Average.*
	2·06	2·26	2·42	2·07	2·63	..	2·63	2·26	2·41	..	..	..	..	1891–92
	2·29	2·67	2·48	2·34	2·34	..	2·61	2·37	2·74	..	..	..	..	1892–93
	2·82	2·40	2·44	2·25	1·94	..	2·15	1·98	..	..	..	..	..	1893–94
	1·79	1·99	2·04	1·81	..	..	..	1·97	..	..	..	..	..	1894–95
	1·32	1·57	1·63	1·44	1·57	..	..	1·72	..	..	..	..	..	1895–96
	1·67	1·87	1·59	1·66	1·99	..	..	1·80	..	..	..	..	..	1896–97
	2·26	2·37	2·14	2·56	2·70	..	..	2·76	..	..	..	..	..	1897–98
	1·95	2·02	2·15	2·02	1·99	..	..	2·34	..	..	..	..	..	1898–99
	2·05	2·20	2·15	2·04	2·15	..	..	2·26	..	..	..	..	..	1899–00
	2·47	2·48	2·58	2·56	2·82	..	..	3·01	..	..	..	..	..	1900–01
	2.07	**2.18**	**2.16**	**2.08**	**2.23**	..	**2.46**	**2.25**	**2.58**	..	..	..	..	Average.
	2·51	2·53	2·42	2·63	2·60	..	..	2·50	..	2·15	2·20	2·31	2·20	1901–02
	1·94	2·04	1·87	2·04	2·07	..	..	1·96	..	1·63	1·83	1·65	1·76	1902–03
	1·80	1·83	1·74	1·75	1·50	..	..	..	..	1·50	1·48	1·51	1·61	1903–04
	2·15	2·33	1·99	2·00	1·90	..	..	..	..	2·04	2·22	2·02	2·14	1904–05
	2·90	2·55	2·40	2·67	2·88	..	..	..	..	3·03	2·96	2·92	3·17	1905–06
	3·64	3·54	3·03	3·48	3·51	..	..	..	..	2·60	3·20	3·12	2·78	1906–07
	4·00	3·81	3·36	3·01	2·94	..	..	..	..	3·08	2 88	3·15	3·01	1907–08
	3·85	3·64	3·28	3·03	3·33	4·26	..	..	..	3·64	3·33	3·60	3·70	1908–09
	..	3·64	3·15	3·64	3·23	..	..	..	..	4·00	3·20	3·48	3·33	1909–10
	2·80	3·64	2·78	2·72	2·78	..	3·23	..	..	3·12	2·96	2·96	3·08	1910–11
	2.84	**2.96**	**2.60**	**2.70**	**2.67**	**4.26**	**3·23**	**2.23**	..	**2.68**	**2.63**	**2.67**	**2.68**	Average.
	2·96	3·08	2·86	2·47	2·92	..	3·20	..	..	3·05	2·90	3·12	3·36	1911–12
	3·74	3·70	3·31	3·15	3·45	..	3·57	.	.	4·00	3·31	4·17	4·65	1912–13
	3·88	3·08	3·28	2·92	3·48	..	3·45	..	2·92	3·85	4·21	4·17	3·70	1913–14
	3·74	2·88	3·42	.	3·08	..	3·57	..	..	4·17	4·17	3·77	3·81	1914–15
	2·92	2·80	2·86	..	2·80	..	3·05	..	..	3·02	3·48	3·64	3·39	1915–16
	3·17	2·86	3·48	..	3·03	..	3·48	..	..	4·00	3·54	3·64	3·88	1916–17
	3·25	2·88	3·31	..	3·39	..	3·57	..	..	3·88	3·64	..	..	1917–18
	4·60	4·65	4·26	..	4·60	..	5·63	..	..	5·97	5·80	..	..	1918–19
	7·14	6·66	7·41	6·90	7·27	..	7·14	..	..	6·66	7·69	..	..	1919–20
	5·40	4·94	6·15	5·33	5·97	..	5·26	.	..	5·40	6·06	.	..	1920–21
	4.08	**3.75**	**4.03**	**4.15**	**4.00**	..	**4.19**	..	**2.92**	**4.49**	**4.48**	**3.75**	**3.80**	Average.
	5·33	5·00	5·06	5·13	4·88	..	5·40	..	4·94	5·06	5·80	..	..	1921–22
	5·26	5·19	5·71	5·19	4·00	..	5·06	4·54	4·00	5·06	6·45	..	..	1922–23
	4·88	5·55	5·26	4·40	4·21	..	5·33	5·80	5·63	5·63	6·45	..	..	1923–24
	6·06	5·63	5·71	5·40	6·35	..	5·48	6·35	6·78	6·66	6·25	..	..	1924–25
	6·15	5·80	5·48	5·00	5·00	..	..	7·14	6·25	5·55	5·80	..	..	1925–26
	5·33	5·80	5·00	4·94	5·48	..	5·88	7·02	5·63	5·13	5·63	..	..	1926–27
	5·40	5·80	5·06	4·40	5·33	..	5·63	7·14	5·63	5·48	5·26	..	..	1927–28
	4·70	4·70	4·88	4·35	5·00	..	5·88	5·97	5·13	5·63	5·33	..	..	1928–29
	3·05	3·57	3·67	3·81	4·04	4·21	4·35	4·76	4·17	4·94	5·06	..	..	1929–30
	3·05	3·25	3·08	2·92	2·70	4·49	3·42	3·64	2·65	3·60	3·81	..	..	1930–31
	4.92	**5.03**	**4.89**	**4.55**	**4.71**	**4.85**	**5.27**	**5.82**	**5.08**	**5.27**	**5.58**	..	..	Average.
	3·00	2·90	2·70	2·70	2·90	..	3·30	3·40	2·40	2·60	2·70	..	..	1931–32
	2·40	2·40	2·20	2·20	2·20	1·90	2·80	2·10	2·20	2·50	2·80	..	..	1932–33
	2·39	2·24	2·13	2·12	2·35	2·86	2·65	2·50	2·13	2·79	2·58	..	..	1933–34
	2·68	2·56	2·40	2·74	2·71	3·18	3·06	3·04	2·62	3·22	2·69	..	..	1934–35
	2·92	2·54	2·55	2·93	2·66	3·27	3·22	3·12	2·83	3·41	2·68	..	..	1935–36
	2·62	2·41	..	2·79	2·59	3·25	2·94	2·78	2·43	2·74	2·57	..	..	1936–37
	2·44	2·19	..	2·72	2·84	3·13	2·85	2·93	2·53	2·62	2·65	..	..	1937–38
	2·62	2·49	..	2·87	2·93	3·08	2·94	3·03	2·68	2·98	2·78	..	..	1938–39
	3·18	2·66	..	2·82	2·88	3·37	3·17	3·15	2·80	3·17	2·81	..	..	1939–40
	3·21	3·23	..	2·92	2·79	3·40	3·23	3·03	2·80	2·88	2·69	..	..	1940–41
	2·74	**2·56**	**2·41**	**2·67**	**2·68**	**3·05**	**3·02**	**2·91**	**2·54**	**2·89**	**2·69**	..		Average.
	3·17	3·08	..	3·09	3·06	3·74	3·44	3·22	3·24	3·10	3·15	..	.	1941–42
	5·93	5·40	..	6·02	5·33	6·87	6·55	6·41	5·73	6·33	5·12	..	..	1942–43
	6·97	7·00	9·70	7·81	7·84	9·56	8·66	8·62	7·56	8·57	7·75	..	..	1943–44
	6·88	8·29	8·32	7·49	7·65	9·61	7·87	8·82	7·37	9·62	8·99	..		1944–45
	..	8·45	8·39	7·77	7·26	9·21	7·92	8·70	..	8·45	8·32	..	..	1945–46
	..	9·70	8·79	7·28	8·76	8·28	7·99	9·21	..	8·90	11·44	..	..	1946–47
	..	8·88	10·41	7·56	8·74	8·83	8·08	13·54	7·92	11·50	11·65	..	..	1947–48
	..	14·22	14·77	..	14·56	10·73	9·97	14·29	16·00	13·77	11·97	..	..	1948–49
	8·60	10·00	11·13	9·41	..	10·34	..	..	..	10·42	10·28	..	..	1949–50
	..	..	11·06	14·55	..	12·74	..	..	18·70	16·01	..	..	..	1950–51
	8·21	**8·34**	**10·32**	**7·89**	**7·90**	**8·99**	**7·56**	**9·10**	**9·50**	**9·67**	**8·74**	..	..	Average

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas.—*cont.*

Average annual prices at each station in the district—*cont.*

Grain	Jayankondacholapuram (Udayarpalayam)	Kilappaluvur (Ariyalur).	Perambalur	Turaiyur	Musiri	Lalgudi	Thiruchirappalli	Kulitalai	Manapparai	Karur	Aravakurichi	Namakkal	Paramathi	Year (July to June)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ragi	1·24	1·36	1·49	1·30	1·49	..	1·61	1·52	1·76	..	..	..	..	1874–75.
	1·29	1·31	1·43	1·28	1·49	..	1·53	1·58	1·69	..	..	..	..	1875–76.
	2·19	2·14	2·42	2·40	2·78	..	2·76	2·92	2·92	..	..	..	..	1876–77.
	2·42	2·61	3·67	3·17	3·64	..	3·70	3·57	3·54	..	..	..	..	1877–78
	1·98	2·51	2·51	2·34	2·33	..	2·63	2·44	2·68	..	..	..	..	1878–79
	1·52	1·67	1·84	1·69	1·82	..	1·96	1·96	2·35	..	..	..	..	1879–80
	1·11	1·33	1·25	1·15	1·34	..	1·43	1·40	1·68	..	..	..	..	1880–81
	1·00	1·20	1·13	1·02	1·13	..	1·24	1·19	1·37	..	..	..	..	1881–82
	0·89	1·10	1·07	0·99	1·09	..	1·19	1·22	1·27	..	..	..	..	1882–83
	1·00	1·15	1·06	0·92	1'04	..	1·12	1·15	1·27	..	..	..	..	1883–84
	1·56	1·59	1·55	1·37	1·49	..	1·63	1·61	1·51	..	..	..	..	1884–85
	1·44	1·46	1·41	1·33	1·42	..	1·53	1·38	..	..	..	..	..	1885–86
	1·36	1·43	1·35	1·31	1·33	..	1·36	1·37	..	..	..	..	..	1886–87
	1·35	1·49	1·34	1·17	1·40	..	1·48	1·37	..	..	..	..	..	1887–88
	1·38	1·49	1·29	1·28	1·49	..	1·67	1·49	1·69	..	..	..	..	1888–89
	1·61	1·60	1·56	1·36	1·43	..	1·70	1·54	1·63	..	..	..	..	1889–90
	..	1·67	1·66	1·65	1·80	..	1·94	1·98	2·06	..	..	..	..	1890–91
	1·16	**1·42**	**1·34**	**1·24**	**1·36**	..	**1·49**	**1·43**	**1·54**	..	..	..	..	Average
	..*	2·04	2·27	2·17	2·31	..	2·45	2·40	2·70	..	..	..	..	1891–92
	..	2·35	2·45	2·30	2·35	..	2·47	2·55	2·67	..	..	..	..	1892–93
	1·71	2·11	2·37	2·17	2·14	..	2·11	2·37	2·41	..	..	..	..	1893–94
	..	..	1·90	1·67	1·90	..	1·89	..	..	..	..	..	..	1894–95
	..	..	1·40	1·26	1·48	..	1·51	..	..	..	..	..	..	1895–96
	..	..	1·57	1·47	1·69	..	1·81	..	..	..	..	..	..	1896–97
	..	..	2·14	2·26	2·40	..	2·55	..	..	..	..	..	..	1897–98
	..	..	2·07	1·88	2·07	..	2·13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1898–99
	..	..	2·00	1·90	2·03	..	2·22	..	..	..	..	..	..	1899–00
	..	..	2·40	2·44	2·60	..	2·70	..	..	..	..	..	..	1900–01
	1·71	**2·17**	**2·06**	**1·95**	**2·10**	..	**2·18**	**2·44**	**2·59**	..	..	..	..	Average.
	..	..	2·22	2·12	2·53	..	2·26	..	..	..	2·13	2·06	2·03	1901–02
	..	..	1·70	1·63	1·76	..	1·64	..	..	..	1·57	1·36	1·26	1902–03
	..	..	1·40	1·41	1·43	..	1·49	..	..	..	1·17	1·28	1·24	1903–04
	..	..	1·83	1·65	1·74	..	1·90	..	..	..	1·90	1·74	1·67	1904–05
	..	..	2·27	2·40	2·74	..	2·72	..	..	..	2·78	2·76	2·84	1905–06
	..	..	2·96	2·98	3·17	..	2·98	..	..	..	2·98	3·20	2·92	1906–07
	..	..	2·98	2·78	2·70	..	2·88	..	..	..	2·47	2·76	2·78	1907–08
	..	..	3·03	2·88	2·96	3·54	3·05	3·33	..	3·05	2·90	3·42	3·33	1908–09
	..	..	2·88	3·25	2·67	..	2·92	3·17	..	3·12	2·74	3·15	3·08	1909–10
	2·82	..	2·63	2·26	2·26	..	2·50	3·01	..	2·63	2·60	2·48	2·37	1910–11
	2·82	..	**2·89**	**2·34**	**2·40**	**3·54**	**2·43**	**3·17**	..	**2·93**	**2·32**	**2·42**	**2·35**	Average.
	2·72	..	2·55	2·22	2·65	..	2·70	3·10	..	2·65	2·44	2·61	2·58	1911–12
	3·15	..	2·94	2·80	3·08	..	3·10	3·39	..	3·48	2·90	3·70	3·67	1912–13
	3·05	2·88	2·88	2·74	3·15	..	2·88	3·17	..	3·25	3·05	3·70	3·23	1913–14
	3·17	2·63	2·80	2·65	2·82	..	2·70	3·36	..	3·25	3·60	3·17	3·48	1914–15
	2·96	2·56	2·55	2·25	2·53	..	2·47	3·08	..	2·98	3·60	3·01	3·31	1915–16
	2·96	2·53	2·94	2·25	2·68	..	2·98	..	..	3·33	3·33	2·76	3·64	1916–17
	2·98	2·50	2·82	2·25	2·88	3·01	3·05	..	..	3·28	3·31	..	..	1917–18
	3·88	3·96	3·96	3·70	4·21	..	4·94	..	..	5·06	5·00	..	..	1918–19
	6·66	6·56	6·78	6·25	6·45	..	6·45	..	..	6·25	6·66	..	..	1919–20
	5·13	4·44	4·94	4·94	4·88	..	4·76	..	..	5·00	4·82	..	..	1920–21
	3·67	**3·51**	**3·52**	**3·21**	**3·53**	**3·01**	**3·60**	**3·22**	..	**3·85**	**3·87**	**3·16**	**3·32**	Average.
	4·88	4·26	4·54	4·54	4·35	..	4·76	..	..	4·35	4·88	..	..	1921–22
	5·48	4·49	4·35	4·49	4·12	..	4·49	4·26	..	4·44	5·40	..	..	1922–23
	4·49	4·85	4·40	3·77	4·44	..	4·65	4·54	..	4·54	5·40	..	..	1923–24
	5·26	4·60	4·76	4·82	5·40	..	5·40	5·48	..	5·55	6·06	..	..	1924–25
	4·88	4·49	4·70	4·76	5·06	..	4·88	5·13	..	4·88	5·97	..	..	1925–26
	4·60	4·49	4·44	4·35	5·40	..	4·76	5·26	..	4·82	5·55	..	..	1926–27
	4·88	4·54	4·44	4·44	5·33	..	5·06	5·48	4·49	4·82	4·88	..	..	1927–28
	4·12	4·12	4·49	4·49	5·40	..	4·70	5·97	..	4·94	4·94	..	..	1928–29
	3·39	3·51	3·42	3·51	4·21	2·65	3·74	4·82	..	4·30	4·65	..	..	1929–30
	2·50	3·01	2·70	3'01	2·84	..	2·61	3·01	..	2·98	3·48	..	..	1930–31
	4·45	**4·19**	**4·22**	**4·22**	**4·66**	**2·65**	**4·51**	**4·88**	**4·49**	**4·56**	**5·12**	..	..	Average.
	2·40	2·70	2·40	2·60	2·20	2·70	2·40	2·70	2·20	2·10	2·00	..	..	1931–32
	2·00	2·00	2·00	1·80	2·00	2·80	2·00	2·00	1·90	2·20	2·50	..	..	1932–33
	2·04	1·81	1·89	1·62	1·82	2·70	1·80	1·99	1·72	2·34	2·23	..	..	1933–34
	2·34	2·22	2·11	2·20	2·34	..	2·60	2·37	2·50	2·62	2·36	..	..	1934–35
	2·72	2·36	2·35	2·54	2·54	..	2·79	2·61	2·65	3·05	2·64	..	..	1935–36
	2·38	2·17	..	2·25	2·36	..	2·36	2·42	2·51	2·63	2·51	..	..	1936–37
	2·19	2·08	..	2·24	2·30	..	2·26	2·65	2·32	2·45	2·45	..	..	1937–38
	2·4∠	2·80	2·21	2·50	2·80	..	2·60	2·80	2·37	2·79	2·63	..	..	1938–39
	2·74	2·49	..	2·15	2·58	3·02	2·76	3·01	2·57	2·88	2·60	..	..	1939–40
	2·75	2·95	..	2·18	2·60	2·89	2·62	2·85	2·51	2·68	2·46	..	..	1940–41
	2·40	**2.31**	**2·16**	**2·21**	**2·35**	**2·72**	**2·42**	**2·54**	**2·32**	**2·57**	**2.44**	..	..	Average.
	2·86	2·68	..	2·62	2·82	3·07	3·01	3·10	2·55	3·05	2·99	..	..	1941–42
	5·49	4·73	..	5·15	4·88	5·17	5·86	5·97	5·13	5·91	5·50	..	..	1942–43
	6·94	6 32	6·76	6·99	6·96	8·33	8·32	8·71	7·70	9·20	6·76	..	..	1943–44
	7·53	7·41	6·18	6·52	7·55	8·55	8·41	6·81	77·1	8·72	7·85	..	..	1944–45
	6·38	6·69	6·73	6·76	7·23	8·08	7·44	8·81	7·68	8·22	7·72	..	..	1945–46
	6·01	5·76	7·55	6·54	9·00	8·73	7·93	8·80	7·68	8·44	10·62	..	..	1946–47
	6·02	8·55	9·09	7·88	9·00	8·75	8·11	13·07	8·43	10·54	10·82	..	..	1947–48
	..	..	14·50	..	..	10·34	..	12·07	15·50	12·12	10·76	..	..	1948–49
	..	..	10·29	..	..	10·43	10·34	..	..	10·28	10·82	..	..	1949–50
	..	..	10·29	12·03	..	11·24	..	..	..	15·98	..	..	..	1950–51
	5·89	**6·02**	**8·93**	**6·81**	**6·78**	**8·27**	**7·43**	**8·54**	**7·80**	**9·25**	**8·20**	..	..	Average.

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX XI.

Relief granted during periods of famine.

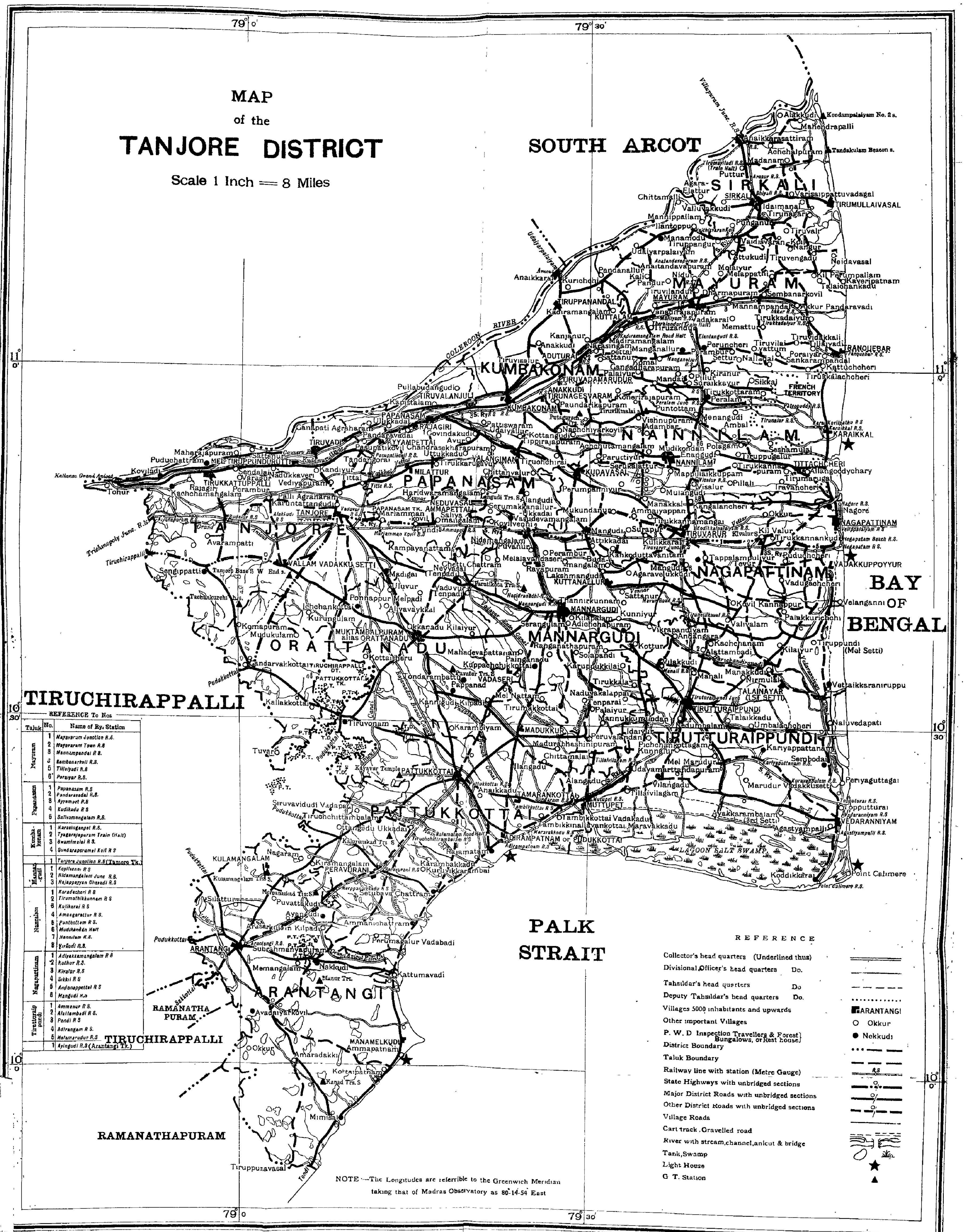
Month and year	*Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1876–78.*			*Total per-cent of population in 1871.*	*Average price in rupees per standard maund*	
	On works.	*Gratuity.*	*Total.*		*Rice II sort.*	*Ragi.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
December 1876	829	..	829	0·07	5·71	3·85
January 1877	601	..	601	0·05	5·19	3·60
February	248	..	248	0·02	5·26	3·42
1877—						
March	..	..	..	..	5·06	3·54
April	..	..	..	..	4·82	3·54
May	..	58	58	..	5·19	3·77
June	..	888	888	0·07	5·33	3·74
July	..	2,376	2,376	0·20	6·45	4·60
August	4,198	7,710	11,908	0·99	6·90	5·48
September	7,689	9,314	17,003	1·41	7·41	4·94
October	7,458	6,270	13,728	1·14	6·35	3·77
November	9,420	6,871	16,291	1·35	5·71	3·54
December	13,157	7,393	20,550	1·71	5·63	3·08
1878—						
January	3,828	4,166	7,994	0·66	4·44	2·50
February	1,834	710	2,544	0·21	4·04	2·44
March	1,269	229	1,498	0·12	4·44	3·10
April	460	157	617	0·05	4·54	2·92
May	..	61	61	..	4·44	2·94
June	..	53	53	..	5·26	3·39
July	..	39	39	..	5·48	3·85
August	..	16	16	..	5·33	3·70
September	..	13	13	..	5·06	2·65
Average for 22 months.	2,318	2,105	4,423	0·37	5·37	3·56

STATISTICAL ATLAS

FOR THE DECENNIUM ENDING FASLI 1360

(1950-51)

THANJAVUR



Taluk	No.	Name of Ry. Station
Mayuram	1	Mayavaram Junction R.S.
	2	Mayavaram Town R.S
	3	Mannampandal R S.
	4	Sembanarkoil R.S.
	5	Tillaiyadi R.S
	6	Poraiyar R.S.
Papanasam	1	Papanasam R.S
	2	Pandaravadai R.S.
	3	Ayyampet R.S
	4	Kudikadu R S
	5	Saliyamangalam R.S.
Kumbakonam	1	Narasinganpet R.S.
	2	Tyagarajapuram Train (Halt)
	3	Swamimalai R S.
	4	Sundaraperumal Koil R S
	1	Tanjore Junction R.S (Tanjore Tk.)
Mannargudi	1	Koyilvenni R S
	2	Nidamangalam Junc R.S.
	3	Rajappayyan Chavadi R.S
Nannilam	1	Koradacheri R S
	2	Tirumathikkunnam R S
	3	Kulikarai R S
	4	Ambagarattur R S.
	5	Puntholtam R S.
	6	Mudikandan Halt
	7	Nannilam R.S.
	8	Virkudi R.S.
Nagapattinam	1	Adiyakkamangalam R S
	2	Kuthur R.S.
	3	Kivalur R.S
	4	Sikkil R S
	5	Andanappettai R S
	6	Mangudi R.S
Tiruttauraippundi	1	Ammanur R S.
	2	Alattambadi R S.
	3	Pandi R S
	4	Adirangam R S.
	5	Melamarudur R.S
	1	Ayingudi R.S (Arantangi Tk.)

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STATISTICAL ATLAS

THANJAVUR.

The district is bounded on the north by the Coleroon, which separates it from Tiruchirappalli and South Arcot districts; on the east it is bounded by the Bay of Bengal, on the south by the Palk Strait and Ramanathapuram, and on the west by Tiruchirappalli district.

2. *General features.*—The northern and eastern portions of the district form the delta of the Cauvery, which with its numerous branches, intersects and irrigates rather more than half of the whole district. This portion comprises the whole of Kumbakonam, Mayuram, Sirkali and Nannilam taluks and parts of Thanjavur, Papanasam, Mannargudi, Tiruthuraipoondi and Nagapattinam taluks. This is now known as the Old Delta to differentiate it from the area newly irrigated by the Cauvery-Mettur Project in the southern portion of the district. The southern portion of the district lies about 50 feet higher with light soils and comprises the whole of Pattukkottai and Arantangi taluks and the southern portions of Thanjavur and Papanasam and the western part of Mannargudi taluk. A portion of this previously dry area has been brought under irrigation with the completion of the Cauvery-Mettur Project and the opening of a new canal known as the Grant Anicut Canal and the extension of Vadavar, an old river. A considerable area to the west of this, continues to be an essentially dry area, with the exception of a small dry portion in the north-western and adjoining Tiruchirappalli district, where the ayacut under some non-deltaic tanks is now fed by the Uyyakondan extension channel under the Kattalai High Level Canal. The old delta is a wide alluvial plain sloping gently to the sea and devoid of forests or natural eminences, save the ridges and hillocks of blown sand which fringe the sea coast. These ridges of blown sand on the coast are neither very wide nor high, the south-west monsoon being strong enough to counteract the work done by the north-east monsoon which would otherwise gradually spread the sand dunes far inland. The rainfall on the coast is, moreover, heavy and saturating the sand, prevents it from being blown far. Encroachment is also prevented by a belt of screw pine (Pandanus) jungle between the sand ridges and the arable land through a great part of the coast line. Salt land is generally met with in hollows, on the coast and the southern seaboard of Tiruthuraipoondi taluk is a salt swamp. The new delta and the upland portion of the district are likewise an open flat sloping to the east and equally destitute of hills. A small part of the upland portion lying to the south and south-west of Thanjavur, however, rises a little above the surrounding level and forms a small plateau known as the Vallam Table land and is broken by small ridges of grit and sand stones. This portion is occupied by sedimentary rocks chiefly laterite, and thickly covered with quartz, pebbles and sand stones. The other part of the district consisting of the southern portion of Thanjavur and western portions of Pattukkottai and Arantangi taluks does not form the natural delta of the Cauvery. This tract is about 50 feet higher than the delta except along the Vallam ridges where the height is a little more, but like the delta it is an open plain sloping from north-west to south-east and is similarly destitute of high eminences. A number of jungle streams run through these high level dry area and help to fill a few bigger tanks. By the extension of the Grant Anicut Canal, lower down Narasinga Cauvery (a jungle stream), direct irrigation has also been provided to several villages on the eastern side of Arantangi taluk. A major portion of the zamindari and inam villages in Pattukkottai taluk and estates comprising 79 villages and other zamindari and inam villages in Arantangi taluk have been taken over by Government under the Madras Estates Abolition Act of 1948 and converted into ryotwari during 1951. The district is surplus in rice. The production per acre is not high when compared with the production in other districts. Although situated in the delta, the yield per acre of paddy is relatively lower than in the other districts except Chingleput and Ramanathapuram.

The places of importance in the district are—

Thanjavur (100,680). The headquarters of the district is a municipality with an income from local taxation of about Rs. 4,19,740 and it lies at the junction of the Nagapattinam Branch with the main line of the Southern Railway. The Grant Anicut Canal passes through the town.

Nagapattinam (57,854) with its suburb of Nagore, a municipality with an income from local taxation of Rs. 2,68,862, is the principal seaport of the district, being one of the most important on the Coramandal Coast.

Kumbakonam (91,643) another municipality with an income from local taxation to the tune of Rs. 5,62,592 is situated on the banks of Cauvery. It is a growing mercantile centre. The Mahamaham festival which is held in once in twelve years attracts pilgrims equal to the "Kumba Mela" of the north.

Mannargudi (29,860) is another municipal town with an income from local taxation of about Rs. 90,439.

Tiruvarur (27,251) is another municipal town with an income from local taxation of about Rs. 1,34,741.

Mayuram (43,436) a municipality with an income from local taxation of about Rs. 5,15,673, is situated on the bank of the Cauvery. It is also a place very sacred to the Hindus. The Kadamugam festival in the month of November attracts a large concourse of people. In addition to the above mentioned municipal towns, there are nine places having more than 10,000 persons. Of these, *Pattukkottai* being in the heart of the New Delta, is rapidly growing in importance. Another town *Tiruvaiyaru* located on the banks of the River Cauvery is important for a sacred shrine which attracts a large number of pilgrims. At the samadhi of Saint Sri Thiagaraja, the renowned composer of devotional songs in Carnatic Music, an annual music festival is held in January in his honour. *Tiruvidamarudur* with its growing population located on the banks of Cauvery and with its sacred shrine commands similar respect in the matter of attracting pilgrims from far and wide.

3. *Climate.*—The climate of the district is generally healthy throughout, though hot and relaxing but in deltaic portions, the temperature is lower than in other parts of the district owing to the evaporation from the widespread irrigated land and numerous topes. The atmosphere of the delta is somewhat damp. The hot season begins from March and the heat subsides after June when water is let into the canals and fields and south-west monsoon brings in showers.

Public health.—The following statement shows the particulars of births and deaths and deaths due to various causes in the district for the decennium ending fasli 1360 (1941–50) :—

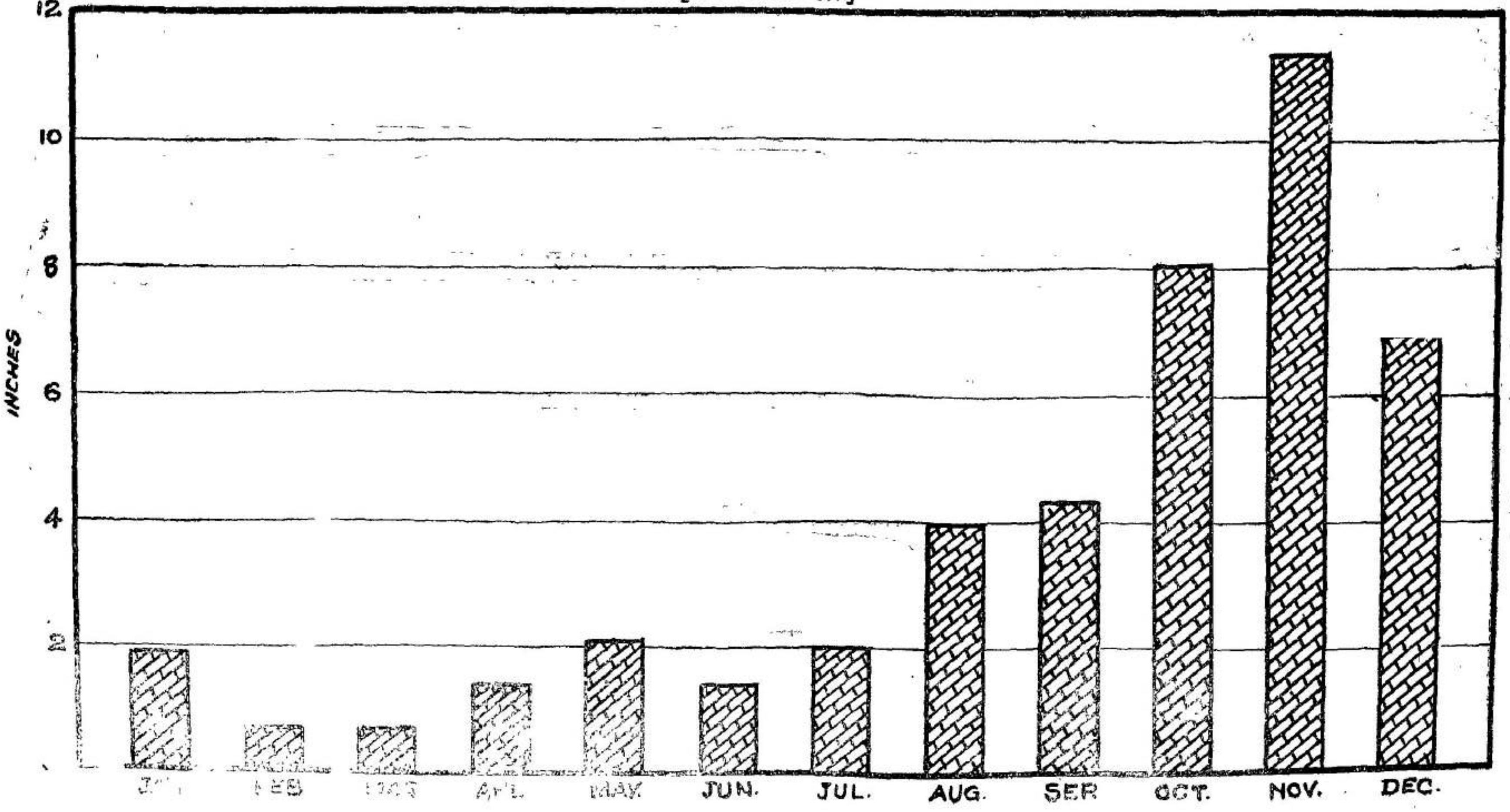
Year.	*Births.*	*Deaths.*	*Deaths due to*						
			Cholera.	*Smallpox.*	*Fevers.*	*Dysentery and diarrhoea.*	*Respiratory. diseases.*	*Plague.*	*Child births (Females),*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1941 ..	73,857	53,408	8	136	5,037	2,467	2,760	..	1,248
1942 .	75,072	60,887	8,590	165	4,987	3,358	2,625	..	1,095
1943 ..	74,526	63,035	4,481	212	5,734	2,919	2,821	1	1,045
1944 ..	70,059	72,047	1,766	1,900	6,624	2,880	3,570	..	1,245
1945 ..	64,501	71,915	81	4,527	6,871	2,775	3,514	16	1,245
1946 ..	68,776	51,352	16	178	4,370	1,929	2,694	..	866
1947 ..	77,823	54,775	2,915	337	3,373	2,335	3,112	8	938
1948 ..	74,596	49,810	2,598	302	6,158	1,883	2,548	2	986
1949 ..	75,870	49,379	2,090	282	5,018	1,230	2,360	5	727
1950 ..	79,694	59,751	4,826	682	5,026	1,940	2,839	..	847
Average.	**73,477**	**58,636**	**2,737**	**872**	**5,320**	**2,372**	**2,884**	**3**	**1,024**
Percentage to Total deaths.			4·7	1·5	9·1	4·0	4·9	..	1·7

The district has returned an average birth-rate of 27·7 per mille during the decade as compared with 31·6 in the previous decade, showing a decrease of 3·9 per mille. The rate was lower than the rate for the State by 5·1 per mille. The average death-rate was 22.1 per mille as compared with 24·1 in the previous decade showing a decrease of 2·0 per mille. The rate was higher than the rate for the State by 0.2 per mille.

Cholera is endemic in the district and has had its toll in all the years except 1941, 1945 and 1946. The average mortality rate from that disease was 1.0 per mille as in the previous decade. The deaths from smallpox in the district in 1944–45 were very hign and represented three-fourths of total deaths from that disease during the decade with the result the mortality rate increased by 0·1 per mille to 0·3 as compared with the previous decade. The average mortality rate from fevers decreased by 0·4 per mille to 2·0, from dysentery and diarrhœa by 0·3 per mille to 0·9 and from respiratory diseases by 0.1 per mille to 1·1 during this decade. The average mortality rate from child-births was 13·8 per 1,000 births during this decade as compared with 2.8 in the previous decade showing an increase of 11·0 per 1,000 births.

4. *Rainfall.*—The average rainfall of the district is 45·19 inches per annum. Most of the rainfall is had during the north-east monsoon from October to December. The taluks on the coast of the Bay get more rainfall than the inland tracts.

AVERAGE MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL [1870 TO 1949]
[APPENDIX VIII]



The following statement shows the average distribution of rainfall for the 80 years ending 1949 :—

Section of the district and rainfall recording station.	*Dry weather (January to March)*	*Hot weather (April and May).*	*South-east monsoon (June to September)*	*North-east monsoon (October to December).*	*Annual total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Littoral tract—					
(Neidavasal, Adirampatnam, Kattumavadi, Nagapattinam, Muthupet, Tranquebar, Vedaranyam.)	4·98	3·89	9·51	30·94	49·32
Central tract—					
(Sirkali, Pattukkottai, Aranthangi, Tiruppundi) ..	4·55	3·60	10·13	29·01	47·29
Inland tracts—					
(Vallam, Tiruvarur, Tiruvaiyaru, Papanasam, Kumbakonam, Mayuram, Nannilam, Mannargudi, Tiruthuraipoondi,, Kodavasal, Thanjavur, Nidamangalam, Valangiman, Tirukattupalli, Grand Anicut.)	4·04	3·91	11·72	23·73	43·40
District Average (1870–1949)	3·25	3·53	11·80	26·61	45·19

During this decennium the rainfall in hot weather period was above the normal by 40·5 per cent and in the south-west monsoon period by 2·3 per cent while it was below the normal in the dry weathes period by 10.8 per cent and in north-east monsoon period by 6·4 per cent. The average annual rainfall was below the normal by 1·0 per cent.

The inland tract is much the driest and lies chiefly to the west and south of the Thanjavur including Pattukkottai and Arantangi taluks. The deltaic portion of the district depends on the south-west monsoon rainfall in the Western Ghats which causes freshes in the Cauvery. These spread all over the delta.

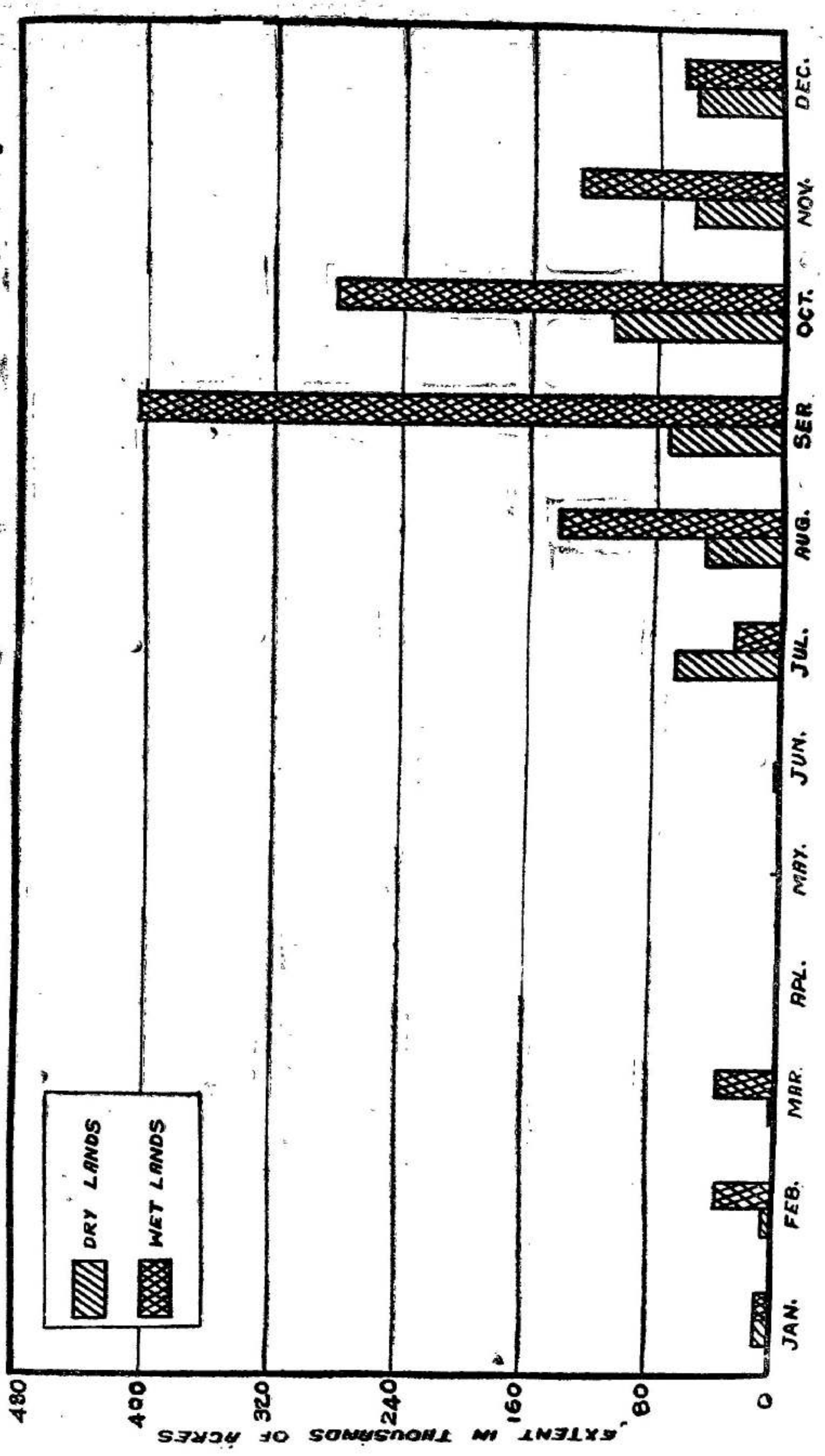
5. *Agricultural practice.*—Before the advent of Cauvery-Mettur Project, nine taluks out of the 11 taluks were having the benefit of Cauvery irrigation. The net area irrigated was 1,103,242 acres at the beginning of the decennium. The inauguration of the Cauvery-Mettur Project and the deveopment of areas under it in pursuance of the " Grow More Food Campaign " during the war period have further extended the Cauvery irrigation in the district in a major portion of Pattukkottai taluk and in a fair portion (about one-third of the area) in Arantangi taluk. On the right side of the Grant Anicut Canal, the upland tracts of Pattukkottai taluk have also been provided with direct irrigation by the extension of Olavayal channel. Uyyakondan extension channel, a branch of the Kattalai High Level Channel of the Tiruchirappalli district in Thanjavur taluk, supplements the supply to the rainfed streams of a portion of the upland region of Thanjavur taluk. By the provision of these new irrigation facilities, the net area irrigated has increased by 103,972 acres to 1,207,214 acres at the end of the decennium and the extent of the upland dry region which could not be easily provided with irrigation facilities, has been reduced materially. The two main seasons of cultivaton are named after two varieties of paddy, viz., Kuruvai and Samba. Conditions of irrigation vary from taluk to taluk, the western taluks getting greater benefits from the irrigation than the tail-end taluks. In the tail-end taluks, copious supplies cause submersion of the crops and scanty supplies cause water starvation. Supplies are, therefore, adjusted by well-regulated ' morais '. Even in the same taluk all canals and channels do not function equally well. The consequences of such varying conditions have resulted in the cultivation of the most appropriate kind of paddy suitable to the locality and diverse varieties maturing from three to six months are found grown in the delta. In the coastal taluk of Sirkali some of the paddy fields in villages adjoining the sea are liable to the tidal action of the sea with the result that the first samba crop gives poor return. The tidal action stops in December. The lands are then flushed out with fresh water from Cauvery channels and the short crop called, Kullakar, is raised with the help of water from the South Rajan of the Coleroon.

In the non-deltaic areas, generally speaking only one long-duration variety of paddy is grown, but occasionally, if the north-east monsoon is particularly good, small portions of the ayacuts of the tanks take a second short crop.

Roughly speaking, about 13 lakhs of acres are under paddy cultivation in the district and one of the greatest difficulties that confront the Thanjavur mirasdars is to find a sufficiency of manure to enrich the soil. The quantity of manure available in the district is totally inadequate. Penning of sheep is common. Large flocks come on tour from the Ramanathapuram district soon after the cultivation season from January onwards to brouse on the karuvelan trees that are quite a feature of the delta and these flocks return soon after the channels are open to irrigation.

A novel method of cultivation of paddy called " Udu " is common in the eastern portion of the delta, where water is received later than in the western portion. This practice saves labour and time although the yield may not be as in the case of two separate

MONTHLY CULTIVATION FOR DRY AND WET LANDS IN FASLI 1360 [PARA 5]



crops. Two kinds of grain, one short and the other of long duration are mixed together and seedlings raised. The more quickly matured variety is harvested first. The second crop is then so young that the harvesting of the Kuruvai does it no damage. It sprouts up again and is harvested in February or March.

The Agricultural Department has been persuading the ryots to grow suitable green manure crops and popularising the use of oil-cakes and nitrogenous and phosphatics fertilizers like ammonium sulphate and super and bonemeal in combination with organic manure to supplement cattle manure—Kolinji as a green manure in the loamy and sandy soils of the western portion of the district, and in the Cauvery-Mettur Project area, and Pillipesara as a green manure in the heavy clayey soils of the eastern portion of the delta have established themselves well and large areas of these are cultivated every year. Seeds of these are also being collected locally from the crops. To popularize these manures small takkavi loans are issued by the district officers to purchase these manures. The department also released for distribution from Aduthurai Research Centre the improved varieties of paddy seeds like ADT 20 (Hybrid Sirumani Kuruvai) ADT. 21 (Vadan Samba of Thanjavur), ADT. 22 (Vadan Samba of North Arcot), ADT. 23 (Kullakkar), and ADT. 24 Poon Samba). Among the five strains isolated, the strain ADT. 20 is evolved by crossing the short duration paddy. The two Agricultural Research Stations at Aduthurai and Pattukkottai are continuing the work of evolving paddy strains and doing work on agronomical researches.

The following table shows the average monthly cultivation in each taluk in hundreds of acres :—

Month.	Thanjavur.		Papanasam.		Mayuram.		Kumbakonam.		Sirkali.		Naunilam.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	69	28	41	28	54	34	106	42	33	15	57	5
August	130	210	66	244	24	263	47	279	16	111	8	75
September	243	201	48	678	23	528	37	283	25	275	10	587
October	161	198	30	111	10	219	20	228	13	176	11	514
November	105	240	7	20	8	80	14	232	12	43	7	116
December	89	21	13	2	2	8	6	40	7	8	2	11
January	58	24	..	..	1	2	6	4	7	6	2	2
February	30	7	..	..	8	33	8	94	10	43	4	173
March	4	75	1	2	3	38	2	117	6	45	2	76
Total	**889**	**1,004**	**206**	**1,085**	**133**	**1,205**	**246**	**1,319**	**129**	**722**	**103**	**1,559**

Month.	Nagapattinam.		Mannargudi.		Thiruthuraipoondi.		Pattukkottai.		Arantangi.		Whole district.		Total.
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	5	6
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	1	4	19	5	24
July	45	22	75	6	125	3	44	106	11	8	660	297	957
August	3	71	52	105	20	89	125	66	16	20	507	1,533	2,040
September	15	521	44	475	34	291	218	143	39	62	736	4,044	4,780
October	17	249	109	287	273	343	430	374	34	123	1,108	2,822	3,930
November	3	51	52	51	175	184	171	76	20	221	583	1,314	1,897
December	19	8	51	98	30	17	1	1	8	81	228	295	523
January	7	34	7	10	15	..	..	..	9	24	112	106	218
February	1	..	2	3	4	9	..	..	4	12	71	374	445
March	1	..	..	..	3	11	..	..	1	18	23	382	405
Total	**111**	**956**	**392**	**1,035**	**679**	**947**	**1,008**	**767**	**152**	**580**	**4,048**	**11,179**	**15,227**

(Please *see* the Chart at page 5.)

The following is a time-table showing the agricultural operations in a normal year and the effect on this time-table of any departure from the normal monsoon conditions :—

TIME-TABLE OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS—TALUK-WISE.

NOTE.—The figure shown against each crop or variety of it represents the percentage of the area of the rcop sown or harvested in the month to the total area of the crop sown or harvested in the year in the taluk.

Name of crop.	*January.*	*February*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
					THANJAVUR TALUK.							
Sowings—												
Gingelly ..	6·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94·0
Groundnut ..	..	..	..	10·7	..	36·4	52·9	..	..	..	..	..
Kuruvai and Samba.	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·5	13·8	28·7	35·9	11·1	..
Cumbu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51·6	48·4	..	..	..	..
Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40·3	59·7	..	..	..	..
Maize ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52·7	47·3	..	..	..	..
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59·2	40·8	..	..	..	..
Redgram		..	..	..	..	..	24·0	76·0	..	..	..	..

TIME-TABLE OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS TALUK WISE—*cont.*

Name of crop.	January.	February	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
THANJAVUR TALUK—*cont.*												
Harvests—												
Gingelly ..	19·6	70·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·7	5·5	..	..
Groundnut ..	34·5	65·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuruvai and Samba.	..	54·0	21·7	..	..	..	..	..	7·9	16·4	..	..
Cumbu	4·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96·0
Ragi	32·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67·2
Maize	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62·8	37·2
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	41·7	58·3
Redgram ..	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97·0
PAPANASAM TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Gingelly ..	15·0	48·0	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	12·0	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	34·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	42·0	..	12·0	..	12·0
Green gram ..	1·0	84·0	15·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Black gram ..	..	30·0	70·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuruvai and Samba.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·0	23·0	56·0	16·0	1·0	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60·0	40·0	..	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·0	68·0	26·0	..	..	..
Maize	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72·0	28·0	..	..	..
Sugarcane ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·0	50·0	30·0	10·0	..	..
Redgram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0	80·0	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Gingelly ..	..	..	53·0	23·0	..	..	24·0	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	..	22·0	..	..	78·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greengram ..	..	..	..	..	80·0	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackgram ..	..	..	..	..	70·0	30·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuruvai and Samba.	..	22·0	65·0	6·0	..	..	..	..	..	7·0	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	28·0	22·0
Cumbu	..	13·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28·0	29·0	30·0
Maize	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	40·0	10·0
Sugarcane ..	..	62·0	..	38·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Redgram ..	..	..	10·0	80·0	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
KUMBAKONAM TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Gingelly ..	38·9	..	..	..	..	..	16·7	..	..	..	..	44·4
Groundnut ..	9·1	18·2	..	..	..	..	9·1	45·5	18·1	..	..	..
Greengram ..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Black gram ..	..	72·7	15·2	..	..	..	6·1	..	..	..	..	6·0
Kuruvai and Samba.	..	..	..	..	..	5·3	..	19·5	34·1	19·6	21·5	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	23·1	46·2	30·7	..	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·5	68·4	15·8	5·3	..	..
Maize	..	7·1	..	..	..	..	35·7	42·9	14·3	..	..	..
Sugarcane ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62·5	37·5	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Gingelly ..	..	..	..	83·3	..	..	..	..	16·7	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	18·2	..	..	..	27·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	54·6
Green gram ..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Black gram ..	..	..	93·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·1	..
Kuruvai and Samba.	6·9	68·6	3·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	14·9	6·3	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·(
Ragi	5·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94·7	..
Maize	..	..	..	..	7·1	..	..	..	..	..	92·9	..
Sugarcane ..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
MAYURAM TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Gingelly ..	51·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49·0
Groundnut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..
Kuruvai and Samba.	0·1	2·9	3·3	..	..	..	2·9	21·8	43·8	18·2	6·3	0.2
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65·0	35·0	..	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29·2	70·8	..	..	..
Red gram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Gingelly ..	..	..	..	51·0	49·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuruvai and Samba.	14·0	48·0	13·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	24·7	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65·0	35·0	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29·2	70·8	..
Redgram ..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..

TIME-TABLE OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS TALUK WISE—*cont.*

Name of crop.	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
SIRKALI TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Gingelly ..	..	40·00	27·50	..	..	..	..	10·50	22·00	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52·00	35·00	13·00	..
Green gram ..	..	18·00	75·10	6·90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Black gram ..	..	90·80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·20
Kuruvai and Samba.	1·0	4·20	..	..	..	..	3·20	16·50	33·50	30·78	9·80	1·02
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·20	44·00	28·60	15·20	..	..
Ragi	..	17·60	..	..	..	..	33·50	32·00	..	..	..	16·90
Maize	..	..	..	..	..	..	28·90	43·20	27·90	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Gingelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35·00	45·00	19·50	0·50
Groundnut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86·00	14·00
Greengram ..	..	..	..	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackgram ..	..	..	10·00	90·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuruvai and Samba.	33·50	9·80	22·80	..	..	..	..	..	5·20	16·50	12·00	..
Ragi	..	22·50	23·00	36·90	..	..	..	17·60	..	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·70	50·50	..	43·80
Maize	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40·50	59·50	..
NANNILAM TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Kuruvai, Samba, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5	41·5	37·1	7·1	1·8
Gingelly ..	2·0	11·6	4·1	..	..	..	..	20·6	51·5	7·2	3·0	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26·2	52·6	11·3	9·9	..
Harvests—												
Kuruvai, Samba, etc.	9·7	70·0	0·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·8	14·2	0·4
Gingelly ..	4·5	5·2	10·0	8·0	..	..	..	..	..	4·0	66·0	2·3
Ragi	21·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·4	52·5	19·9
NAGAPATTINAM TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Kuruvai, Samba, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·7	35·4	47·6	7·1	3·7	0·5
Gingelly ..	75·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0
Black gram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65·0	35·0
Harvests—												
Kuruvai, samba etc.	6·5	52·7	26·8	7·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·6	2·9
Gingelly ..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Black gram ..	75·0	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MANNARGUDI TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Kuruvai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·2	98·8	..	..	..	..
Kuruvai ottan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32·9	67·1	..	..	..
Samba	0·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39·0	31·7	24·6	4·3
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	0·2	16·2	25·1	58·5	..	..	..
Maize	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·3	14·6	38·9	22·5	11·7	..
Varagu	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly ..	14·3	..	18·5	..	..	..	..	1·5	7·7	2·3	..	55·7
Groundnut ..	2·8	..	79·3	..	..	..	1·2	6·7	2·4	0·6	0·2	6·8
Chillies	4·0	..	82·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·2	13·3
Harvests—												
Kuruvai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58·7	41·3	..
Kuruvai ottan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..
Samba	0·2	16·4	83·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·6	34·0	..	65·4
Maize	..	..	..	25·1	..	..	..	..	..	36·3	..	38·6
Varagu	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly ..	..	..	..	90·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·7
Groundnut ..	..	5·1	..	92·1	..	..	..	..	..	2·4	..	0·4
Chillies	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
THIRUTHURAIPOONDI TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Gingelly ..	83·0	17·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	..	..	..	..	92·0	8·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuruvai, Samba etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·5	20·5	22·5	15·0	7·0	..
Cumbu	90·0	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Redgram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..
Blackgram ..	92·0	6·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greengram ..	97·0	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TIME-TABLE OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS TALUK DISE—*cont.*

(1)	*January.* (2)	*February.* (3)	*March.* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July.* (8)	*August.* (9)	*September.* (10)	*October.* (11)	*November.* (12)	*December.* (13)
THIRUTHURAIPOONDI TALUK—*cont.*												
Harvests—												
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	93·0	7·0	..	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..
Kuruvai, samba, etc.	35·0	9·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·5	10·0	15·0
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..
Red gram ..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackgram ..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greengram ..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PATTUKKOTTAI TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Gingelly ..	60·0	8·0	2·0	..	..	..	9·0	..	2·0	2·0	9·0	8·0
Groundnut ..	0·4	5·6	19·2	..	..	..	11·5	10·0	25·3	12·8	15·2	..
Kuruvai and Samba	..	..	..	..	..	1·1	1·8	9·6	21·4	50·3	15·8	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·0	11·6	60·4	16·0	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·6	8·8	52·4	33·2	..	..
Redgram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36·9	49·9	13·2	..
Harvests—												
Gingelly ..	..	..	88·0	12·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	15·0	19·0	16·4	11·6	..	..	25·2	..	..	..	..	12·8
Kuruvai and samba.	4·3	86'2	4·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·9	4·0	0·4
Cumbu	..	67·6	32·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	31·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68·4
Red gram ..	..	85·7	14·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ARANTHANGI TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Gingelly ..	50·17	..	..	..	..	..	0·87	..	1·75	..	20·10	27·11
Groundnut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·45	4·66	71·14	22·45	0·30	..
Kuruvai ..	16·81	3·67	0·63	2·02	..	..	0·26	17·32	18·58	17·69	6·95	16·07
Samba	0·27	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·05	22·45	40·66	28·56	3·01
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·33	..	16·67	50·00	..	..
Ragi	1·66	..	0·83	..	.	..	17·35	..	9·94	52·04	17·35	0·83
Maize	28·57	..	..	..	..	..	14·29	19·05	14·29	23·80	..	..
Harvests—												
Gingelly ..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00
Groundnut ..	0·88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99·12
Kuruvai ..	12·27	0·77	4·88	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·72	41·18	31·18
Samba	8·71	77·13	13·61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·55
Cumbu	..	68·70	31·30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	46·85	1·27	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·33	24·05	..	21·50
Maize	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·85	23·05	15·40	57·70

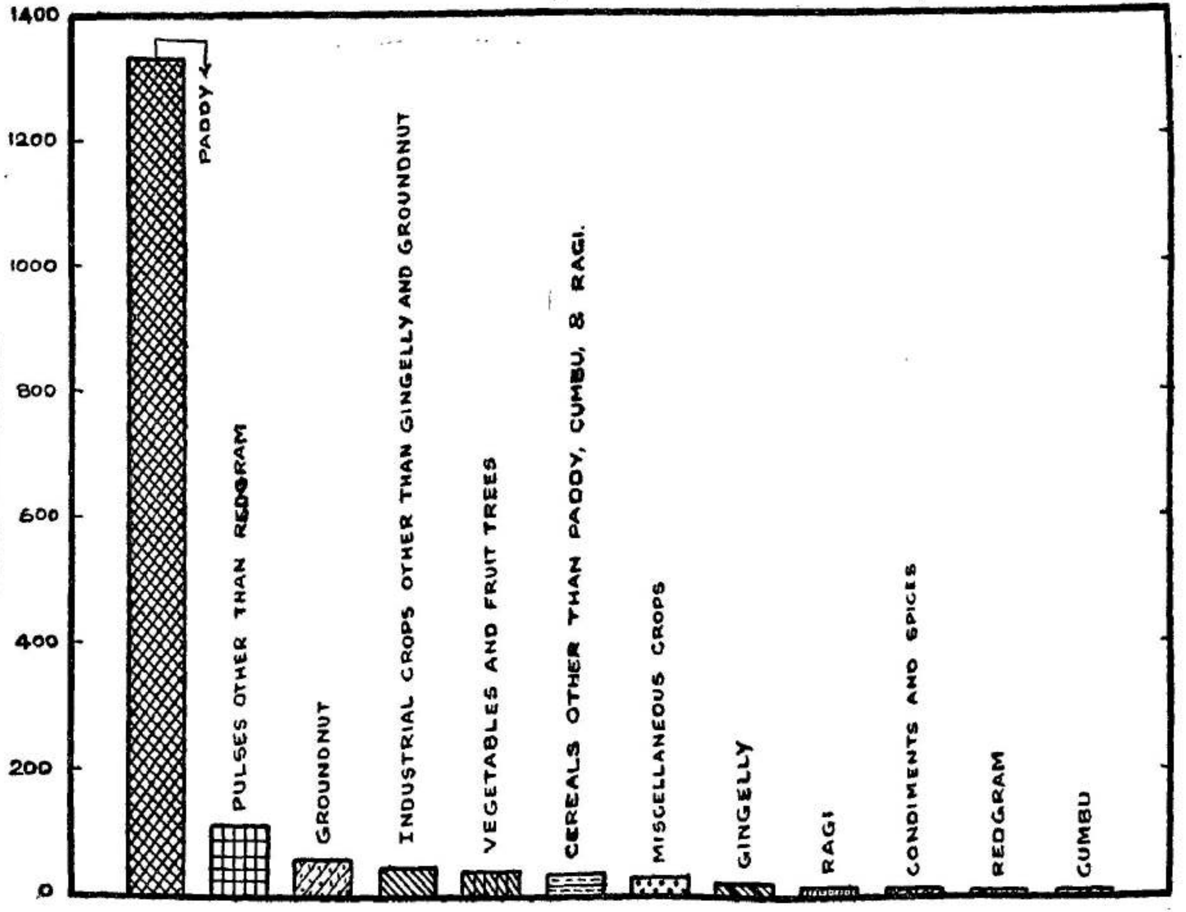
TIME-TABLE OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS—WHOLE DISTRICT.

NOTE.—The figures shown against each crop or variety of it represent the percentage of the area of the crop sown or harvested in the month to the total area of the crop sown or harvested in the year in the district.

Name of crop. (1)	*January.* (2)	*February.* (3)	*March.* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July.* (8)	*August.* (9)	*September.* (10)	*October.* (11)	*November.* (12)	*December.* (13)
Sowings—												
Paddy	0·6	0·3	0·2	..	0·1	0·2	4·3	15·5	34·5	26·6	13·6	4·1
Cumbu	4·5	..	..	..	..	..	6·1	45·5	39·4	4·5	..	..
Ragi	3·5	1·1	2·3	1·1	..	0·6	2·3	34·7	40·5	5·8	5·2	2·9
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51·9	38·6	7·7	1·8	..
Maize	3·3	8·3	..	..	..	..	11·7	39·3	31·7	6·7	..	..
Redgram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31·0	44·0	9·0	13·0	3·0	..
Green gram ..	51·0	26·0	21·0	2·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Black gram ..	18·0	40·0	17·0	2·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·0	10·0
Sugarcane ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62·8	17·2	14·3	5·7	..	..
Groundnut ..	1·3	3·3	0·7	10·0	..	..	9·6	32·3	39·3	2·6	0·8	0·1
Gingelly ..	27·0	13·0	6·0	..	..	2·0	1·0	7·0	12·0	2·0	2·0	28·0
Harvests—												
Paddy	19·0	52·4	13·8	1·2	0·1	..	0·1	0·9	0·9	6·2	3·4	2·8
Cumbu ..	4·5	..	4·5	..	..	..	..	..	3·0	47·0	16·7	24·3
Ragi	4·1	5·8	7·0	..	1·1	..	1·1	1·1	1·1	8·1	39·9	30·7
Varagu	36·4	60·0	0·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·7
Maize	3·3	8·3	..	..	..	..	11·7	38·3	31·7	6·7	..	..
Red gram ..	0·5	31·0	21·0	13·0	2·0	..	..	..	..	32·5	..	..
Green gram ..	..	..	25·0	25·0	20·00	30·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Black gram ..	15·0	5·0	21·0	18·0	14·0	26·0	..	..	..	..	1·6	..
Sugarcane ..	20·0	62·8	11·6	5·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	36·9	0·5	..	..	4·7	1·2	9·4	..	0·5	0·3	2·0	44·5
Gingelly ..	2·0	7·0	14·0	24·0	14·0	..	11·0	1·0	5·0	5·0	7·0	10·0

Month. (1)	*Normal weather.* (2)	*Effects of the unseasonable or abnormal weather on the various crops.* (3)
January	The first dry month after the monsoon rains. Fine weather with light showers cold nights-Dewy season.	There is generally very little rainfall in this month and the dry weather facilitates the harvest of earlier samba paddy. If heavy showers occur the harvest of paddy will be retarded. Light showers are beneficial to the sowing of gingelly and cholam. From the point of view of paddy harvest the absence of rainfall is beneficial.
February	Fine weather generally with no rains Dew continues. The days are hot but nights are cold.	The dry weather facilitates the harvest of paddy crop, If there are heavy showers or moderate rainfall the harvest of paddy crop will be adversely affected considerably and threshing and drying grains will be interfered with. As paddy is the staple food grain in the district, any adverse season affecting the harvest of paddy will tell upon the prosperity of the district.
March	Fine weather generally dew abating. The days are hot.	March is generally rainless. Absence of rain facilitates harvest of paddy which is concluding. Heavy or moderate showers will spoil the harvest.
April ..	The hot season really begins. The evenings are however cool and the nights are not at all bad.	Rainfall is injurious to wet lands as the soil gets hardened and loses its fertility. It also retards threshing and gathering of straw but it is beneficial to tope plantations, garden crops and summer groundnut.
May	Hot weather continues. Probably the hottest month in the year. No breeze in the first half of the month. but westerly winds if they start by the end of the month may be taken as indicating the advent of the south-west-monsoon on the west coast.	No agricultural operations during the month. Excessive rainfall will render aeration of wet lands impossible. The scorching sun cracks the soil and thus enables it to absorb nitrogen from the atmosphere. Slight rains are, however, necessary for dry lands andthe absence of such showers would prevent cultivation operations on dry land.
June	Hot month. South-west monsoon commences and rivers and channels are opened for the irrigation normally on the 15th June. Winds are high.	In some parts of the Cauvery delta kuruvai seedlings are prepared with the help of the water in kuttais, ponds streams and rivers and sometimes in kuttais themselves in anticipation of the freshes so that when freshes do actually arrive, Kuruvai seedlings might be transplanted as quickly as possible. But the major part of the Kuruvai seedlings is raised after the channels are opened to irrigation. Rainfall is favourable for ploughing wet and dry lands and also for supplying rainfed irrigation tanks in the non-delta area. Absence of rainfall postpones ploughing of dry lands.
July	South-west monsoon in progress. High winds continue.	Transplantation of kuruvai begins and samba seed lings are raised. Slight rainfall facilitates the above. Excessive or continuous rainfall is prejudicial to the raising of samba seedlings, kuruvai crop sown or transplanted in the month. Absence of rainfall will not be felt except for dry lands. Full and steady supply in the channels is necessary for the sowing and transplantation of samba paddy.
August	South-west monsoon continues.	Heavy or contiunous rainfall affects samba nurseries and the dry crops sown in the month. It is, however, beneficial to the rainfed tanks in the non-delta area. Moderate rainfall is useful for the standing kuruvai crop. Absence of rainfall will affect the yield of the kuruvai crop and will retard the sowing of groundnut and other dry crops.
September ..	South west monsoon continues. Moderate rains.	Heavy or continuous rainfall adversely affects the kuruvai crops which are ripe for harvest. Moderate rainfall is beneficial to the standing crops. Absence of rainfall will adversely affect the standing crops.
October	Setting-in of north-east monsoon about the middle of the month.	Heavy and continuous rainfall affects the harvest of kuruvai paddy. Moderate rainfall is beneficial to the standing crops. Absence of rainfull facilitates the harvest of kuruvai paddy but affects standing crops.
November	North-east monsoon very active. Damp weather.	Heavy or continuous rain fall causes submersion of wet lands at the tail end of the delta taluks and spoils the standing crops. Moderate rainfall is beneficial to all crops. Absence of rainfall affects the standing crops and gives rise to a disease of paddy called "Soorai."
Decmber ..	North-east monsoon continues. Night gets dewy and cold weather sets in.	Heavy or continuous rainfall will affect the standing crops and the harvest of ripe crops.– Moderate rainfall is beneficial to the standing crops. Absence of rain will favour the spread of "Soorai" in the paddy crop.

AVERAGE AREA OF CROPS
[APPENDIX III]



Full supplies in rivers and channels from the middle of June to the end of August are required for timely sowing and transplanting of paddy crop in the delta. Supplies are being reduced gradually by the beginning of September with still further reduction made in the first week of October provided the north-east monsoon sets in, in time. Adequate supplies are also let down in the two major sources of Vennar and Cauvery during the north-east monsoon season by adopting turn system. Moderate rainfall in July, August and September is necessary for dry crops as also for standing wet crops. Rains in the months of October and November are beneficial to the Samba paddy crop. Failure of rainfall during the above mentioned months and short supply in the rivers will have an adverse effect on the paddy crop which is the chief staple food and money crop in this district. In a favourable year of sufficient and seasonable rainfall there will be water in Kuttais, ponds, streams and rivers in the delta area of the district, which will enable the ryots to prepare a fair proportion of Kuruvai seedlings in June and to transplant them immediately after the channels are opened to irrigation. Kuruvai seedlings are transplanted after three weeks while Samba seedlings mature in six weeks. Kuruvai paddy transplanted in July or August is harvested in September or October when the fields are ploughed again so that Samba paddy may be raised as a second crop. Where Kuruvai and Ottadan are mixed and sown the fields are not ploughed again after the harvest of the earlier Kuruvai crop and the ottadan crop is left to mature and to be harvested in January or February.

Out of the total area of 2,392,604 acres, an extent of 1,800,958 acres or 75 per cent is arable and out of this an extent of 1,617,943 acres or 88 per cent is under occupation. The area cultivated is 1,403, 183 acres or 86·7 per cent of the occupied area. The area cultivated during the last decennium ending Fasli 1350 (1940–41) was 1,327,799 acres or 87 per cent. The Appendix III will give the particulars of area under several crops in Fasli 1360. The percentages of area under several crops in 1950–51 is furnished below :—

(i) *Cereals.*—	
Paddy..	79·6
Cumbu	0·3
Ragi ..	0·7
Others	1·9
	82·5
(ii) *Pulses,*—	
Redgram	0.4
Others	6·6
	7.0
(iii) Vegetables and fruits	2·1
(iv) Condiments and spices	0·6
(v) *Industrial crops.*—	
Gingelly	0·7
Groundnut	3·2
Others	2·5
	6·4
(vi) Miscellaneous	1·4
Total ..	100·0

Paddy, cumbu and ragi form the chief cereal crops in the district. The bulk of the area under cereals is occupied by the paddy crop, the extent being 1,332,478 acres while that under other dry cereal crop is 46,879 acres. Greengram, redgram, blackgram are the pulses cultivated in this district and to a small extent chillies, gingelly and groundnut are raised here and there in the district. The increase of acreage under paddy in this decennium is due to the additional irrigation facilities given under the "Grow More Food Campaign Scheme" provided to the new delta. Of the area of 31,019 acres shown under the sub-head (Appendix III) "Others" under cereals, the crop worth mentioning is varagu. It is grown mainly in the taluks of Thanjavur, Pattukkottai and Arantangi. Varagu is used as food-crop of some poorer classes of people in the upland area of these taluks.

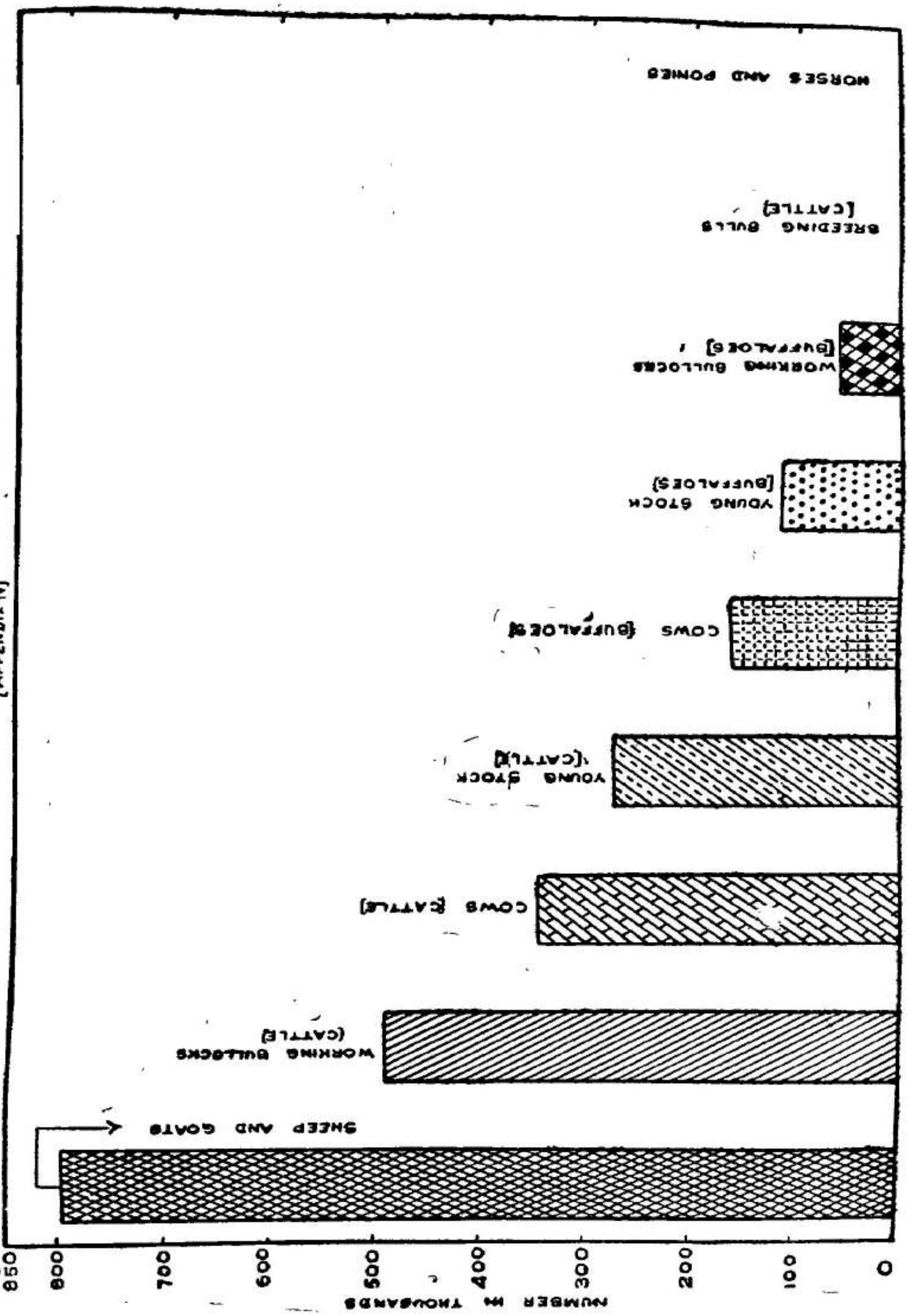
(Please see the chart at page 11.)

Redgram is mainly grown in the taluks of Thanjavur and Pattukottai. The extent under fruit trees and vegetables is large in Thanjavur, Kumbakonam and Pattukkottai taluks. Coconut trees are grown on a large scale in the villages along the sea coast. Those grown in Pattukkottai and Thiruthuraipoondi are exported in large quantities. Plantains are grown in the padugais of rivers and mostly in the Thanjavur, Kumbakonam and Papanasam taluks. The establishment of a Central Banana Research Station at Aduthurai is notable event in this district during the Decennium.

The most important crops under "condiments and spices" is betel which is grown largely in Thanjavur, Kumbakonam and Papanasam taluks. The chief industrial crops in the district are gingelly and groundnut. The area cultivated under gingelly is

THANJAVUR

AGRICULTURAL STOCK IN FASLI 1360 (1950-51)
[APPENDIX IV]



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11,748 acres and the area under groundnut is 54,275 acres. The area cultivated under tobacco is 1,400 acres. There is a noticeable variation in the area under gingelly and groundnut. The area under sugarcane is on the increase in the district.

The following are the more serious crop pests prevalent in the district and the appropriate control measure :—

Name of the pest.	*Control measure.*
Jassids and fulgorids particularly on kuruvai crop.	Application of a mixture of D.D.T. 5 per cent plus B.H.C. 10 per cent at fortnightly intervals at the ear-head stage of the crop.
Stem borer of paddy	Three rounds of application of follidol E. 605 (one ounce in 12½ gallons of water) the first a week before planting, the second a fortnight after planting and the third at the shot blade stage of the crop will give appreciable relief.

6. *Agricultural stock.*—Cattle breeding is conducted to a very small extent in this district. Cattle are imported from Salem and other districts. Cattle disease on any appreciable scale was not rampant during the decennium under report. The cattle resort to waste lands and grazing grounds and other poramboke lands for pasture but grazing ground in the deltaic portion is rather limited. The fodder used is chiefly paddy straw. Recently there has been a tendency to grow pillipesara as cattle food. This is getting popular in the coastal taluks of Sirkali and Mayuram.

The following table shows the agricultural stock maintained in proportion to the area occupied, cultivated and available for grazing in each taluk :—

Name of taluk.	*Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.*	*Stock maintained per 100 acres.* — *Occupied.* — *Cattle of all sorts.*	*Occupied.* — *Sheep and goats.*	*Cultivated.* — *Cattle of all sorts.*	*Cultivated.* — *Sheep and goats.*	*Area available for grazing.* — *Cattle of all sorts.*	*Area available for grazing.* — *Sheep and goats.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.						
Thanjavur	5	96	40	112	46	297	199
Papanasam	6	80	34	92	39	607	306
Kumbakonam	6	94	50	100	53	1,026	498
Mayuram	5	95	40	107	45	910	528
Sirkali	5	97	48	111	55	475	342
Nannilam	7	86	44	87	45	1,143	581
Nagapattinam	7	82	42	98	50	440	231
Mannargudi	5	90	43	102	49	459	265
Thiruthuraipoondi	8	81	64	85	67	208	344
Pattukottai	4	104	41	139	54	1,364	543
Aranthangi	4	97	146	119	179	48	74

(Please *see* the chart at page 13.)

7. *Area occupied and available.*—The following table shows the distribution of the total area of the different taluks into arable, occupied and cultivated areas in terms of hundreds of acres.

Taluk.	*Total.* — *Area.*	*Total.* — *Percentage arable.*	*Arable.* — *Area.*	*Arable.* — *Percentage occupied.*	*Occupied.* — *Area.*	*Occupied.* — *Percentage cultivated.*	*Cultivated area.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.	PER CENT.	ACS.	PER CENT.	ACS.	PER CENT.	ACS.
Thanjavur	2,698	74	2,003	96	1,830	86	1,574
Papanasam	1,460	84	1,223	99	1,214	87	1,058
Kumbakonam	1,356	83	1,127	97	1,089	94	1,022
Mayuram	1,808	86	1,560	96	1,501	89	1,338
Sirkali	1,092	81	885	96	822	87	717
Nannilam	1,861	85	1,588	93	1,476	98	1,447
Nagapattinam	1,536	85	1,301	96	1,251	84	1,045
Thiruthuraipoondi	3,175	60	1,917	83	1,595	95	1,514
Mannargudi	1,930	84	1,626	97	1,577	88	1,390
Pattukkottai	4,443	88	3,923	76	2,985	75	2,241
Aranthangi	2,568	33	856	98	839	82	685

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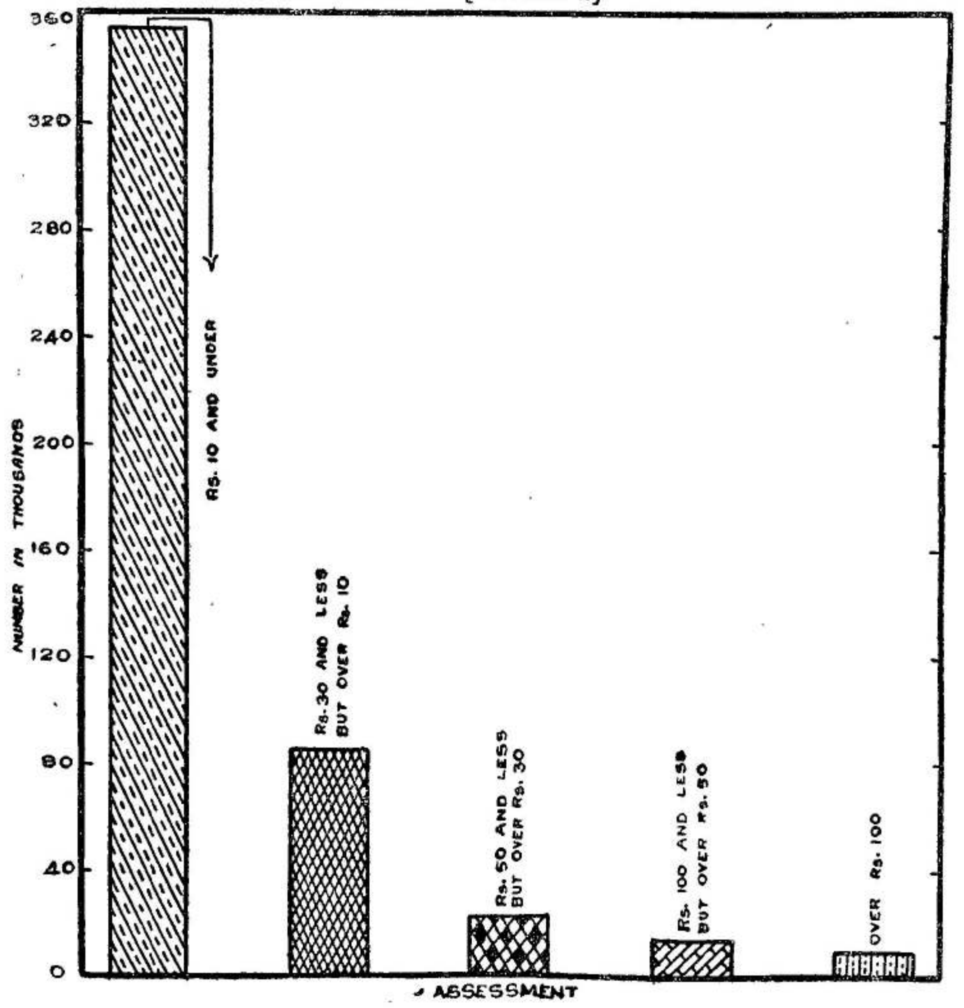
NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN FASLI 1360
[APPENDIX II]



Throughout the district except in Arantangi the percentage of arable area is high ranging from 60 per cent at Thiruthuraipoondi to 88 per cent at Pattukkottai. In Arantangi cn account of the inferior sandy nature of the soil along the coast and on account of large part of the taluk being occupied by tanks the percentage of arable area to the total extent of the taluk is only 33 per cent.

Large extents of waste lands are found only in Thiruthuraipoondi, Nagapattinam, Mannargudi and Pattukkottai taluks. In the other taluks the areas under waste which are found scattered in patches are too small to call for any explanation. The drainage congestion during the north-eastern-monsoon season which rendered impossible the cultivation of large extents of low level waste lands in the coastal taluks of Nagapattinam and Tiruthuraipoondi has been removed appreciably by the execution of several key schemes and the results are being watched. The supply to the tail-end reaches of the delta have also been augmented whenever necessary by providing additional irrigation facilities either by strengthening the banks of the existing rivers and channels or by excavation of new feeder channels. The improvements effected have rendered it possible for the ryots to raise the crops in the tail-end portion of these taluks which were practically lying waste during the last decennium.

8. *Soil classification.*—There are four classes of soil, viz., alluvial, regar, red ferruginous and arenaceous occurring in the district. The two former soils cover a large extent of the district, alluvial being confined to the taluks of Thanjavur, Papanasam, Kumbakonam, Mayuram and Nannilam and regar being found in all the taluks except Pattukkottai and Arantangi. The sub-joined statement gives for dry and wet lands separately the areas and proportion of each class of soil :

Dry or wet.	*Alluvial.*		*Regar.*		*Red Ferruginous*		*Arenaceous*		*Total.*	
	Area	*Pcecentage.*	*Area.*	*Percentage.*	*Area.*	*Percentage.*	*Area.*	*Percentage.*	*Area.*	*Percentage*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	
Dry ..	51,500	13·38	104,955	27·26	181,880	47·24	46,670	12·12	385,005	100
Wet ..	237,224	29·77	465,501	58·41	61,113	7·67	38,118	4·15	795,956	100

The following table gives the percentage of soils for each taluk for dry and wet separately :

Taluk:	*Alluvial.*		*Regar.*		*Red ferruginous.*		*Arenaceous.*	
	Dry.	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Thanjavur	32	6	39	10	29	84	..	..
Papanasam	28	38	68	22	3	40	..	..
Kumbakonam ..	64	59	36	41	..	..	..	..
Mayuram	70	61	23	21	..	..	7	18
Sirkali	..	..	76	53	..	..	24	47
Nannilam	55	56	45	44	..	..	..	..
Nagapattinam ..	..	..	92	45	..	..	8	55
Mannargudi ..	..	..	87	15	13	85	..	..
Thiruthuraipoondi ..	..	..	93	61	1	11	6	28
Pattukkottai ..	..	..	..	..	100	100	..	..
Aranthangi	..	..	..	..	99	87	1	13

9. *Holdings.*—Taking the average for the quinquennial period immediately before the famine as a standard (100) the variation since 1866–67 in the area of the holdings of ryotwari land and in the land revenue of the district are shown in the following table.

Period.	*Proportional.*			
	Holdings.		*Land revenue demand.*	
	Area.	*Assessment.*	*Net demand (current).*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1866–67 to 1870–71	97·69	97·72	100·55	100·35
1871–72 to 1875–76	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
1876–77 to 1880–81	101·67	102·96	100·81	101·00
1881–82 to 1885–86	102·75	104·30	100·48	101·38
1886–87 to 1890–91	104·11	104·82	105·46	106·09
1891–92 to 1892–93	105·75	105·07	105·45	105·78
1893–94 to 1895–96	109·01	137·22	139·06	140·43
1896–97 to 1900–01	109·69	137·08	143·96	144·61
1901–02 to 1905–06	109·90	137·54	147·19	147·50
1906–07 to 1910–11	110·74	138·53	148·18	148·98
1911–12 to 1915–16	111·04	138·09	148·35	149·61
1916–17 to 1920–21	111·83	139·87	148·41	150·25
1921–22 to 1925–26	112·51	155·77	165·27	166·18
1926–27 to 1930–31	113·22	166·73	172·83	172·26
1931–32 to 1935–36	113·62	175·96	134·30	192·60
1936–37 to 1940–41	113·79	188·54	198·72	209·39
1941–42 to 1945–46	117·48	194·09	204·40	223·62
1946–47 to 1950–51	118·08	195·96	208·72	225·84

The area occupied and the assessment have slowly increased.

(Please see the Chart at page 15.)

10. *Sale value of land.*—The average sale values of irrigated, unirrigated and garden lands in certain areas of the district during the fasli 1360 as compared with the values of the same categories of lands during the fasli 1350 are furnished in the statement below :—

Registration district.	*Average sale value per acre during.* *Fasli* 1350 (1940–41).			*Fasli* 1360 (1950–51).		
	Irrigated.	*Unirrigated.*	*Garden.*	*Irrigated.*	*Unirrigated.*	*Garden.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Pattukkottai (Arantangi taluk).	280	95	..	450	148	..
Nagapattinam (Mayuram, Sirkali, Nannilam, Nagapattinam, Tiruthuraipoondi and Mannargudi taluks).	333	350	337	550	435	639
Thanjavur—						
Thanjavur taluk	252	211	100	320	231	142
Papanasam taluk	224	339	262	492	..	603
Kumbakonam taluk ..	290	..	593	351	199	..
Average for Thanjavur Revenue District.	276	249	272	433	253	361

11. *Population and occupation.*—The Census of 1951 gives a population of 2,982,670 and when compared with the population of 1941 there is an increase of 16·4 per cent.

The following table shows the distribution of the population in reference to the area and its fluctuations during the past five decades :—

Taluk.	*Population in* 1951. Per square mile of total area.	*Per* 1,000 *acres.* Arable.	Cultivable.	*Loss or gain of population per cent between* 1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1931.	1931 to 1941.	1941 to 1951.	1901 to 1951.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	10)
Thanjavur	907	1,910	2,433	+ 5·0	— 3·8	+ 4·2	+ 5·7	+20·8	+ 34·4
Papanasam	950	1,774	2,042	+ 6·0	— 2·8	+ 2·5	+ 8·5	+ 7·4	+ 23·2
Kumbakonam	1,642	3,080	3,413	+ 4·1	— 3·4	+ 4·2	+ 7·1	+15·7	+ 29·8
Mayuram	1,140	2,060	2,399	+ 5·9	— 3·9	+ 4·3	+ 9·1	+12·3	+ 30·1
Sirkali	958	1,841	2,276	+10·6	+ 1·8	+ 1·5	+10·5	+11·4	+ 40·6
Nannilam	854	1,562	1,714	+ 1·2	— 4·9	+ 2·8	+ 5·1	+11·2	+ 15·7
Nagapattinam	1,088	2,010	2,488	+ 7·2	— 4·2	— 1·3	+ 7·8	+ 9·9	+ 20·0
Tiruthuraipoondi	502	1,296	1,649	+ 5·3	— 1·3	+ 4·5	+ 6·5	+16·3	+ 34·5
Mannargudi	827	1,526	1,790	+ 4·7	— 2·5	+ 4·6	+ 6·9	+15·8	+ 32·3
Pattukkottai	574	1,025	1,794	+ 6·4	+ 7·6	+ 0·3	+ 8·5	+33·0	+ 65·7
Arantangi	355	1,644	2,047	+ 1·4	+ 5·5	— 5·4	+ 7·4	+18·9	+ 29·3
The whole district	798	1,657	2,126	+ 5·2	— 1·5	+ 2·4	+ 7·4	+16·4	+ 32·7

Arantangi taluk shows the smallest population in proportion to the area cultivated and the largest population in this respect is maintained in Kumbakonam Taluk. The large increase of 33 per cent in Pattukkottai reflects the fact that this is the Taluk which has been most benefited by the extension of irrigation made possible by Cauvery Mettur Project and the same cause explains the large increase in Arantangi Taluk (18.9 per cent). The low increase of 9.9 per cent in Nagapattinam is due to the migration of persons to Malaya from this taluk. Papanasam taluk has shown the lowest increase of 7.4 per cent in this district. It is purely an agricultural taluk and it is surrounded by the much more attractive and advanced Taluks of Thanjavur and Kumbakonam. Nearly 18 per cent of the population of the district is urban.

The Hindus account for 90·28 per cent of the total population including scheduled caste people, Muslim 6.3 per cent, Christians 3.3 per cent and others 0.12 per cent. There is one first grade college at Kumbakonam.

The principal language of the district is Tamil which is the mother-tongue of 96·4 per cent of the people. Telugu is the language of 1·9 per cent while Sourashtra, Urudu, Marathi **and** Kannada are the languages of about 1·6 per cent. Hindi and other non-Indian languages and some of the foreign languages are spoken by the remaining 0·1 per cent alone.

Viewed from educational standards the number of literates as per 1951 Census in the district is 691,236 of whom only 155,690 are females. 63·5 per cent of males and 89·7 per cent of the females are illterate, or in other words, out of 1,000 males only 365 and out of 1,000 females only 103 are literates.

The following table shows the distribution of the population among the eight livelihood classes into which the economic characteristics of the people have been classified according to the Census of 1951 :—

Occupation.	*Population supported by occupation in column (1)*	*Percentage of population in column 2 to the district population.*	*Percentage to population in column 2 of.*			*Percentage to the total population in the district of.*		
			Self supporting persons.	*Non-earning dependants.*	*Earning dependants.*	*Self supporting persons.*	*Non-earning dependants.*	*Earning dependants.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A. Agricultural Classes—								
1. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.	775,933	25·9	26·8	71·7	1·5	7·0	18·6	0·3
2. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.	463,563	15·5	25·1	71·9	3·5	3·9	11·1	0·5
3. Cultivating labourers and their dependants.	717,389	24·1	31·5	63·3	5·2	7·6	15·2	1·3
4. Non-cultivating owners of land agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.	128,986	4·4	26·7	71·8	1·5	1·2	3·1	0·1
Total ..	2,085,871	69·9	28·0	68·7	3·3	19·6	48·1	2·2
B. Non-Agricultural Classes—								
(Persons including dependants who derive their principal means of livilihood from)								
5. Production (other than cultivation.	265,002	8·9	27·2	70·5	2·3	2·4	6·3	0·2
6. Commerce	209,324	7·0	24·7	73·8	1·5	1·7	5·2	0·1
7. Transport	41,691	1·4	25·6	72·7	1·7	0·4	1·0	..
8. Other Services and Miscellaneous sources.	380,782	12·8	26·5	71·8	1·7	3·4	9·2	0·2
Total ..	896,799	30·1	26·3	71·9	1·8	8·0	21·6	0·5
Total of Agricultural and non-Agricultural Classes.	2,982,670	100·0	27·5	69·7	2·8	27·5	69·7	2·8

Of the total population of 29.83 lakhs, 20.86 lakhs depend upon agriculture of which 11.34 lakhs are non-earning dependants. Therefore the number actually engaged in agriculture is 6.52 lakhs. The main occupations other than agriculture are fishing, vegetable oil pressing, pottery, carpentry, basket making, etc. The total number depending on occupations other than agriculture is 8·94 lakhs of which 6·45 lakhs are non-earning dependants. The number of persons actually engaged in occupation other than agriculture **is 2·52 lakhs.**

The status of landholders is disclosed by the following abstract of rent-roll statement :—

Taluk.	*Total number of holdings.*	*Average size of the holding.*		*Percentage of revenue paid on holdings on which the assesement is.*				*Percentage of total number of holdings on which the assessment is*			
		Area.	*Assessment.*	*Rs. 10 and less.*	*Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.*	*Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 30.*	*Over Rs. 100*	*Rs. 10 and less.*	*Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.*	*Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 30.*	*Over Rs. 100.*
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		ACS.	RS. A.P.								
Thanjavur	73,462	2 09	10 1 0	20·61	24 03	23 69	31 67	78 41	15·70	4 84	1 05
Papanasam	35,780	2·82	22 0 11	8 04	17 57	20 47	53·92	64 08	22·38	8 07	5·47
Kumbakonam ..	38,939	2 27	21 2 3	9·20	16 14	19 85	54·81	68 34	20 89	7 76	3 01
Mayuram	60,617	2 29	16 9 7	15·35	27 57	19 08	38 00	73·25	18 71	6·35	1·69
Sirkali	19,785	3 82	22 12 1	9·39	12·38	10 59	67 64	76 46	17 02	3·69	2 83
Nannilam	64,020	2·30	19 1 2	9·16	18 54	3 36	48·94	65·80	20 97	10 16	3·07
Nagapattinam ..	43,404	2 50	15 15 3	7 73	16 67	62·41	13 19	47 48	24·76	25 66	2·10
Tiruthuraipoondi ..	51,192	2 94	11 4 3	12 95	20 68	22·91	43·56	75 26	17·10	5·91	1·73
Mannargudi ..	60,230	2·16	12 2 6	15 67	14 19	16 45	53 69	81 72	12 26	4 27	1·75
Pattukkottai ..	33,583	1·79	3 13 11	60·09	25 60	11·08	3·23	91·67	7·25	0 96	0·12
Arantangi	8,726	2 53	8 14 0	27·15	18·47	21·83	32 55	85 62	10 22	3 29	0·87
District	489,738	2·40	14 14 3	13·02	19 26	24 06	43·66	72 57	17 56	7·74	2·18

It could be seen that 72.57 per cent of the holdings cover an assessment of Rs. 10 and below. About 2.13 per cent of the holdings alone pay an assessment of over Rs. 100 and the balance of 25·30 per cent is made up of medium holdings paying an assessment above Rs. 10 but below Rs. 100.

12. *Industries —Cottage Industries.*—The principal Cottage Industries are silk and cotton weaving in Thanjavur, Ayyampettai, Kumbakonam, Kuttalam and Kornad. On account of the aftermath of the war and the resultant prohibitive cost, the prgroess of these industries was retarded to some extent. These industries have now been given a fillip by the grant of subsidies by the State Government with the result they are now progressing satisfactorily. Kornad is specially famous for Sarees, Ayyampettai for the manufacture of "Kuthuni", Kumbakonam and Mannargudi for Metalware, Thanjavur for jewellery, artistic work on plates and production ofl musical instruments, Sirkali for mat weaving and Colero n for rattan works. Nagore is famous for fans and fancy boxes made out of Palmyra leaves, dolls, toys and rocking dolls. The following statement shows the distribution of cottage industries in the district :—

Taluk.	*Places of location of the industry.*	*Raw materials used for the industry.*	*Names of the articles made.*	*Estimated quantity and value of output per annum.*	*Future prosperity of industry and its development.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Cotton spinning and weaving.			
Arantangi	Arantangi, Avadayarkoil.				
Thiruthuraipoondi.	Ulugudi, Korukkai, Pannangudi, Mangudi.	Cotton ..	Sarees and dhoties.	5,400 sarees and 32,400 dhoties. Rs. 64,800.	Weaving Co-operation organisations formed and the industry is likely to improve.
Papanasam	Papanasam, Ayyampet, Ammapet, Pasupathikoil.	Cotton ..	Dhoties and Sarasu towels.	Rs. 10,000.	..
Mayuram	Especially in Koranad (Hobby work)	Silk thread ..	Koranad Sarees.	Rs. 20,000.	..
	Kuttalam ..	Cotton ..	Dhoties and sarees.		
		Metal works.			
Mannargudi ..	Mannargudi (Town).	Iron and metal.	Utensils.	Not available.	..
Kumbakonam ..	Kumbakonam town.	Do.	Do.	Do.	

Taluk.	Places of location of the industry.	Raw materials used for the industry.	Names of the articles made.	Estimated quantity and value of output per annum.	Future prosperity of industry and its development.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			Pith works.		
Thiruthuraipoondi ..	Thiruthuraipoondi	Pith ..	Pith flowers temple models. name Boards.	60 articles Rs. 1,800	..
Thanjavur	Thanjavur ..	Pith	Do.	Not available.	..
			Making of ornamented fans.		
Nagapattinam ..	Nagore ..	Palmyrah leaves Small Sticks, Varnishes, etc.	Fans and Fancy boxes.	Do.	..
Thiruthuraipoondi ..	Vedaranyam ..	Palmyrah leaves.	Fans. ..	300 Fans worth, Rs. 300.	..
			Making of fancy boxes from palmyrah leaves.		
Arantangi	Arantangi, Avadayarkoil. Minisal.	Palmyrah leaves.	Palmyrah baskets.	..	..
Nagapattinam ..	Nagore ..	Do.	Fancy boxes, dolls, toys and rocking dolls.	..	..
	Thiruthuraipoondi	Clay and varnishes.	Do.	..	..
Thanjavur	Thanjavur town.	Do.	Toys. ..	..	..
			Pottery.		
Tiruthuraipoondi ..	Scattered throughout the taluk.	Mud ..	Pottery, cooking utensils.	375,000 Rs. 45,000.	..
Papanasam	Do.	Mud ..	Do.	Rs. 2,000.	..
			Weaving of mats.		
Thiruthuraipoondi ..	Veeranvayal .. Tholi.	Kora and fibres.	Kora mats.	26,000 mats Rs. 38,000.	..
Sirkali	Thiruvali ..	Korai ..	Kora mats.	..	..
Papanasam	Papanasam, Ayyampet, Ammapet Pasupathikoil.	Korai ..	Mats ..	Rs. 5,000.	..

Large Scale Industries.—There are no large scale industries in Mannargudi and Arantangi taluks. The large scale industries in the other taluks and the number of persons employed are given below:

Name of taluk.	Nature of industry.	Number of establishments.	Number of persons employed.
Thanjavur	Rice Mills	22	316
	Furniture and fixtures	3	143
Kumbakonam	Rice mills	19	336
	Transport equipment	2	186
	Printing Press	16	183
Tiruthuraipoondi	Rice mills	9	355
	Salt factories	5	950
	Tobacco	6	189
Papanasam	Rice mills	13	101
Mayuram	Rice mills.	20	387
	Cotton Weaving mills	12	234
Nagapattinam	Rice mills	32	554
	Tobacco	11	175
	Metal Rolling	3	514
Sirkali	Rice mills.	16	449
Nannilam	Rice mills.	8	158
Pattukkottai	Rice mills	19	163

13. *Wealth.*—The area of the ryotwari holding is 1,175,475 acres and the average holding is 2.40 acres (0.79 acres of dry lands and 1.61 of wet lands) bearing an assessment of Rs. 14–14–3 (Rs. 1–5–5 for dry lands and Rs. 13–8–10 for wet lands). Out of the total holdings of 489,738 for the district the number of ryots owning 100 acres and above of wet lands comes to only 1,134. The land-holders covering this number alone can be classed as rich and when compared with the other petty holdings their number

cannot be considered as appreciably large. From the large number of petty holdings, it can be said that a majority of the agricultural population of the District are not well-to-do persons. The following statement shows the number of income tax assessees in various categories for the period from 1940 to 1951.

Grade.	*Grade of income.* Rs.	1940–41.	1911–42.	1942–43.	1943–44.	1941–45.	1945–46.	1946–47.	1947–48.	1948–49.	1919–50.	1950–51.
I	1,000 to 1,499	95	53	49	19	23	3	33	46	53	47	31
II	1,500 to 1,999	67	78	135	4	20	27	94	73	68	56	34
III	2,000 to 2,499	93	95	130	114	105	81	112	90	79	82	44
IV	2,500 to 2,999	54	70	98	116	106	97	104	122	92	65	38
V	3,000 to 3,499	49	67	75	102	70	68	94	109	95	107	43
VI	3,500 to 4,999	104	121	168	183	158	179	155	219	225	224	218
VII	5,000 to 7,499	61	109	101	157	138	131	158	187	172	212	79
VIII	7,500 to 9,999	31	37	57	92	52	66	55	131	99	117	106
IX	10,000 to 12,499	14	17	43	48	28	47	42	61	59	70	74
X	12,500 to 14,999	9	20	18	22	21	21	27	37	31	42	40
XI	15,000 to 19,999	7	18	16	39	25	36	26	24	38	43	35
XII	20,000 to 24,999	3	9	13	33	11	15	14	26	27	27	28
XIII	25,000 to 29,999	1	2	5	12	7	11	4	15	10	16	19
XIV	30,000 to 39,999	1	4	7	13	4	11	7	13	14	13	11
XV	40,000 to 49,999	..	..	1	9	1	2	2	6	4	4	4
XVI	50,000 to 99,999	..	..	..	9	..	6	3	3	7	6	7
XVII	100,000 and over	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total	589	700	917	972	770	801	930	1,162	1,073	1,131	812

14. *Area liable to famine.*—The district has hitherto enjoyed immunity from the famines which have visited the State. Even during the great famine of 1876–78, excepting the small strip of Tambaraparani Valley in the Tirunelveli district, Thanjavur was the only district south of the Krishna and east of the western ghats, which escaped severe suffering. Having regard to the high average class of irrigation and the high average quality of the soil, the district can easily maintain its population. The district cannot be regarded as liable to famine although in the southern part severe local suffering may follow on drought but even then the people would probably find ample employment in the deltaic tract and in the towns. In times of distress there is an influx of famine-stricken persons from the less favoured districts around.

The district was not affected by famine during the decennium. The last three years of the decennium, however, were nearly tending towards famine conditions due to paucity of local rains. But the situation was controlled by the import of foodgrains in one year and by the introduction of rationing and the distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops in the district.

15. *Irrigation and protection.*—The district ranks the highest in the State with regard to irirgation facilities the percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown being 86 per cent in Fasli 1360. Irrigation is carried on mostly from the river Cauvery, through a number of its branches. By the impounding of the water in the river Cauvery at Mettur there is an assured supply of water throughout the cultivation season. The water supply for the irrigation is properly regulated with reference to the actual requirements of the Ayacut and the wastage is thus minimised. The Cauvery-Mettur Project has made it possible for the ryots to bring an additional 301,000 acres of dry lands under wet cultivation. The irrigation sources in the tracts outside the delta are mostly tanks and they are found almost entirely in the upland taluks of Pattukkottai, Thanjavur and Arantangi. There are many private wells irrigating limited extents. With the improvements of major drains an extent of about 1.000 acres has been relieved of drainage congestion besides rendering it easy for the extent to be brought under wet cultivation. The extension of irrigation partly by pumping and partly by gravitation, in Tiruthuraipoondi taluk under the Mulliar river is a special feature undertaken recently by which an extent of about 5,000 acres of Manavari lands are sought to be brought under wet cultivation. There are no Government or dasabandam wells in the district, but there are many private wells. The total number of tanks is 474 for this decennium while the total number of tanks was 375 for the last decennium. The increase is due to the inclusion of tanks in the Zamindari and Inam villages taken over in Pattukkottai and

Arantangi taluks of this district. The average cost of construction of a permanent well ranged from Rs. 600 to Rs. 800. There has not been much inclination on the part of the ryots to dig big and permanent wells for irrigation in view of the further extension of irrigation under the Cauvery-Mettur Project and also under the Uyyakondan channel :

The following statement shows the area protected in seasons of drought as well as in ordinary seasons in hundreds of acres :

Source of irrigation.	*Thanjavur.*	*Papanasam.*	*Kumbakonam.*	*Mayuram.*	*Sirkali.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
AREA PROTECTED IN ALL SEASONS.					
Coleroon Lower Anicut	..	..	3	51	146
The cauvery Canals including the Cauvery Mettur Project.	963	746	901	1,262	455
Minor tanks and channels	96	..	..	..	..
Wells and dorovus	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,059	746	904	1,313	601
Percentage of area occupied	57·9	61·5	83·0	87·5	73·1
Percentage of area cultivated	67·3	70·5	88·5	98·1	83·9
AREA PROTECTED IN ORDINARY SEASONS.					
Coleroon Lower Anicut	..	..	3	51	146
The Cauvery canals	736	887	901	1,262	455
Minor tank and channels	121	9	..	..	..
Wells and dorovus	..	..	5	..	..
Total ..	857	896	909	1,313	601
Percentage of area occupied	46·8	73·8	83·5	87·5	73·1
Percentage of area cultivated	54·4	84·7	89·0	98·1	83·9

Source of irrigation.	*Nannilam.*	*Nagapattinam.*	*Thiruthuraipoondi.*	*Mannargudi.*	*Pattukottai.*	*Arantangi.*	*Total.*
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
AREA PROTECTED IN ALL SEASONS.							
Coleroon Lower Anicut	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
The Cauvery canals including the Cauvery Mettur Project.	1,394	704	580	1,286	52	..	8,484
Minor tanks and channels	..	..	..	..	23	..	119
Wells and dorovus	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total	1,394	704	581	1,286	75	..	8,804
Percentage of area occupied	94·5	56·3	36·4	81·5	2·5	..	54·4
Percentage of area cultivated	96·3	67·3	38·4	92·5	3·3	..	62·7
AREA PROTECTED IN ORDINARY SEASONS.							
Coleroon Lower Anicut	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
The cauvery Canals	..	831	861	1,390	12	197	7,569
Minor tanks and channels	..	6	..	..	156	351	643
Wells and dorovus	..	..	1	..	..	1	7
Total	..	837	862	1,390	168	549	8,419
Percentage of area occupied	..	66·9	54·0	88·1	5·6	65·4	52·0
Percentage of area cultivated	..	80·1	56·9	100·0	7·5	80·1	60·[illegible]

16. *Loans.*—The following statement shows the amount of loans granted under each of the Loans Acts and the extent of improvements carried out thereby during the decennium ending 1950–51 :

Name of Taluk.	*Amount advanced under Land Improve ment Loans Act.*	*Extent of improve-ment carried out with the amount in Column 2.*	*Amount advanced under the Agricul-tural Loans Act.*	*Extent of improvement carried out with the amount noted in column 4.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	ACS.	RS.	
1 Thanjavur	86,909	365·00	3,92,647	3,746 bulls, 272 carts purchased. In addition further loan of Rs. 193,200 and seed manure loans of Rs. 14,750 have been sanctioned.
2 Papanasam ..	26,356	339·47	4,02,173	2,510 bulls and 20 carts purchased.
3 Kumbakonam ..	762	4·22	3,26,550	44 pairs of plough bulls one pair of cart purchase of manure by the Agricultural Department.
4 Mayuram	18,297	..	437	28 pairs of plough bulls and 13 country carts purchased and used for Agricultural purpose.
5 Sirkali	6,208	35·50	21,058	168 bulls purchased seeds for Rs. 1,750. Manures for Rs. 240 and four houses repaired.
6 Nagapattinam ..	..	..	60,902	26.28 acres Imprvopements carried out.
7 Nannilam	..	..	..	....
8 Thiruthurai pundi	19,386	10·00	218,216	1,200 bulls and 120 carts purchased.
9 Mannargudi ..	2,94,925	76·15	1,25,256	92 carts and 275 pairs of plough bulls purchased
10 Pattukkottai ..	98,018	364·00	3,28,743	3,657 bulls and 1,232 carts were purchased
11 Arantangi	21,303	195·60	83,555	Not available.
Total ..	5,72,164	1,389·94	19,59,537	

Another statement showing the amount granted under New Well Subsidy Scheme in various faslis in each taluk of this district is also given below :—

Fasli.	*Total number of wells for which subsidy loans paid.*	*Total amount of subsidy loans paid.*	*Additional area brought under cultivatinon during the fasli.*	*Additional quantity of foodgrains produced during the fasli.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	ACS.	TONS.
1357 (1947–48)	30	9,200	19·60	7·00
1358 (1948–49)	48	23,310	29·26	16·60
1359 (1949–50)	101	50,000	40·68	18·00
1360 (1950–51)	67	33,000	10·85	4·50
Total ..	246	1,15,510	100·39	46·10

Co-operative Credit Societies continued to supply short-term credit to the agriculturists in the district for seasonal agricultural operations, payment of kist, discharge of petty prior debts, etc., at reasonable rates of interest and affording facilities for repayments in easy instalments. The following table shows the progress in the working of these societies during the decennium ending Fasli 1360 (1950–51) :—

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loan disbursed during the year.*	*Loans for productive purpose.*	*Loans for non-productive purpose.*	*Loans for discharge of prior debts.*	*Loans outstanding against members at the end of the year.*	*Working capital.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1945–46	493	18,890	6,27,302	3,18,210	87,326	2,21,766	8,79,506	12,57,371
1946–47	495	21,111	6,49,812	4,21,027	68,347	1,60,438	10,62,079	13,63,964
1947–48	501	22,478	6,76,412	5,18,432	96,043	61,937	11,29,764	14,45,614
1948–49	516	23,372	25,33,276	18,70,116	10 567	6,52,593	30,38,873	37,27,374
1949–50	551	27,679	9,28,347	7,21,628	30,342	1,76,377	16,08,571	21,47,435
1950–51	574	30,387	10,50,625	8,42,156	96,467	1,12,002	19,09,466	24,92,140

Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks continued to give loans to agriculturist for such purposes as improvements of lands, redemption of mortgages, discharge of prior debts, etc. Their loan transactions steadily increased as the agriculturists took advantage of the cheap rate of interest charged by them. The following table will show the progress in the working of these banks during the decennium ending fasli 1360 (1950–51)

Year. (1)	*Number of Societies.* (2)	*Number of members.* (3)	*Amount of loan disbursed* (4)	*Amount outstanding at the end of the year.* (5)
			RS.	RS.
1941–42	3	1,644	64,035	5,24,662
1942–43	3	1,654	46,096	5,26,115
1943–44	3	1,700	13,906	4,42,631
1944–45	3	1,810	31,334	4,14,072
1945–46	3	1,892	42,683	4,06,227
1946–47	9	7,484	3,33,345	20,39,074
1947–48	9	7,901	4,07,001	22,09,741
1948–49	9	8,337	4,38,982	23,98,506
1949–50	9	8,906	4,58,170	26,29,471
1950–51	9	9,390	4,04,289	27,57,294

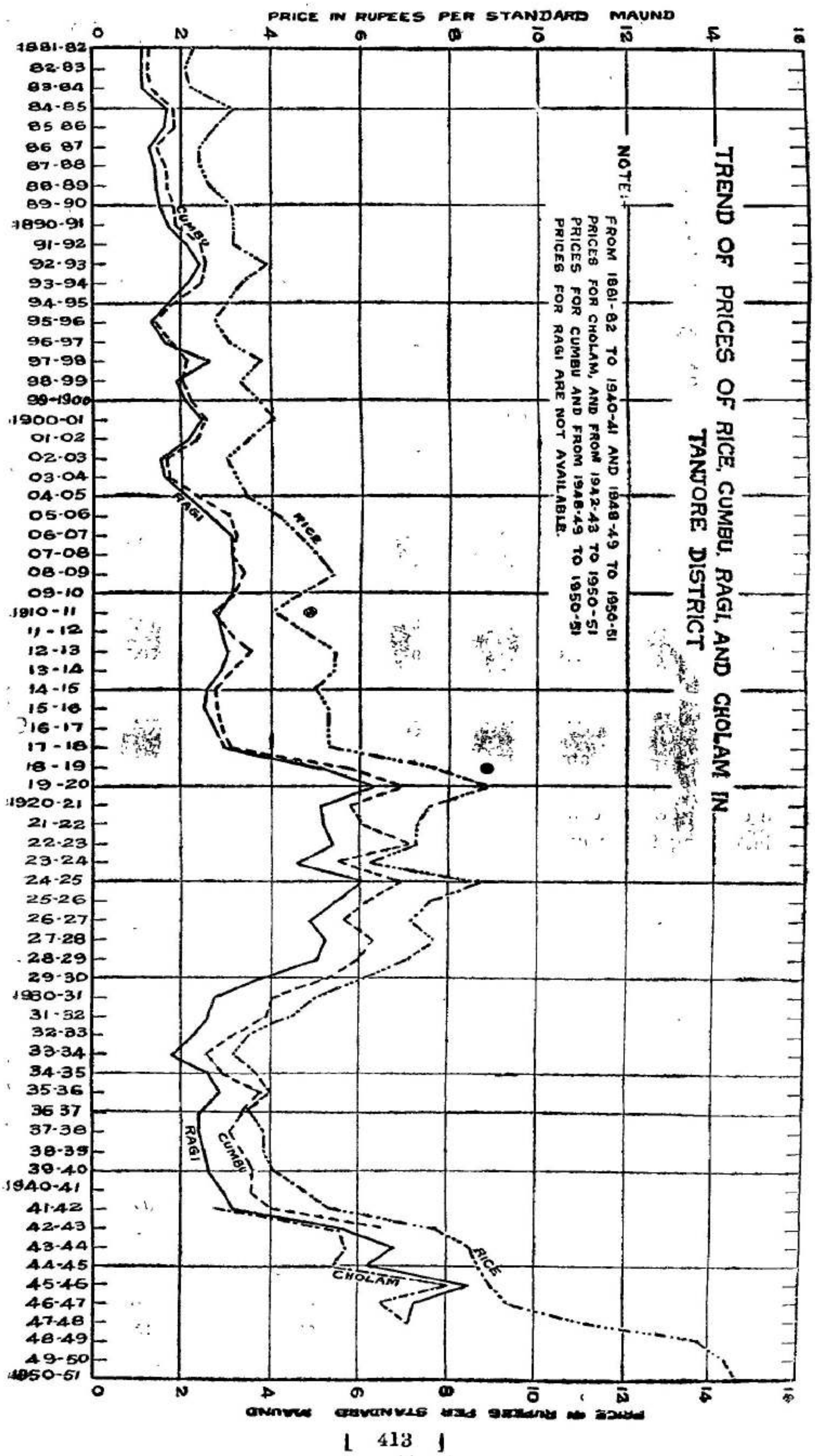
The Co-operative Sale or Marketing Societies in the district helped the ryots to hold up their agricultural produce for a better market by issuing loans against produce and also distributed manures to the ryots. Their activities were confined to the issue of loans against produce but occasionally they also undertook the sale of produce. The progress made by Co-operative Sale or Marktting Societies in issuing loans against produce will be seen from the following table :—

Year. (1)	*Number of Societies.* (2)	*Number of members.* (3)	*Amount of loan issued on the pledge of produce.* (4)
			RS.
1945–46	9	2,141	49,861
1946–47	9	2,314	39,447
1947–48	9	2,175	50,640
1948–49	9	2,235	33,834
1949–50	9	2,214	52,450
1950–51	9	2,187	57,200

The subvention scheme of the Government of India for the development of handloom industry, stimulated the expansion of weavers' co-operative societies in the district.

Their number, membership and business increased year after year as shown in the following table :—

Year. (1)	*Number of Societies.* (2)	*Number of members.* (3)	*Value of raw materials purchased.* (4)	*Value of finished goods sold.* (5)
			RS.	RS.
1945–46	9	1,414	4,52,206	5,30,687
1946–47	11	1,881	7,47,285	9,25,455
1947–48	12	2,114	10,79,975	11,42,704
1948–49	15	2,261	9,03,318	8,60,057
1949–50	16	2,086	4,64,335	7,90,170
1950–51	16	2,337	13,87,923	17,14,362


TREND OF PRICES OF RICE, CUMBU, RAGI, AND CHOLAM IN TANJORE DISTRICT
NOTE:- FROM 1881-82 TO 1940-41 AND 1948-49 TO 1950-51 PRICES FOR CHOLAM, AND FROM 1942-43 TO 1950-51 PRICES FOR CUMBU AND FROM 1948-49 TO 1950-51 PRICES FOR RAGI ARE NOT AVAILABLE.
PRICE IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND
RICE
CUMBU
RAGI
CHOLAM
1881-82
1950-51

Thanjavur district is noted for its river fisheries, and fishermen co-operative societies enabled the fishermen community to earn their living. These societies were able to secure fishery leases. The following table will show the value of leases obtained and the value of fish sold by them :—

Year. (1)	*Number of Societies.* (2)	*Number of members.* (3)	*Value of lease obtained.* (4)	*Value of fish sold.* (5)
			RS.	RS.
1945–46	2	614	5,515	7,372
1946–47	3	782	7,427	7,753
1947–48	3	782	16,649	19,854
1948–49	3	782	20,077	23,024
1949–50	3	782	12,980	15,256
1950–51	4	882	36,045	42,761

Consumers' co-operative societies played an important part in the equitable distribution of foodgrains and other necessaries of life. Their progress during the decennium may be seen from the table given below :—

Year. (1)	*Number of Primary Stores.* (2)	*Number of members.* (3)	*Value of goods. purchased.* (4)	*Value of goods sold.* (5)
			RS.	RS.
1945–46	..	..	..	..
1946–47	6	3,956	14,09,826	17,86,03[illegible]
1947–48	9	4,804	16,10,002	16,41,38[illegible]
1948–49	9	4,867	16,30,114	18,26,327
1949–50	9	4,975	26,02,148	27,50,614
1950–51	10	5,026	27,22,073	29,19,534

17. *Foodgrains* —The approximate percentages of rice-eating and millet-eating population in the district are as follows :—

Rice eating 98 per cent.

Millet eating 2 per cent.

The acute food shortage in the country consequent on the stoppage of imports from areas in South East Asia like Burma due to World War II at the beginning of the decennium created a situation for the enforcement of food control in the matter of distribution or by introducing statutory rationing in the urban areas and informal rationing in rural areas in this surplus district also which is the 'Granary of the South'. Foodgrains were procured by the Government from the landholders under the Intensive Procurement Scheme in the first instance and under a system of levy subsequently at controlled rates. The statutory rationing in urban areas was introduced in the district in the year 1944 and Rural rationing in the year 1946. Paddy was procured in this district and exported to the deficit districts like Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar and South Kanara. The following statement shows the quantities of rice procured and quantities of rice moved from this area from the Khariff year 1942–43 to 1948–49 :—

Year.	*Quantity.*	
	Procured (tons).	*Moved (tons).*
1942–43	..	216,548
1943–44	..	249,565
1944–45	281,502	234,705
1945–46	282,253	213,224
1946–47	282,469	199,224
1947–48	268,384	214,878
1948–49	309,365	256,709

The price of Rice Second Sort which was ruling at Rs. 5·40 per Standard Maund at the beginning of the decennium advanced steadily and stood at Rs. 14·59 per standard maund at the end of the decennium, due to effects of the World War II and failure of monsoons.

(Please *see* the graph at page 25.)

Statutory rationing was abolished on the 1st of February, 1949 and informal rural rationing was continued till the end of the decennium.

18. *Number relieved during past famines.*—In 1805 there was a general failure of crops in this district as in other districts and the scarcity of 1807 was partially felt. No information is available regarding the number of people relieved during any famine previous to 1866. During the famine of 1866–67 the average number of people relieved during the seven months from July 1866 to January 1867 was 3,141, all gratuitously Again during the famine of 1876–78 the average number of people relieved during the three months from September to November 1877 was 12,827 of whom 1,151 were employed on works and 11,676 were relieved gratuitously. The maximum number relieved during any one month was 30,865 in September 1877. There has been no famine in this district since that year.

19. *Accessibility for relief.*—All the towns and important villages in the district are connected by roads. The Southern Railway runs right through the District. The district is well served by railway by the branch lines to Nagapattinam, Arantangi, Tranquebar, Peralam, Karaikal, Needamangalam, Mannargudi, Tiruthuraipoondi and Vedaranyam. The Peralam-Karaikal line connects the district with Karaikal. The branch line from Mayuram which runs up through Arantangi connects the district with Karaikudi in Ramanathapuram district. All the taluks and Sub-taluk Headquartes except Kodavasal, Valangiman and Tiruvadi are connected by railway. Kodavasal, Valangiman and Tiruvadi are within easy reach of the nearest railway stations being connected by good metalled roads and regular bus service. Almost all important centres in the district are connected by regular bus service.

The District has 3,541 miles of roads comprising 101 miles of Provincial Highways, 953 miles of major district roads, 641 miles of other district roads, 1,065 miles of village roads, 403 miles of P.W.D. roads and 253 miles of Municipal roads. The Provincial Highways and Public Works Department roads are maintained in a fair condition throughout the district. The District Board roads in Nagapattinam, Mannargudi, Mayuram and portions of Tiruthuraipoondi taluk which were not in good condition are being improved. The roads in Thanjavur, Papanasam, Kumbakonam, Sirkali, Pattukkottai and Arantangi are maintained in fair conditions. Acquisition of lands for the formation of District Board roads in the rural areas was attended to by the Special Officer in the grade of a Deputy Collector during the decennium.

20. *Scheduled and Backward Classes of the district.*—The population of the scheduled class is 656,822 or 22 per cent to the total population. The following amaliorative measures to better the lot of Harijans who form the Scheduled class have been taken by the Harijan Welfare Department.

(1) Construction of wells for drinking purposes.
(2) Formation of roads to Harijan colonies.
(3) Acquisition and assigning house-sites to Harijans for construction of houses.
(4) Provision of midday meals for their children.
(5) Provision of pathways and bridges.

Most of them work as Agricultural labourers under some mirasdars. They have grown conscious of their position in the fold of rural economy as an important factor in production. The Government have by negotiation with landholders improved their lot economically by raising their wages and affording facilities for the education of these classes through the Harijan Welfare Department. School children were given midday meals which induced a large number of children of school-going age to attend the schools regularly.

(1) *Construction of wells.*—Eleven have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 6,169 during the year 1950-51.

(2) *Formation of roads and provision of pathways and bridges.*—Rupees 13,218—11—4 have been spent towards the acquisition of roads for provision of pathways in 17 villages and 6 culverts have also been provided to give easy access to the Harijan Colonies.

(3) *House sites.*—An extent of 87 acres and 76 cents was acquired for 1,821 house-sites during 1950-51, at a cost of Rs. 1,11,923—9—0 and the total number of houses provided since the commencement of the operation is 9,365.

The following statement shows the number of house-sites provided by the acquisition of lands by the Harijan Welfare Department, during the Decennium ending Fasli 1360.

Name of the taluk.	*Number of villages.*	*Number of cases.*	*Extent in acres.*	*Cost borne by the applicant.*	*Cost borne by the Government cost of communal land and Government half grant.*	*Number of house-sites provided.*	*Total number of house-sites provided since the commencement of operation.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			ACS.		RS. A. P.		
Thanjavur	10	10	19·90	..	33,838 4 9	409	
Papanasam	11	11	16·92	..	28,279 8 11	268	
Kumbakonam ..	6	6	1·79	..	2,262 3 7	45	
Mayuram	2	2	17·31	..	17,771 9 4	360	
Sirkali	2	2	2·00	..	470 12 0	29	
Nagapattinam ..	2	2	2·88	..	4,013 8 1	60	
Tiruthuraipoondi ..	3	3	7·08	..	7,676 6 4	151	
Mannargudi, Nannilam	..	..	...	..			
Pattukkottai ..	9	9	16·90	..	14,905 4 9	427	
Arantangi	4	4	2·98	..	2,705 15 3	72	
Total..	49	49	87·76	..	1,11,923 9 0	1,821	9,365

* Talukwise particulars not available.

Education.—There are 154 midday meals schools in the district. The total expenditure incurred in the district for the supply of midday meals is Rs. 1,86,849. The supply of midday meals free of cost to the pupils at the school premises has given incentive to the Harijans to admit their children of school-going age into the schools and to maintain a fairly good percentage of attendance.

21. *Prohibition.*—The prohibition or total abstinence from the drink evil as a moral measure was introduced in the district on 1—10—1947 and it has been working satisfactorily. The result of prohibition is visible to every visitor of the Harijan Colony. One can see the vast change in outlook in the Harijans' (Agricultural Labourers) life in their colonies. The prohibition was worked by a special staff till 31—12—1950. From 1—1—1951 the special staff was merged with the regular police force and the prohibition work was taken as one of the many items of duties of the police. Smuggling of liquor from Karaikal and illicit distillation of arrack were the prominent offences against the prohibition laws and such offences were tackled with adequate attention.

Statement showing the prohibition offences reported during the years 1947–48 to 1950–51.

Name of offence.	1947–48.	1948–49.	1949–50.	1950–51.
1 Smuggling of liquor from other States	44	43	76	179
2 Smuggling of liquor from district to district	17	77	2	1
3 Illicit dstillation of arrack	4	89	162	148
4 Possession of illicitly distilled arrack	2	52	108	109
5 Sale of illicitly distilled arrack	..	..	..	1
6 Illicit tapping of fermented toddy	9	4	171	47
7 Permitting of sweet toddy for ferment	..	..	4	..
8 Tapping of sweet toddy without licences	10	2	14	12
9 Illicit transport of liquor	33	10	..	..
10 Unlicensed sale of liquor	3	13	2	..
11 Possession of liquor without permit	139	188	71	91
12 Illicit cultivation of hemp plant	..	..	..	..
13 Smuggling of drugs from district to district	26	6	2	3
14 Smuggling of drugs from other states	..	..	..	..
15 Illicit transport of drugs	1	..	..	..
16 Unlicensed sale of drugs	2	..	..	..
17 Unlicensed possession of drugs	107	137	84	41
18 Miscellaneous	494	709	100	575
19 Attempt to render or rendering denatured spirit for human consumption.	..	..	..	..
20 Smuggling of opium	4	2	3	..
21 Transport of opium	..	..	..	..
22 Possession of opium	83	113	88	4
23 Sale of opium	1	2	2	..
24 Offences under Dangerou Drugs Act	33	62	72	19
	1,012	1,509	961	1,272

The amelioration work is being attended by the Co-operative Department. There are two Deputy Registrars. one at Thanjavur and the other at Kumbakonam. The issue of sweet toddy tapping licences for conversion into Palm Jaggery to members of Co-operative Societies forms the main item of ameliorative work. Palmyrah trees are licensed for tapping sweet toddy There is visible improvement n the economic condition of the ex-addicts.

APPENDICES

APPEN

Statistical Table

Taluk.	Number and area of villages exclusive of Tributary States. — Government. Number.	Government. Area.	Minor inam.	Inams. Number.	Inams. Area.	Zamindari. Number.	Zamindari. Area.	Total. Number.	Total. Area.	Deduct area of Poramboke and land reserved for public purpose for the Common use of Villagers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		ACS.			ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	ACS.
Arantangi ..	54	170,949	..	394	43,269	95	42,571	543	256,789	171,193
Kumbakonam.	141	131,034	..	90	4,533	..	..	231	135,567	22,831
Mannargudy ..	139	184,909	..	62	8,061	..	..	201	192,970	30,417
Nagapattinam.	138	153,581	..	..	..	..	..	138	153,581	23,530
Mayuram ..	178	180,786	..	..	..	..	..	178	180,786	24,780
Nannilam ..	229	186,077	..	..	..	..	..	229	186,077	27,245
Papanasam ..	138	135,848	..	50	10,125	..	..	188	145,973	23,692
Pattukkottai ..	60	85,574	..	258	195,318	49	163,436	367	444,328	52,028
Sirkali	80	109,210	..	..	..	..	..	80	109,210	20,683
Thanjavur ..	158	230,999	..	52	38,785	..	..	210	269,784	69,450
Tiruthuraipoondi.	132	306,612	..	25	10,927	..	..	157	317,539	118,962
Total ..	**1,477**	**1,875,579**	..	**931**	**311,018**	**144**	**206,007**	**2,522**	**2,392,604**	**548,811**

APPEN

Rent roll of ryotwari

Taluk.	Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average extent. Dry.	Average extent. Wet.	Average assessment. Dry.	Average assessment. Wet.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Thanjavur	73,462	153,195	7,40,072	1·28	0·81	2 0 6	8 0 6
Papanasam	35,780	100,755	7,88,952	0·71	2·11	1 12 4	20 4 7
Kumbakonam	38,939	88,192	8,23,449	0·51	1·76	2 0 2	19 2 1
Mayuram	60,617	138,952	10,06,255	0·41	1·88	0 15 6	15 10 1
Sirkali	19,785	75,570	4,50,288	1·01	2·81	1 7 5	21 4 8
Nannilam	64,020	146,957	12,21,069	0·24	2·06	0 9 8	18 7 6
Nagapattinam	43,404	108,284	6,92,527	0·52	1·98	0 11 10	15 3 5
Tiruturaipoondi	51,192	150,807	5,76,773	1·38	1·56	1 11 8	9 8 7
Mannargudi	60,230	130,428	7,32,494	0·65	1·51	0 15 4	11 3 2
Pattukottai	33,583	60,224	1,29,929	1·42	0·37	1 11 10	2 2 1
Arantangi	8,726	22,111	77,174	0·67	1·86	0 11 5	8 2 7
Total ..	**489,738**	**1,175,475**	**72,38,982**	**0·79**	**1·61**	**1 5 5**	**13 8 10**
				Average.			

DIX I.

for 1950-51.

Deduct area of			Area in occupation.						
Forest.	Area for which returns are not available.	Total.	Remainder arable area. (Government and Inam.)	Cultivated actually cropped.	Fallow.	Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total and revenue excluding cesses.	Population according to the Census of 1951.	Incidence of land revenue per head.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	PER CENT.	RS.		RS. A. P.
..	..	171,193	85,596	68,536	15,417	98	1,88,413	141,387	1 5 4
..	..	22,831	112,736	102,181	6,725	96	10,48,183	348,104	3 0 2
..	..	30,417	162,553	138,950	18,775	97	9,77,680	248,830	3 14 11
..	..	23,530	130,051	104,531	20,536	96	7,50,492	261,236	2 14 0
..	..	24,780	156,006	133,789	16,287	96	11,38,425	321,493	3 8 8
..	..	27,245	158,832	144,724	2,860	92	13,11,222	248,487	5 4 5
..	..	23,692	122,281	105,835	15,556	99	9,72,003	216,498	4 7 10
..	..	52,028	392,300	224,121	74,407	76	8,39,393	401,818	2 1 5
..	..	20,683	88,527	71,655	10,536	93	5,16,703	163,891	3 2 5
..	..	69,450	200,333	157,413	25,589	91	10,62,987	381,984	2 12 6
6,834	..	125,796	191,743	151,448	8,072	83	6,66,013	248,942	2 10 10
6,834	..	**591,645**	**1,800,958**	**1,403,183**	**214,760**	**90**	**94,71,544**	**2,982,670**	**3 2 10**

DIX II.

lands for fasli 1360.

Rs. 10 *and less.*		*Rs.* 30 *and less but over Rs.* 10.		*Rs.* 50 *and less but over Rs.* 30.		*Rs.* 100 *and less but over Rs.* 50.		*Over Rs.* 100.	
Number.	*Assessment.*	*Number.*	*Assessment.*	*Number.*	*Assessment.*	*Number.*	*Assessment.*	*Number.*	*Assessment.*
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
57,602	1,52,530	11,530	1,77,826	2,079	72,124	1,478	1,03,217	773	2,34,375
22,926	63,426	8,008	1,38,615	1,924	66,069	964	95,393	1,958	4,25,449
26,611	75,794	8,136	1,32,870	1,782	67,031	1,237	96,428	1,173	4,51,326
44,403	1,54,486	11,343	2,77,464	2,247	1,05,046	1,602	86,906	1,022	3,82,353
15,127	42,295	3,367	55,745	323	12,341	408	35,344	560	3,04,563
42,123	1,11,845	13,425	2,26,355	3,081	1,13,699	3,422	1,71,572	1,969	5,97,598
20,610	53,503	10,745	1,15,466	7,496	2,32,099	3,642	2,00,130	911	91,329
38,527	74,719	8,755	1,18,647	2,216	81,250	811	50,935	883	2,51,222
49,217	1,14,740	7,384	1,03,928	1,577	49,684	996	70,845	1,056	3,93,297
30,786	78,069	2,434	33,267	154	4,540	168	9,855	41	4,198
7,471	20,954	892	14,254	137	6,408	150	10,439	76	25,119
355,403	**9,42,361**	**86,019**	**13,94,437**	**23,016**	**8,10,291**	**14,878**	**9,31,064**	**10,422**	**31,60,829**

APPEN

Rent roll of ryotwari land for fasli 1360

(1)	*Size of holding.* (2)	*Below 1 acre.* (3)	*Between 1 and 2 acres.* (4)	*Between 2 and 3 acres.* (5)	*Between 3 and 4 acres.* (6)
					THANJAVUR
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders	..	9,510	8,790	7,692	5,376
Number of holdings	..	9,510	8,790	7,692	5,376
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	0-13-5	0-13-5	0-13-5	0-13-5
	Wet ..	11-11-0	11-11-0	11-11-0	11-11-0
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		15,375	14,636	13,928	13,392
Number of holdings	..	6,748	5,454	4,562	3,742
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	0-13-5	0-13-5	0-13-5	0-13-5
	Wet ..	11-11-0	11-11-0	11-11-0	11-11-0
					PAPANASAM
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders	..	2,249	3,419	5,012	2,436
Number of holdings	..	2,249	3,419	5,012	2,436
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	3-8-0	3-8-0	3-8-0	3-8-0
	Wet ..	9-8-0	9-8-0	9-8-0	9-8-0
B. Joint Pattas—					
Number of holders	..	4,527	14,272	10,726	9,215
Number of holdings	..	1,541	3,016	3,057	2,616
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	3-8-0	3-8-0	3-8-0	3-8-0
	Wet ..	9-8-0	9-8-0	9-8-0	9-8-0
					KUMBAKONAM
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders	..	11,150	3,148	3,663	963
Number of holdings	..	11,150	3,148	3,663	963
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	4-0-0	4-0-0	4-0-0	4-0-0
	Wet ..	11-2-0	11-2-0	11-2-0	11-2-0
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders	..	18,802	28,547	11,335	2,327
Number of holdings	..	9,902	3,685	3,321	520
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	4-0-0	4-0-0	4-0-0	4-0-0
	Wet ..	11-2-0	11-2-0	11-2-0	11-2-0
					MAYURAM
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders	..	12,410	8,730	3,615	1,366
Number of holdings	..	12,410	8,730	3,615	1,366
Average assessment per acre in rupees annas and pies.	Dry ..	2-5-5	2-5-5	2-5-5	2-5-5
	Wet ..	8-5-1	8-5-1	8-5-1	8-5-1
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders	..	30,827	39,007	16,337	4,628
Number of holdings	..	8,130	5,218	4,609	3,365
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	2-5-5	2-5-5	2-5-5	2-5-5
	Wet ..	8-5-1	5-5-1	8-5-1	8-5-1
					SIRKALI
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders ..		2,593	5,402	2,363	440
Number of holdings		2,593	5,402	2,363	440
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	2-0-0	2-0-0	2-0-0	2-0-0
	Wet ..	7-5-5	7-5-5	7-5-5	7-5-5

DIX II-A.

according to limits of holding.

Between 4 and 5 acres.	Between 5 and 10 acres.	Between 10 and 25 acres.	Between 25 and 50 acres.	Between 50 and 100 acres.	Above 100 acres.	Total.
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
TALUK.						
4,010	4,452	3,536	1,794	832	54	46,046
4,010	4,452	3,536	1,794	832	54	46,046
0–13–5	0–13–5	0–13–5	0–13–5	0–13–5	0–13–5	
11–11–0	11–11–0	11–11–0	11–11–0	11–11–0	11–11–0	
9,793	6,827	5008	1,215	328	52	80,554
3,351	2,426	2,213	434	176	21	29,127
0–13–5	0–13–5	0–13–5	0–13–5	0–13–5	0–13–5	
11–11–0	11–11–0	11–11–0	11–11–0	11–11–0	11–11–0	
TALUK.						
2,753	3,012	3,239	696	237	97	23,150
2,753	3,012	3,239	696	237	97	23,150
3–8–0	3–8–0	3–8–0	3–8–0	3–8–0	3–8–0	
9–8–0	9–8–0	9–8–0	9–8–0	9–8–0	9–8–0	
10,217	8,716	9,916	6,908	419	18	74,934
2,170	2,756	1,468	1,042	479	3	18,148
3–8–0	3–8–0	3–8–0	3–8–0	3–8–0	3–8–0	
9–8–0	9–8–0	9–8–0	9–8–0	9–8–0	9–8–0	
TALUK.						
1,009	1,310	705	225	105	51	22,329
1,009	1,310	705	225	105	51	22,329
4–0–0	4–0–0	4–0–0	4–0–0	4–0–0	4–0–0	
11–2–0	11–2–0	11–2–0	11–2–0	11–2–0	11–2–0	
1,285	2,081	1,718	44	89	9	66,237
385	329	278	24	13	3	18,460
4–0–0	4–0–0	4–0–0	4–0–0	4–0–0	4–0–0	
11–2–0	11–2–0	11–2–0	11–2–0	11–2–0	11–2–0	
TALUK.						
1,164	646	227	125	86	58	28,427
1,164	646	227	125	86	58	28,427
2–5–5	2–5–5	2–5–5	2–5–5	2–5–5	2–5–5	
8–5–1	8–5–1	8–5–1	8–5–1	8–5–1	8–5–1	
3,612	1,640	152	29	..	..	96,232
2,526	1,824	409	98	..	..	26,179
2–5–5	2–5–5	2–5–5	2–5–5	2–5–5	2–5–5	
8–5–1	8–5–1	8–5–1	8–5–1	8–5–1	8–5–1	
TALUK.						
280	401	276	94	58	63	11,970
280	401	276	94	58	63	11,970
2–0–0	2–0–0	2–0–0	2–0–0	2–0–0	2–0–0	
7–5–5	7–5–5	7–5–5	7–5–5	7–5–5	7–5–5	

Rent roll of ryotwari land for fasli 1360

(1)	Size of holding (2)	Below 1 acre. (3)	Between 1 to 2 acres. (4)	Between 2 to 3 acres. (5)	Between 3 to 4 acres. (6)
					SIRKALI
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		9,877	11,955	4,433	420
Number of holdings		2,900	4,050	1,450	205
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	2-0-0	2-0-0	2-0-0	2-0-0
	Wet ..	7-5-5	7-5-5	7-5-5	7-5-5
					NANNILAM
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		8,961	9,546	3,976	2,990
Number of holdings		8,961	9,546	3,976	2,990
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	2- 9-0	2- 9-0	2 -9-0	2- 9-0
	Wet ..	8-15-0	8-15-0	8-15-0	8-15-0
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		23,240	30,654	40,242	21,439
Number of holdings		16,866	8,560	5,082	1,990
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	2- 9-0	2- 9-0	2- 9-0	2- 9-0
	Wet ..	8-15-0	8-15-0	8-15-0	8-15-0
					NAGAPATTINAM
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		5,662	6,069	2,804	1,890
Number of holdings		5,662	6,069	2,804	1,890
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	1- 9- 6	1- 9- 6	1- 9- 6	1- 9- 6
	Wet ..	8-11-11	8-11-11	8-11-11	8-11-11
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		19,026	20,426	16,868	1,355
Number of holdings		5,834	4,159	1,302	1,436
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	1- 9- 6	1- 9- 6	1- 9- 6	1- 9- 6
	Wet ..	8-11-11	8-11-11	8-11-11	8-11-11
					MANNARGUDI
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		14,712	2,908	4,983	4,683
Number of holdings		14,712	2,908	4,983	4,683
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	1-7-9	1-7-9	1-7-9	1-7-9
	Wet ..	7-6-1	7-6-1	7-6-1	7-6-1
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		25,833	23,999	8,328	2,786
Number of holdings		9,750	8,990	2,112	100
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	1-7-9	1-7-9	1-1-9	9-7-9
	Wet ..	7-6-1	7-6-1	7-6-1	7-6-1
					TIRUTURAIPOONDI
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		9,964	6,848	4,218	3,546
Number of holdings		9,964	6,848	4,218	3,546
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	4- 1-7	4- 1-7	4- 1-7	4- 1-7
	Wet ..	13-11-3	13-11-3	13-11-3	13-11-3
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		17,978	18,630	8,712	6,370
Number of holdings		7,860	6,100	2,516	2,381
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	4- 1-7	4- 1-7	4- 1-7	4- 1-7
	Wet ..	13-11-3	13-11-3	13-11-3	13-11-3

DIX II-A—*cont.*

according to limits of holding—*cont.*

Between 4 to 5 acres. (7)	*Between 5 to 10 acres.* (8)	*Between 10 to 25 acres.* (9)	*Between 25 to 50 acres.* (10)	*Between 50 to 100 acres.* (11)	*Above 100 acres.* (12)	*Total.* (13)
TALUK—*cont.*						
480	423	156	18	20	38	27,820
290	100	40	7	8	11	9,061
2–0–0	2–0–0	2–0–0	2–0–0	2–0–0	2–0–0	
7–5–5	7–5–5	7–5–5	7–5–5	7–5–5	7–5–5	
TALUK.						
2,122	1,597	795	371	126	170	30,654
2,122	1,597	795	371	126	170	30,654
2–9–0	2–9–0	2–9–0	2–9–0	2–9–0	2–9–0	
8–15–0	8–15–0	8–15–0	8–15–0	8–15–0	8–15–0	
6,541	5,198	2,972	473	410	54	131,223
530	312	132	90	35	22	33,619
2–9–0	2–9–0	2–9–0	2–9–0	2–9–0	2–9–0	
8–15–0	8–15–0	8–15–0	8–15–0	8–15–0	8–15–0	
TALUK.						
1,608	2,194	1,188	654	201	92	22,362
1,608	2,194	1,188	654	201	92	22,362
1–9–6	1–9–6	1–9–6	1–9–6	1–9–6	1–9–6	
8–11–11	8–11–11	8–11–11	8–11–11	8–11–11	8–11–11	
1,452	449	425	456	326	13	60,796
1,372	594	152	456	37	16	15,358
1–9–6	1–9–6	1–9–6	1–9–6	1–9–6	1–9–6	
8–11–11	8–11–11	8–11–11	8–11–11	8–11–11	8–11–11	
TALUK.						
2,822	2,413	1,344	1,023	962	409	36,259
2,822	2,413	1,344	1,023	962	409	36,259
1–7–9	1–7–9	1–7–9	1–7–9	1–7–9	1–7–9	
7–6–1	7–6–1	7–6–1	7–6–1	7–6–1	7–6–1	7–6–1
1,155	581	544	65	39	..	63,330
391	272	134	36	15	..	21,800
1–7–9	1–7–9	1–7–9	1–7–9	1–7–9	1–7–9	
7–6–1	7–6–1	7–6–1	7–6–1	7–6–1	7–6–1	
TALUK.						
3,304	2,527	915	410	250	135	32,117
3,304	2.527	915	410	250	135	32,117
4–1–7	4–1–7	4–1–7	4–1–7	4–1–7	4–1–7	
13–11–3	13–11–3	13–11–3	13–11–3	13–11–3	13–11–3	
8,286	6 974	4,418	749	497	178	72,792
2,279	2,063	798	274	139	49	24,459
4–1–7	4–1–7	4–1–7	4–1–7	4–1–7	4–1–7	
13–11–3	13–11–3	13–11–3	13–11–3	13–11–3	13–11–3	

APPEN

Rent-roll of ryotwari land for fasli 1360

(1).	Size of holding. (2)	Below 1 acre. (3)	Between 1 to 2 acres. (4)	Between 2 to 3 acres. (5)	Between 3 to 4 acres. (6)
					PATTUKOTTAI
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders	..	9,926	4,835	2,674	917
Number of holdings	..	9,926	4,835	2,674	917
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	1-2-11	1-2-11	1-2-11	1-2-11
	Wet ..	6-0-10	6-0-10	6-0-10	6-0-10
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders	..	14,018	6,972	3,754	1,410
Number of holdings	..	4,919	2,418	1,351	472
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	1-2-11	1-2-11	1-2-11	1-2-11
	Wet ..	6-0-10	6-0-10	6-0-10	6-0-10
					ARANTANGI
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders	..	1,317	1,010	1,140	1,067
Number of holdings	..	1,317	1,010	1,140	1,067
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	0-14-6	0-14-6	0-14-6	0-14-6
	Wet ..	4-6-11	4-6-11	4-6-11	4-6-11
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders	..	3,514	2,652	1,700	970
Number of holdings	..	1,204	746	634	353
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	0-14-6	0-14-6	0-14-6	0-14-6
	Wet ..	4-6-11	4-6-11	4-6-11	4-6-11
					DISTRICT AS
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders	..	88,454	60,705	42,140	25,674
Number of holdings	..	88,454	60,705	42,140	25,674
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	1-14-5	1-14-5	1-14-5	1-14-5
	Wet ..	7-14-4	7-14-4	7-14-4	7-14-4
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders	..	183,017	211,750	136,363	64,312
Number of holdings	..	75,654	52,396	29,996	17,180
Average assessment per acre in rupees. annas and pies.	Dry ..	1-14-5	1-14-5	1-14-5	1-14-5
	Wet ..	7-14-4	7-14-4	7-14-4	7-14-4

APPEN

Cropping ih

Taluk.	Cereals.				Pulses.		
	Paddy.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Others.	Red-gram.	Others.	Vegetables and fruits.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Thanjavur	136,118	1,048	1,623	13,730	5,069	8,266	7,440
Papanasam	116,872	580	1,552	743	123	14,887	3,554
Kumbakonam	108,870	981	1,370	728	60	21,007	5,903
Mayuram	132,068	304	398	543	68	12,195	2,618
Sirkali	70,778	873	461	725	17	18,397	1,281
Nannilam	140,705	2	141	230	39	22,653	2,763
Nagapattinam	101,065	..	60	288	5	5,859	1,838
Tiruturaipoondi	143,938	319	391	79	2	2,821	815
Mannargudy	143,719	6	494	367	23	3,585	1,145
Pattukkottai	177,510	550	2,606	11,360	980	138	8,539
Aranthangi	60,835	61	2,040	2,226	50	124	119
Total ..	1,332,478	4,724	11,136	31,019	6,436	109,932	36,015

DIX II-A—*cont.*

according to limits of holding—*cont.*

Between 4 to 5 acres. (7)	*Between 5 to 10 acres.* (8)	*Between 10 to 25 acres.* (9)	*Between 25 to 50 acres.* (10)	*Between 50 to 100 acres.* (11)	*Above 100 acres.* (12)	*Total.* (13)
TALUK.						
909	1,135	228	34	14	..	20,672
909	1,135	228	34	14	..	20,672
1-2-11	1-2-11	1-2-11	1-2-11	1-2-11	..	
6-0-10	6-0-10	6-0-10	6-0-10	6-0-10	..	
1,315	1,140	398	50	..	2	29,059
428	556	103	18	..	1	10,266
1-2-11	1-2-11	1-2-11	1-2-11	..	1-2-11	
6-0-10	6-0-10	6-0-10	6-0-10	..	6-0-10	
TALUK.						
946	180	106	42	9	1	5,818
946	180	106	42	9	1	5,818
0-14-6	0-14-6	0-14-6	0-14-6	0-14-6	0-14-6	
4-6-11	4-6-11	4-6-11	4-6-11	4-6-11	4-6-11	
886	92	161	53	20	8	10,056
395	57	44	16	7	1	3,457
0-14-6	0-14-6	0-14-6	0-14-6	0-14-6	0-14-6	
4-6-11	4-6-11	4-6-11	4-6-11	4-6-11	4-6-11	
A WHOLE.						
20,927	19,867	12,559	5,468	2,880	1,130	279,804
20,927	19,867	12,559	5,468	2,880	1,130	279,804
1-14-5	1-14-5	1-14-5	1-14-5	1-14-5	1-14-5	
7-14-4	7-14-4	7-14-4	7-14-4	7-14-4	7-14-4	
45,022	34,121	25,868	10,060	2,148	372	713,033
14,117	11,289	5,771	2,495	909	127	209,934
1-14-5	1-14-5	1-14-5	1-14-5	1-14-5	1-14-5	
7-14-4	7-14-4	7-14-4	7-14-4	7-14-4	7-14-4	

DIX III.

fasli 1360.

Condiments and spices.	*Industrial crops.*			*Miscellaneous.*	*Total first and second crop.*	*Area cropped more than once.*	*Net area cultivated.*
	Gingelly.	*Groundnut.*	*Others.*				
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
918	323	17,671	1,995	8,435	203,410	45,997	157,413
1,124	792	582	2,614	1,319	141,856	36,021	105,835
1,744	2,055	1,550	4,144	1,736	151,318	49.137	102,181
1,105	1,619	734	2,058	1,412	157,928	24,139	133,789
837	1,535	765	1,781	1,576	98,786	27,131	71,655
1,356	554	20	2,620	4,191	174,577	29.853	144,724
886	97	4	2,527	638	112,128	7,597	104,531
950	552	47	8,171	2,235	161,224	9,776	151,448
428	876	916	3.094	1,038	153,022	14,072	138,950
1,040	2,588	25,371	12,305	655	246.002	21,881	224,121
242	757	6,615	1,019	924	74,629	6,093	68 536
10,630	**11,748**	**54,275**	**42,328**	**24,159**	**1,674,880**	**271,697**	**1,403,183**

APPEN

Agricultural Stock

Taluk.	Cattle. Males over three years. Breeding bulls.	Working bullocks.	Others.	Females over 3 years. Cows.	3 years and under. Young stock.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Thanjavur	323	58,756	5,806	35,169	31,063
Papanasam	174	30,017	2,304	23,011	16,995
Kumbakonam	301	33,084	1,376	21,113	19,088
Mayuram	240	44,587	2,970	33,452	27,212
Sirkali	101	28,043	1,238	17,667	15,471
Nannilam	311	38,270	1,708	32,447	24,964
Nagapattinam	266	26,407	1,463	26,551	20,708
Mannargudi	281	46,397	2,923	32,716	22,073
Thiruthuraipoondi	468	33,178	1,706	39,702	28,796
Pattukottai	647	117,534	14,095	67,560	54,055
Aranthangi	211	35,108	1,343	16,006	11,521
Total ..	3,323	491,381	36,932	345,394	271,946

APPEN

Water-supply

Taluk.	Name of work.	Government protective irrigation works. Irrigable area.	Average area irrigated. First crop	Second crop.	Total.	Average revenue. Demand.	Remission. Amount.	Percentage on demand.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
Thanjavur ..	Cauvery Canals.	200,333	60,792	35,495	96,287	1,026,079	21 924	2·13
Papanasam	Do.	98,520	103,516	20,728	124,244	920,436	2,743	0·30
Kumbakonam	Do.	90,058	92,354	27,723	120,077	1,407,983	2 867	0·20
Mayuram ..	Do.	126,238	117,295	8,943	126,238	1,453,999	16 522	1·13
Sirkali ..	Do.	57,892	51,692	6,212	57,904	47,618	2 415	5·07
Nannilam ..	Do.	139,359	139,818	4,938	144,756	1,293,849	2 ,048	0·16
Nagapattinam	Do.	89,336	87,436	2,242	89,678	914,547	- ,581	0·50
Tiruturaipundi	Do.	82,348	89,257	9,776	99,033	667,921	5,681	0·85
Mannargudi ..	Do.	100,732	129,963	10,204	140,167	836,762	14,238	1·70
Pattukottai ..	Do.	156,637	147,158	20,852	168,010	791,602	4,749	0·60
Arantangi ..	Cauvery Mettur Canal.	9,130	7,619	1,558	9,177	77,423	9,135	11·80
	Total ..	11,50,583	1,026,900	148,671	1,175,571	9,438,219	86,903	0·92
Kumbakonam	Lower Coleroon Anicut.	348	342	6	348	Demand included already in the		
Mayuram ..	Do.	5,069	4,885	184	5,069			
Sirkali ..	Do.	16,630	14,739	1,938	16,677			
	Total ..	22,047	19,966	2,128	22,094	..	..	..

DIX IV

in 1950-51

Buffaloes. Males over three years. Breeding bulls.	Working bullocks.	Others.	Females over 3 years. Cows.	3 years and under. Young stock.	Sheep and goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
207	6,574	912	20,993	16,044	72,808	214	526	43,262	13,046
64	3,725	459	12,585	8,218	41,525	126	116	21,152	5,389
121	3,454	502	13,881	9,708	54,214	108	212	21,032	10,250
236	4,947	542	16,789	12,215	60,390	92	8	30,802	8,763
29	2,066	274	8,198	6,754	39,668	42	..	18,966	3,824
107	5,863	310	14,058	8,563	64,499	83	34	26,458	8,510
124	4,475	542	12,776	9,160	52,122	134	213	15,273	5,512
135	7,317	1,374	17,507	11,699	67,572	89	265	32,879	9,539
383	4,690	485	11,122	8,479	101,606	118	182	23,779	5,539
250	10,128	2,497	25,553	18,225	121,156	83	863	70,357	26,579
135	3,731	300	7,885	4,961	122,631	11	211	29,013	6,405
1,791	**56,970**	**8,197**	**161,347**	**114,026**	**798,191**	**1,190**	**2,630**	**332,973**	**103,356**

DIX V.

and Irrigation.

Irrigation under minor works in ordinary areas.	First crop.		Second crop.			Irrigation under wells. Number.		Area irrigated.	
Occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area	Percentage of remmission on demand.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
ACS.	ACS.		ACS.					ACS.	ACS.
9,867	9,566	96·94	..	..	..	1,450	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,463	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,345	..	..	..
813	780	95·94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	..	..
3,584	3,497	97·57	..	..	..	6,934	..	1,545	..
6,577	1,688	25·66	..	..	..	12,695	..	200	..
14,573	14,423	98·97	2,409	16·53	..	205	..	3,515	..
35,414	**29,954**	**84·58**	**2,409**	**16·53**	..	**24,139**	**224**	**5,260**	..

figures shown under Cauvery Canals.

.. ..

NOTE.—There are no Government wells with independent ayacut in this district. The number of private wells alone has been furnished n columns (16) and (17).

APPENDIX V-A.

Number of Minor works, the Ayacut of which is

Taluk.	Under 50 acres. Tanks. In repair.	Tanks. Out of repair.	Others. In repair.	Others. Out of repair.	From 50 to 200 acres. Tanks. In repair.	Tanks. Out of repair.	Others. In repair.	Others. Out of repair.	From 200 to 500 acres. Tanks. In repair.	Tanks. Out of repair.	Others. In repair.	Others. Out of repair.	500 acres and above. Tanks. In repair.	Tanks. Out of repair.	Others. In repair.	Others. Out of repair.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Thanjavur	11	82	..	..	11	68	..	..	..	12	..	..	1	2	..	..	187
Papanasam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Kumbakonam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Mayuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sirkali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagapattinam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nannilam	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Mannargudi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thiruthuraipoondi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattukkottai ..	45	11	..	..	35	15	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	109
Arantangi ..	1	..	..	..	145	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175
Total ..	**70**	**93**	..	..	**192**	**83**	..	..	**19**	**14**		..	1	2	..	..	**474**

APPEN

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE

Fasli.		Extent of holding.				Assessment.					
		Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second crop.	Charge for water.	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866–67)	..	276,054	726,611	Not available.	1,002,715	3,41,098	35,24,592	45,750	1,11,525	Not available.	40,22,965
1277 (1867–68)	..	279,526	729,868		1,009,394	3,49,251	35,77,329	56,861	1,17,137		41,00,578
1278 (1868–69)	..	282,447	731,485		1,013,932	3,53,491	35,82,849	63,323	1,20,457		41,20,120
1279 (1869–70)	..	284,853	733,467		1,018,320	3,56,785	35,90,161	61,399	1,24,007		41,32,352
1280 (1870–71)	..	287,345	737,820		1,025,165	3,59,656	35,97,461	63,740	1,31,806		41,52,663
Average	..	282,045	731,860		1,013,905	3,52,056	35,74,479	58,215	1,20,986		31,05,736
1281 (1871–72)	..	289,950	739,268	1,736	1,030,954	3,62,360	36,03,312	59,552	1,33,225	8,412	41,66,861
1282 (1872–73)	..	292,001	740,887	1,860	1,034,748	3,64,546	36,08,913	61,015	1,35,430	8,589	41,78,493
1283 (1873–74)	..	292,813	742,385	1,901	1,037,099	3,65,080	36,13,572	71,405	1,36,085	8,603	41,94,745
1284 (1874–75)	..	295,401	743,991	2,390	1,041,782	3,68,027	36,19,970	81,306	1,42,157	14,559	42,26,029
1285 (1875–76)	..	296,910	745,151	2,602	1,044,563	3,69,918	36,22,846	86,407	1,44,963	16,279	42,40,413
Average	..	293,415	742,336	2,078	1,037,829	3,65,986	36,13,723	71,937	1,38,374	11,288	42,01,308
1286 (1876–77)	..	298,909	746,391	2,136	1,047,436	3,71,308	36,27,531	83,780	1,41,777	12,180	42,36,576
1287 (1877–78)	..	300,311	747,696	2,415	1,050,422	3,72.721	36,31,811	1,17,652	1,46,326	14,804	42,83,314
1288 (1878–79)	..	302,144	740,712	4,401	1,056,257	3,73,710	36,38,720	1,32,412	1,53,378	27,561	43,25,781
1289 (1879–80)	..	303,683	751,046	5,242	1,059,971	3,75,612	36,43,494	1,67,743	1,60,451	29,956	43,77,256
1290 (1880–81)	..	304,574	752,784	4,457	1,061,815	3,76,800	36,50,642	1,82,935	1,60,937	33,266	44,04,580
Average	..	301,924	749,526	3,730	1,055,180	3,74,030	36,38,440	1,36,904	1,52,574	23,553	43,25,501
1291 (1881–82)	..	304,608	755,591	3,614	1,063,813	3,76,940	36,59,512	1,65,163	1,59,572	17,545	43,78,732
1292 (1882–83)	..	304,454	756,623	4,802	1,065,879	3,76,398	36,64,824	1,58,533	1,59,631	30,652	43,90,038
1293 (1883–84)	..	304,760	757,049	2,797	1,064,606	3,77,288	36,67,028	1,73,717	1,72,683	16,363	44,07,079
1294 (1884–85)	..	310,536	753,807	1,703	1,066,046	3,89,719	36,64,472	1,15,837	1,57,575	13,708	43,41,311
1295 (1885–86)	..	312,176	756,716	2,409	1,071,301	3,91,217	36,75,106	1,37,400	1,62,635	25,555	43,91,913
Average	..	307,307	755,957	3,065	1,066,329	3,82,312	36,66,189	1,50,130	1,62,419	20,765	43,81,815
1296 (1886–87)	..	314,527	757,161	4,375	1,076,063	3,93,637	36,77,363	1,38,851	1,02,426	26,575	43,98,852
1297 (1887–88)	..	291,932	780,624	4,126	1,076,682	3,56,892	37,71,086	1,49,629	1,01,767	22,540	44,01,914
1298 (1888–89)	..	282,869	791,626	5,620	1,080,115	3,36,907	38,10,185	1,45,521	78,042	30,992	44,01,647
1299 (1889–90)	..	284,961	792,612	5,755	1,083,358	3,37,579	38,14,395	1,45,250	78,132	29,735	44,05,091
1300 (1890–91)	..	285,930	793,075	7,474	1,086,479	3,39,374	38,15,992	1,47,201	81,197	27,952	44,11,716
Average	..	292,044	783,025	5,470	1,080,539	3,52,878	37,77,804	1,45,290	1,00,318	27,559	44,03,844
1301 (1891–92)	..	294,448	793,854	8,273	1,096,575	3,40,466	38,16,957	1,41,619	81,036	27,211	44,07,289
1302 (1892–93)	..	295,454	794,752	8,314	1,098,520	3,41,542	38,19,634	1,40,732	82,268	37,226	44,21,402
1303 (1893–94)	..	357,020	760,789	8,380	1,126,189	5,28,861	49,03,833	1,69,193	1,01,240	42,740	57,45,867
1304 (1894–95)	..	358,120	765,441	8,536	1,132,097	5,30,926	49,40,342	1,55,854	1,01,375	46,709	57,75,206
1305 (1895–96)	..	359,216	766,133	10,530	1,135,879	5,32,328	49,41,002	1,47,618	98,705	54,759	57,74,412
Average	..	332,852	776,194	8,807	1,117,853	4,54,825	44,84,354	1,51,003	92,925	41,729	52,24,835
1306 (1896–97)	..	360,599	766,047	10,695	1,137,341	5,33,221	49,38,854	1,30,536	76,708	61,666	57,40,985
1307 (1897–98)	..	362,886	766,853	8,778	1,138,517	5,35,184	49,42,074	1,50,887	91,265	67,869	57,87,270
1308 (1898–99)	..	363,638	767,415	7,711	1,138,764	5,35,896	49,45,160	1,72,012	92,559	57,931	58,03,558
1309 (1899–1900)	..	364,677	767,770	5,597	1,138,044	5,37,003	49,46,584	1,29,510	96,992	18,120	57,28,209
1310 (1900–01)	..	365,590	767,915	6,033	1,139,538	5,38,132	49,47,945	1,27,718	1,02,882	19,393	57,36,070
Average	..	363,478	767,200	7,763	1,138,441	5,35,887	49,44,123	1,42,133	92,081	44,996	57,59,220
1311 (1901–02)	..	365,938	768,056	..	1,133,994	5,38,627	49,48,949	1,34,131	1,04,875	48,012	57,74,594
1312 (1902–03)	..	366,914	768,412	..	1,135,326	5,39,735	49,51,112	1,23,190	92,072	57,890	57,63,999
1313 (1903–04)	..	367,510	768,683	6,333	1,142,526	5,40,410	49,52,129	1,16,582	91,187	62,812	57,63,120
1314 (1904–05)	..	368,192	769,146	7,032	1,144,370	5,41,152	49,52,570	1,24,797	1,09,572	66,044	57,94,135
1315 (1905–06)	..	368,511	769,457	8,693	1,146,661	5,41,540	49,55,040	1,24,533	1,22,194	53,871	57,97,178
Average	..	367,413	768,751	4,412	1,140,577	5,40,293	49,51,960	1,24,647	1,03,980	55,726	57,78,605
1316 (1906–07)	..	368,952	769,544	8,329	1,146,825	5,41,930	49,55,321	1,13,056	1,14,295	55,098	57,79,700
1317 (1907–08)	..	369,153	769,587	9,093	1,147,833	5,42,145	49,55,486	1,11,635	1,34,227	68,467	58,11,960
1318 (1908–09)	..	370,027	769,712	10,717	1,150,456	5,43,055	49,56,063	1,24,409	1,44,663	62,910	58,31,100
1319 (1909–10)	..	370,882	769,891	10,034	1,150,807	5,43,770	49,56,841	1,34,542	1,42,408	61,633	58,39,194
1320 (1910–11)	..	371,563	770,126	8,784	1,150,473	5,44,501	49,57,717	1,43,704	1,40,137	53,345	58,39,404
Average	..	370,115	769,772	9,391	1,149,278	5,43,080	49,56,285	1,25,469	1,35,146	60,291	58,20,271
1321 (1911–12)	..	371,551	770,155	8,346	1,150,052	5,44,562	49,60,756	1,33,819	1,31,879	47,681	58,18,715
1322 (1912–13)	..	371,452	769,883	8,528	1,149,863	5,44 451	49,59,357	1,34,582	1,38,827	47,955	58,25,172
1323 (1913–14)	..	371,817	769,906	12,355	1,154,078	5,44,610	49,57,248	1,27,548	1,38,030	48,295	58,15,731
1324 (1914–15)	..	372,310	770,164	12,504	1,154,978	5,45,046	49,58,560	78,713	1,33,193	50,610	57,66,122
1325 (1915–16)	..	373,251	770,385	7,572	1,151,208	5,45,862	45,59,741	92,181	1,34,306	50,581	57,82,671
Average	..	372,076	770,098	9,861	1,152,036	5,44,906	49,59,182	1,13,369	1,35,251	49,024	58,01,682
1326 (1916–17)	..	373,736	770,509	8,734	1.152,976	5,46,382	49,60,552	1.21,578	1,36,091	62,794	58,27,397
1327 (1917–18)	..	374,261	770,589	16,431	1,161,281	5,46.937	49,60,421	1,34,843	1,40,431	1,02,218	58,84,850
1328 (1918–19)	..	374,156	771,869	16,371	1,162,396	5,45,128	49,68,139	1,20,489	1,30,227	99,428	58,64,011
1329 (1919–20)	..	375,073	771,894	17,609	1,164,567	5,45,620	49,70,349	1,71,324	1,38,621	90,027	59,15,941
1330 (1920–21)	..	374,182	774,064	13,308	1,161,554	5,44,164	49,81,523	1,55,398	1,29,060	80,252	58,90,397
Average	..	374,281	771,785	14,491	60,557	5,45,646	49,68,197	1,40,726	1,35,006	86,944	58,76,519

DIX VI.

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Remissions.										
Due to season.										
Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.	Fixed and other.	Total.	Net demand (current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of beriz deduction for religious institutions.	Settled demand ryotwar.	Fasli.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
58,861	10,195	7,837	..	76,893	39,46,072	1,17,075	40,63,147	..	40,63,147	1276 (1866-67).
45,472	28,262	47,803	..	1,21,537	39,79,041	1,17,134	40,96,175	..	40,96,175	1277 (1867-68).
26,283	26,798	637	91,896	1,44,614	39,75,506	1,18,703	40,94,209	..	40,94,209	1278 (1868-69).
3,579	2,342	4,455	2,75,314	2,85,690	38,46,662	1,21,815	39,68,477	..	39,68,477	1279 (1869-70).
2,999	3,910	2,326	2,75,311	2,84,546	38,68,117	1,32,094	40,00,211	..	40,00,211	1280 (1870-71).
17,439	**14,101**	**12,612**	**1,28,504**	**1,82,656**	**39,23,080**	**1,21,364**	**40,44,444**	..	**40,44,444**	Average.
2,568	1,730	4,918	2,75,317	2,84,533	38,82,328	1,19,118	40,01,446	..	40,01,446	1281 (1871-72).
1,391	16	1,015	2,75,312	2,77,662	39,00,831	1,20,053	40,20,884	..	40,20,884	1282 (1872-73).
8,232	8,032	14,456	2,75,312	3,06,172	38,88,573	1,21,363	40,09,936	..	40,09,936	1283 (1873-74).
2,531	864	4,704	2,75,309	2,83,408	39,42,621	1,39,535	40,82,156	..	40,82,156	1284 (1874-75).
20,193	51,199	510	2,75,260	3,47,162	38,93,251	1,44,508	40,37,759	..	40,37,759	1285 (1875-76).
6,969	**10,378**	**5,138**	**2,75,302**	**2,99,787**	**39,01,501**	**1,28,915**	**40,30,436**	..	**40,30,436**	Average.
92,305	1,09,072	40,826	2,74,921	5,17,124	37,19,452	1,48,772	38,68,224	..	38,68,224	1286 (187[illegible]-77).
25,964	33,805	4,744	2,75,221	3,39,734	39,43,580	1,59,162	41,02,742	..	41,02,742	1287 (1877-78).
9,709	39,924	96	2,75,806	3,25,035	40,00,746	1,64,946	41,65,692	..	41,65,692	1288 (1878-79).
6,348	7,886	6	2,74,800	2,89,040	40,88,216	1,64,630	42,52,846	50	42,52,796	1289 (1879-80).
17,661	..	1,97,826	2,75,093	4,90,580	39,14,000	1,71,486	40,85,486	63	40,85,423	1290 (1880-81).
30,397	**38,138**	**48,699**	**2,75,068**	**3,92,302**	**39,33,199**	**1,61,799**	**40,94,998**	**23**	**40,94,975**	Average.
23,911	24,481	..	2,76,895	3,25,287	40,53,445	1,76,012	42,29,457	5,317	42,24,140	1291 (1881-82).
14,221	..	42,184	2,75,964	3,32,369	40,57,669	1,76,439	42,34,108	6,454	42,27,654	1292 (1882-83).
16,800	..	43,123	2,75,771	3,35,694	40,71,385	1,60,581	42,31,966	5,956	42,26,010	1293 (1883-84).
1,39,303	1,10,525	5,04,206	2,75,563	10,29,597	33,11,714	1,63,935	34,75,649	13,323	34,62,326	1294 (1884-85).
3,566	584	4,851	2,75,712	2,84,713	41,07,200	1,52,081	42,59,281	20,792	42,38,489	1295 (1885-86).
39,560	**27,118**	**1,18,873**	**2,75,981**	**4,61,532**	**39,20,283**	**1,65,809**	**40,86,092**	**10,368**	**40,75,724**	Average.
4,425	1,577	3,226	2,75,722	2,84,950	41,13,902	1,57,534	42,71,436	20,899	42,50,537	1296 (1886-87).
17,517	3,181	4,810	2,75,715	3,01,223	41,00,691	1,51,762	42,52,453	21,598	42,30,855	1297 (1887-88).
4,676	426	314	2,75,711	2,81,127	41,20,520	1,60,849	42,81,369	23,133	42,58,236	1298 (1888-89).
4,995	19,076	146	2,75,716	2,99,933	41,05,158	1,71,341	42,76,499	23,648	42,52,851	1299 (1889-90).
2,022	814	306	2,75,711	2,78,853	41,32,863	1,64,629	42,97,492	23,941	42,73,551	1300 (1890-91).
6,727	**5,015**	**1,760**	**2,75,715**	**2,89,217**	**41,14,627**	**1,61,223**	**42,75,850**	**22,644**	**42,53,206**	Average.
7,884	4,085	2,131	2,75,711	2,89,811	41,17,478	1,49,862	42,67,340	26,132	42,41,208	1301 (1891-92).
5,514	29,131	15	2,75,711	3,10,371	41,11,031	1,48,664	43,59,695	28,497	42,31,198	1302 (1892-93).
3,854	3,261	5,789	6,73,887	6,86,791	50,59,076	2,29,666	52,88,742	27,181	52,61,561	1303 (1893-94).
2,530	3,422	913	2,13,703	2,20,568	55,54,638	1,99,297	57,53,935	56,729	56,97,206	1304 (1894-95).
1,866	..	311	1,09,501	1,11,678	56,68,734	2,74,208	59,36,942	63,920	58,73,022	1305 (1895-96).
4,330	**7,980**	**1,832**	**3,09,702**	**3,23,844**	**49,00,991**	**2,00,339**	**51,01,331**	**40,492**	**50,60,839**	Average.
1,486	..	1,184	57,229	59,899	56,81,086	2,14,621	58,95,707	56,289	58,39,418	1306 (1896-97).
3,146	4,617	1,494	34,100	43,357	57,43,922	2,15,838	59,59,760	55,967	59,03,793	1307 (1897-98).
6,426	2,409	26,629	22,462	57,926	57,45,632	1,94,514	59,40,146	53,549	58,86,597	1308 (1898-99).
1,70,089	1,12,116	2,34,955	15,048	5,33,108	51,95,101	2,15,821	54,10,922	50,708	53,54,214	1309 (1899-1900).
1,176	155	3,760	12,610	17,681	57,18,389	2,16,858	59,35,247	59,679	58,75,568	1310 (1900-01).
36,465	**23,859**	**53,604**	**28,470**	**1,42,394**	**56,16,826**	**2,11,530**	**58,28,356**	**56,438**	**57,71,918**	Average.
820	51	..	10,140	11,011	57,63,583	2,02,538	59,66,121	57,718	59,08,403	1311 (1901-02)
1,243	3,294	44	8,694	13,275	57,50,724	2,01,600	59,52,324	57,353	58,94,971	1312 (1902-03)
10,092	11,301	136	7,569	29,098	57,34,022	1,93,174	59,27,196	56,820	58,70,376	1313 (1903-04)
34,642	65,768	..	6,283	1,06,693	56,87,442	2,03,504	58,90,946	52,331	58,38,615	1314 (1904-05).
3,182	10,847	..	6,227	20,256	57,76,922	2,09,964	59,86,886	60,589	59,26,297	1315 (1905-06).
9,996	**18,252**	**36**	**7,783**	**36,067**	**57,42,539**	**2,02,156**	**59,44,695**	**56,962**	**58,87,732**	Average.
203	41,369	..	6,204	47,776	57,31.924	2,07,546	59,39 470	54,840	58,84,630	1316 (1906-07).
3,201	16,251	..	5.967	25,419	57,86,541	2.07.729	59,95,270	53,710	59,40,560	1317 (1907-08).
7,338	15,920	6,126	6.032	35,416	57.95,684	2.27,184	60,22,868	50 839	59,72,029	1318 (1908-09).
11,193	58,999	1,327	5,649	77,168	57,62,026	2,27,854	59,89,880	50 000	59,39,790	1319 (1909-10).
871	2,067	308	5,687	8,933	58,30,471	2,45,335	60,75,806	66.693	60,09,113	1320 (1910-11).
4,561	**26,921**	**1,552**	**5,908**	**38,942**	**57,81,329**	**2,23,130**	**60,04,459**	**55,235**	59,49,224	Average.
484	..	1,416	4,976	6,876	58,11,839	2,59,386	60,71,225	67,984	60,03,241	1321 (1011-12).
110	58	207	4,822	5,197	59,19.075	2 39,303	60,59,278	56.683	60,02,595	1322 (1912-13)
343	4,861	17,344	4,915	27,463	57.88,268	2,38 443	60,26,711	55 329	59,71,382	1323 (1913-14).
5,213	9,314	1,727	4,851	21,105	57 45 017	2,33,516	50 78,533	61,317	59,17,216	1324 (1914-15).
951	1,488	1,746	4,923	9,108	57.73,563	2,39,763	60,13,326	58,103	59,55,223	1325 (1915-16).
1,420	**3,144**	**4,488**	**4 897**	**13,949**	**57,87,732**	**2,42,082**	**60,29,815**	**59,883**	**59,69,931**	Average.
2,976	16,606	1,434	4,843	25.859	58.01,538	2.53,823	60,55,361	58,465	59,98,896	1326 (1916-17)
174	..	37	4.645	4.856	58,79.994	2,55.478	61.35.472	57.313	60.78,159	1327 (1917-18).
2,62 690	96,240	16.091	4.432	3,70.462	54,84.519	2.48.975	57,33,524	55.742	56,77,782	1328 (1918-19).
996	722	2,268	4.427	8 413	59 07.528	2,91.712	61,99,240	59,914	61,39 326	1329 (1919-20).
797	2,688	5,764	4,346	13,595	58,70.802	2,78.716	61,55,518	58,137	60,97,381	1330 (1920-21).
53,528	**23,251**	**5,119**	**4,539**	**86,437**	**57,90,082**	**2,65,741**	**60,55,823**	**57,914**	**59,97,909**	Average.

Holdings and revenue

Fasli.		Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
		Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second crop.	Charge for water.	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1331 (1921–22)	..	373,348	774,722	14,361	1,162,431	5,42,418	49,84,031	1,24,522	1,23,131	1,11,337	58,85,439
1332 (1922–23)	..	374,345	775,328	19,524	1,169,197	5,43,671	49,87,030	1,47,203	1,21,927	1,47,370	59,47,201
1333 (1923–24)	..	372,446	780,734	13,540	1,166,720	6,36,234	59,28,933	1,04,927	1,01,366	1,34,843	69,66,303
1334 (1924–25)	..	374,296	781,302	10,352	1,165,950	6,30,595	59,32,496	1,46,853	99,804	1,17,611	69,36,359
1335 (1925–26)	..	374,863	781,484	17,791	1,174,138	6,40,182	59,34,256	1,82,591	1,07,052	1,22,608	69,86,710
Average	..	**373,859**	**778,714**	**15,114**	**1,167,687**	**6,00,420**	**55,53,349**	**1,53,219**	**1,10,662**	**1,26,754**	**65,44,404**
1336 (1926–27)	..	375,557	781,871	17,761	1,175,189	6,40,173	59,36,525	1,62,680	1,07,391	1,40,961	69,88,272
1337 (1927–28)	..	374,369	482,120	17.321	1,173,810	6,39,034	59,37,379	1,57,365	1,10,381	1,30,943	69,75,102
1338 (1928–29)	..	372,809	781,750	15,028	1 169,596	6,37,001	59,35,817	1,56,733	1,05,534	1,34 176	69,69,261
1339 (1929–30)	..	373,168	790,921	17,089	1,181,178	6,37,154	60,14,157	1,86,444	1,06,595	1,13,122	70,57,472
1340 (1930–31)	..	372,744	790,823	12,279	1,175,846	6,36,633	60,13,612	2,07,069	1,07,137	69,669	70,34,150
Average	..	**373,729**	**785,499**	**15,896**	**1,175,124**	**6,38,107**	**59,67,504**	**1,74,058**	**1,07,408**	**1,17,774**	**70,04,851**
1341 (1931–32)	..	372,735	790,733	12,729	1,176,197	6,36,939	60,13,376	2,07,069	85,406	69,669	70,12,459
1342 (1932–33)	..	372,325	790,524	14,085	1,176,934	6,36,616	60,11,191	2,39,070	70,793	61,964	70,19,634
1343 (1933–34)	..	374,232	793,140	13,457	1,180,829	6,48,608	60,47,671	2,81,563	94,623	65,366	71,37,831
1344 (1934–35)	..	374,075	792,911	14,806	1,181,792	6,48,535	65,88,098	3,24,119	4,63,940	..	80,24,692
1345 (1935–36)	..	373,918	792,795	13,373	1,180,086	6,48,396	65,91,891	2,30,007	2,89,267	..	77,68,561
Average	..	**373,457**	**792,021**	**13,690**	**1,179,168**	**6,48,819**	**62,50,445**	**2,58,166**	**2,00,806**	**39,400**	**73,92,636**
1346 (1936–37)	..	373,790	792,704	626	1,167,120	6,48,042	65,91,200	2,78,027	3,12,157	..	78,29,426
1347 (1937–38)	..	373,708	792,703	14,822	1,181,323	6,48,062	65,95,898	3,13,156	3,37,302	..	78,94,418
1348 (1938–39)	..	373,895	792,679	16,763	1,183,337	6,48,192	65,98,072	3,28,121	3,55,049	..	79,29,434
1349 (1939–40)	..	373,674	792,721	22,967	1,189,362	6,47,958	65,98,540	3,40,769	3,76,474	..	79,63,750
1350 (1940–41)	..	373,353	790,795	19,297	1,183,445	6,48,848	65,83,117	3,54,914	4,02,533	..	79,89,412
Average	..	**373,702**	**792,320**	**14,895**	**1,180,917**	**6,48,220**	**65,93,367**	**3,22,998**	**3,56,703**	..	**79,21,288**
1351 (1941–42)	..	373,655	790,997	30,828	1,204,480	648,676	65,832,439	7,86,687*		46,190	80,64,992
1352 (1942–43)	..	375,534	790,395	41,883	1,307,312	6,47,420	65,77,136	7,89,873		71,535	80,85,964
1353 (1943–44)	..	378,725	790,384	41,848	1,210,957	6,51,964	65,75,875	8,85,261		50,080	81,63,190
1354 (1944–45)	..	380,273	790,374	88,196	1,258,843	6,53,697	65,79,788	9,11,270		1,09,006	82,53,761
1355 (1945–46)	..	381,029	790,455	43,411	1,214,895	6,54,783	65,80,344	9,09,861		58,902	82,03,888
Average.		**377,843**	**790,521**	**50,933**	**1,219,297**	**6,51,310**	**65,79,816**	**8,56,590**		**7,148**	**81,54,359**
1356 (1946–47)	..	381,633	790,513	45,022	1,217,168	6,55,792	65,73,683	3,59,446	4,79,449	65,646	81,34,016
1357 (1947–48)	..	381,909	790,508	51,252	1,223,669	6,56,215	65,77,927	3,74,822	4,91,654	73,011	81,73,629
1358 (1948–49)	..	381,693	790,410	51,155	1,223,258	,656,015	65,77,515	4,15,551	5,03,987	82,389	82,35,457
1359 (1949–50)	..	382,203	790,254	55,720	1,228,177	6,56,835	65,77,664	3,75,971	5,11,192	88,678	82,10,340
1360 (1950–51)	..	385,334	790,172	59,896	1,235,402	6,60,259	65,77,816	3,65,772	6,92,073	1,16,906	84,12,776
Average	..	**382,554**	**790,371**	**52,609**	**1,225,534**	**6,57,023**	**65,76,921**	**3,78,302**	**5,35,671**	**85,326**	**82,33,242**

* Separate figures are not available.

DIX VI—*cont.*

for series of years—*cont.*

Remissions. Due to season. Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.	Fixed and others.	Total.	Net demand current.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand outward.	Fasli.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5,765	10,907	3,831	4,333	24,836	58,60,603	2,35,654	60,96,257	58,095	60,38,162	1331 (1921–22)
1,984	3,555	520	5,968	12,027	59,35,174	3,87,211	63,22,385	58,220	62,64,165	1332 (1922–23)
6,275	8,741	271	7,445	22,732	69,43,571	3,27,344	72,70,915	57,171	72,13,744	1333 (1923–24)
1,03,627	2,03,924	29,952	6,963	4,04,466	65,31,803	2,89,316	68,21,209	53,269	67,67,940	1334 (1924–25)
7,780	902	1,713	7,136	17,531	69,69,188	2,93,959	72,63,147	57,890	72,05,257	1335 (1925–26)
37,086	**45,606**	**7,257**	**6,369**	**96,318**	**64,48,086**	**3,06,697**	**67,54,783**	**56,929**	**66,97,854**	Average.
7,281	21,409	7,703	6,651	43,104	69,45,168	3,07,871	72,53,039	60,977	71,92,062	1336 (1926–27)
21,043	65,228	4,586	5,514	96,371	68,78,731	3,01,428	71,80,159	56,145	71,24,014	1337 (1927–28)
6,395	7,803	2,536	5,509	22,243	69,47,018	2,55,587	72,02,605	60,030	71,42,575	1338 (1928–29)
3,154	8,723	1,585	22,372	35,834	70,21,638	2,56,498	72,78,136	79,144	71,98,992	1339 (1920–30)
80,587	5,76,692	4,52,768	2,392	11,12,434	59,21,716	2,51,566	61,73,282	1,15,948	60,57,334	1340 (1930–31)
23,602	**1,35,971**	**93,847**	**8,487**	**2,61,997**	**67,42,854**	**2,74,590**	**70,17,444**	**74,149**	**69,42,995**	Average.
11,875	..	1,42,415	1,09,075	2,63,365	67,49,094	2,72,056	70,21,150	..	..	1341 (1931–32)
5,130	..	43,745	1,06,862	1,55,737	68,63,897	2,59,572	71,23,469	..	..	1342 (1932–33)
3,173	..	42,186	1,16,632	1,6.,991	69,75,840	3,04,420	72,80,260	..	..	1343 (1933–34)
10,836	..	41,152	1,94,515	2,46,508	77,78,189	6,70,676	84,48,865	..	..	1344 (1934–36)
2,330	..	32,288	1,48,915	1,83,542	75,85,019	13,54,778	80,30,797	..	..	1345 (1935–36)
6,671	..	**60,357**	**1,35,200**	**2,02,228**	**71,90,408**	**5,72,300**	**77,62,708**	..	..	Average.
1,977	..	8,618	1,44 658	1,55 253	76,74,173	6,23,750	82,07,923	..	..	1346 (1936–37)
789	..	17,780	1,43,164	1,61,742	77, 32,676	6,60,870	83,93,546	..	..	1347 (1937–38)
12,246	..	46,733	1,37,725	1,96,704	77,32,730	7,07,060	84,39,790	..	..	1348 (1938–39)
4,531	..	1 29,463	1,30,240	2,64,234	76,99,516	6,84,593	83,84,109	..	..	1349 (1939–40)
809	..	57,275	5,358	63,442	79,25,970	7,55,494	86,81,464	..	..	1350 (1940–41)
4,070	..	**51,976**	**1,12,229**	**1,68,275**	**77,53,013**	**6,86,353**	**84,39,866**	..	..	Average.
130	..	11,697	1,41,482	1,53,309	79,11,683	7,66,663	86,78,346	*	86,78,346	1351 (1941–42)
802	..	4,846	1,24,608	1,30,256	79,55,708	12,88,511	92,44,219	..	92,44,219	1352 (1942–43)
4,964	..	32,573	1,29,051	1,66,588	79,96,602	11,95,324	91,91,926	..	91,91,926	1353 (1943–44)
1,561	..	19,447	1,34,781	1,55,789	80,97,972	9,89,516	90,37,488	..	90,37,4*8	1934 (1944–45)
5,083	..	1,61,214	1,25,338	2,91,734	79,12,254	10,01,121	89,13,375	..	89,13,375	1355 (1945–46)
2,508	..	**45,955**	**1,31,052**	**1,79,515**	**79,34,844**	**10,33,227**	**90,13,071**	..	**90,13,071**	Average.
955	..	30,690	9,933	40,778	80,93,238	8,68,998	89,62,236	1,32,017	88,30,219	1356 (1946–47)
5,294	..	54,367	20,989	80,650	80,92,979	8,19,514	89,12,493	1,20,116	87,92,377	1357 (1947–48)
6,046	..	31,374	27, 43	64,763	81,70 94	8,25,432	89,96,126	1,21,452	88,74,674	1358 (1947–48)
3,489	..	1,17,037	31,887	1,52,414	80,57,926	9,73,843	90,31,769	1,22,668	89,00,101	1359 (1949–50)
2,697	..	61,108	47,097	1,10,902	83,01,874	13,08,070	96,09,944	1,1*,901	94,95,043	1360 (1950–51)
3,696	..	**58,915**	27,290	89,901	8143,841	**9,59,172**	**91,02,513**	**1,22,231**	**89,80,282**	**Average.**

* Figures not available.

APPENDIX VII.

Methorological Statement.

Statement showing the normal monthly temperature recorded at Nagapattinam based on data up to 1951.

Month.	*Mean temperature.* °F.	*Mean range.* °F.	*Highest temperature recorded.* °F.	*Lowest temperature recorded.* °F.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
January	77·1	10·3	89	61
February	78·9	11·3	96	60
March	82·1	11·5	104	62
April	85·8	12·0	107	68
May	88·9	16·2	109	69
June	88·9	17·8	107	69
July	87·5	16·9	107	71
August	86·1	16·1	105	69
September	85·1	15·2	100	69
October	82·7	12·1	99	69
November	79·4	9·8	95	62
December	77·2	9·6	93	62
Average ..	**83·3**	**13·2**		

APPENDIX VIII.

Average rainfall of the district in inches.

	January	February.	March.	April.	May	June	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1870	2·02	..	..	0·09	0·04	3·35	1·93	8·90	2·76	5·73	5·58	9·88	40·28
1871	3·70	0·78	1·00	1·51	3·38	0·65	2·33	2·52	6·38	6·10	14·30	3·08	45·73
1872	0·47	0·12	0·04	1·90	5·19	0·92	6·21	4·84	3·05	6·67	16·30	5·74	51·45
1873	..	5·17	..	5·16	2·31	0·79	1·46	3·25	3·10	14·08	7·02	2·36	44·70
1874	0·09	2·47	0·06	0·48	2·00	2·86	2·39	3·11	6·46	6·26	9·56	4·44	41·18
1875	0·10	0·02	0·08	1·15	1·09	1·12	1·13	3·82	3·05	6·16	8·17	2·37	30·36
1876	.	..	0·33	0·34	2·75	1·03	0·69	6·20	1·95	1·98	7·59	6·01	28·87
1877	0·16	..	0·11	0·05	3·62	1·31	2·02	1·06	5·93	9·31	14·05	13·84	52·36
1878	3·47	..	0·07	0·75	1·86	1·18	1·92	6·21	6·23	3·88	5·99	2·17	33·73
1879	0·30	..	2·65	0·67	1·31	2·72	4·94	5·56	6·21	9·36	4·16	8·57	46·45
1880	0·73	0·89	0·01	0·69	0·68	1·02	1·18	6·14	3·18	6·94	24·69	5·41	51·56
1881	3·13	0·17	0·06	.	0·45	0·98	0·48	3·76	5·63	2·22	6·52	16·51	39·91
1882	1·25	..	0·03	0·18	3·12	1·43	0·73	6·76	2·43	4·53	16·23	5·95	42·64
1883	0·08	0·50	..	0·26	1·07	3·33	1·22	2·79	2·11	11·88	9·61	4·39	37·64
1884	0·48	..	..	0·10	1·05	0·54	0·79	2·82	2·75	14·55	21·69	16·87	61·64
1885	0·02	..	0·26	0·01	1·00	1·81	0·90	1·32	3·05	10·39	14·61	9·00	42·37
1886	2·58	1·26	0·28	0·02	6·54	3·65	5·20	7·70	6·14	8·05	8·70	3·04	53·16
1887	0·01	0·29	2·03	1·24	1·30	3·50	0·50	5·73	2·83	14·52	13·26	14·09	59·30
1888	0·11	..	0·08	0·72	6·88	0·84	1·88	1·81	3·26	10·25	10·57	10·34	46·74
1889	0·34	..	0·16	1·62	2·50	1·15	5·56	4·73	4·33	6·08	4·04	5·66	36·17
1890	1·28	0·25	0·07	0·93	0·47	3·05	2·19	5·01	8·35	11·73	7·62	6·94	39·89
1891	0·21	1·91	0·08	0·05	3·90	0·77	0·80	4·87	1·20	14·71	5·99	16·83	48·42
1892	0·16	0·32	..	1·13	0·48	3·50	2·89	8·10	3·08	4·47	2·30	3·10	29·62
1893	0·11	0·09	3·41	0·79	2·55	1·82	7·56	1·85	2·23	4·81	24·63	3·60	53·45
1894	1·84	0·59	1·11	1·95	0·56	0·40	0·95	5·54	5·93	4·81	8·94	6·05	38·67
1895	0·04	..	..	0·79	1·54	0·37	2·15	8·42	7·01	12·65	10·00	11·24	54·21
1896	0·15	..	0·27	0·10	0·66	1·24	1·28	1·94	3·51	6·63	15·47	14·51	45·76
1897	0·04	3·76	0·35	1·98	1·56	1·09	0·97	5·46	8·00	3·34	3·04	4·04	32·63
1898	1·27	0·43	0·01	1·16	1·62	0·95	1·37	5·05	5·83	10·43	18·02	12·35	59·39
1899	0·39	0·08	0·10	6·57	2·49	0·51	0·79	1·53	4·53	18·86	5·78	2·51	44·14
1900	0·38	..	0·07	4·64	2·21	0·82	3·96	1·44	6·75	6·95	11·25	8·52	46·99
1901	0·62	1·79	0·60	1·65	1·80	0·50	0·90	3·07	9·33	3·17	12·58	5·54	41·55
1902	5·45	1·51	0·74	0·11	1·48	1·84	0·78	4·32	4·18	11·10	12·57	11·98	56·06
1903	1·49	0·07	0·01	0·94	4·49	2·20	1·71	5·09	12·49	3·57	7·61	18·08	58·25
1904	3·97	..	..	0·22	3·17	0·66	2·38	2·05	2·86	5·55	2·17	9·26	31·29
1905	0·25	0·14	0·07	1·57	2·57	0·81	0·61	4·70	4·03	11·43	8·98	0·49	35·65
1906	2·78	0·40	0·61	0·29	0·44	1·56	1·86	7·96	1·32	9·61	19·65	10·03	56·51
1907	0·53	0·15	0·29	2·25	1·33	1·02	1·16	2·12	4·70	9·24	14·07	2·50	39·45
1908	0·69	2·11	1·41	0·50	2·08	1·86	1·06	1·92	7·00	13·84	1·56	3·68	37·71
1909	5·40	0·68	0·05	1·99	3·40	0·35	0·81	8·74	5·21	2·36	2·01	2·12	33·72
1910	0·87	1·36	.	0·09	0·49	1·23	4·99	7·85	2·82	9·62	9·62	7·16	36·49
1911	0·73	0·09	0·02	0·75	1·66	1·60	1·21	1·39	4·96	5·43	13·63	12·47	43·94
1912	0·63	0·01	0·01	0·16	1·49	1·05	0·86	2·97	2·27	8·61	14·31	3·32	35·69
1913	0·34	0·02	0·02	0·81	1·76	0·94	1·41	3·76	4·96	11·60	22·84	9·58	58·04
1914	0·38	0·08	..	0·90	1·13	2·68	0·35	4·63	4·59	16·42	5·61	8·09	44·86
1915	0·55	2·27	1·01	0·85	2·32	1·03	4·60	3·90	7·10	1·84	8·71	7·49	41·13
1916	0·01	0·06	0·02	0·41	1·98	0·84	5·87	4·87	4·37	6·76	7·37	2·19	34·75
1917	2·05	0·62	0·31	.	2·65	2·01	1·62	8·21	4·88	3·89	14·91	2·33	43·48
1918	3·65	0·57	0·50	0·08	1·58	1·50	1·35	2·08	1·54	1·88	22·37	7·07	44·17
1919	6·48	0·01	0·59	0·71	2·02	2·41	3·21	2·53	3·72	6·80	21·56	15·49	59·53
1920	6·08	0·20	0·01	1·84	1·89	1·54	0·29	3·09	8·62	8·17	39·31	1·51	73·45
1921	9·71	.	0·03	3·05	0·11	1·94	3·95	4·26	3·68	11·90	2·85	3·93	45·41
1922	3·23	1·33	0·05	0·84	2·00	2·97	1·49	4·37	6·25	8·39	10·13	2·34	43·39
1923	17·05	0·08	2·04	0·34	0·40	0·50	1·12	0·80	5·07	14·06	1·52	13·35	56·93
1924	1·73	0·02	3·13	0·16	1·08	0·64	1·42	2·81	6·51	4·37	7·45	3·41	32·73
1925	1·02	0·15	5·01	0·69	1·05	0·77	0·61	3·44	1·42	10·32	14·41	11·53	51·02
1926	6·81	0·14	0·36	0 21	1·79	1·13	1·39	2·29	5·46	6·21	12 55	1·70	40·04
1927	2·23	1·20	0·36	1·68	1·39	1·35	1·42	2·02	3·51	3·01	6·92	2·77	27·86
1928	4·84	3·02	0·80	1·21	1·13	0·75	4·39	3·18	1·88	7·46	18·22	10·55	57·49
1929	1·53	0·47	0·08	2·14	0·76	1·23	1·37	4·44	4·24	8·70	13·40	8·09	46·45
1930	9·33	1·43	0·49	0·24	7·71	0·99	1·12	2·52	4·23	25·08	8·60	3·26	65·00
1931	2·99		.	5·32	2·31	0·64	2·41	2·51	2·03	3·46	8·85	28·70	59·22
1932	0·15	0·28	1·85	4·12	2·88	1·07	1·40	3·88	2·62	9·85	18·67	11·21	57·98
1933	0·21	0·33	2·41	0·74	2·73	0·65	1·10	1·62	2·90	6·26	6·87	7·29	36·16
1934	6·80	0·02	0·50	2·40	0·48	1·07	1·37	1·05	1·12	12·26	6·86	1·19	35·12
1935	3·80		0·42	1·34	0·11	3·33	0·57	4·23	3·08	5·29	12·96	12·91	48·01
1936	0·04	2·62	3·50	0·76	0·49	1·16	3·74	2·49	2·68	2·92	12·12	6·49	39·01
1937	1·24	0·31	0·81	3·37	1·15	0·96	1·03	5·06	3·06	9·02	19·10	0·83	45·94
1938	0·12	4·78	2·55	1·31	1·40	2·43	2·18	5·41	2·60	7·85	3·86	5·01	39·50
1939	2·01	0·04	0 28	11·41	4·49	1·39	0·45	3·33	3·13	10·41	20·05	0·82	57·81
1940	0·07	.	0·15	1·97	1·53	3·96	0·89	0·81	4·22	7·51	22·60	6·84	5055
1941	1·20	0·95	0·04	1·73	1·47	0·47	1·64	4·30	7·51	9·19	14·90	7·08	50·57
1942	0·11			5·02	1·54	0·39	0 96	5·33	5·35	4·08	2·61	7·83	33.22
1943	3·61	1·05	1·36	2·53	13·73	0·70	1 64	2·01	4·94	11·93	4 27	5·54	53·31
1944	2·66	1 83	2 64	0·24	1 64	3 44	1 79	4·12	5.62	6 34	22·90	7·71	60·93
1945	0·74	0·52	0·26	2·83	0·33	0·63	2·61	4·35	3·28	4·57	19·13	1·95	35·20
1946	0·69	.	0·99	0 57	4·63	0 96	1·12	3·20	3 27	6·88	19 57	14·68	56 56
1947	3·96	1.40	2·48	2·57	0·99	0 47	4·19	2 80	5 24	11·32	3·11	0·41	38 94
1948	3·52	0 28	0·89	0·48	1·19	1·10	2 36	1·44	2·22	[illegible]	11·47	[illegible]	33·00
1949	0·42	0 02	..	0·86	2 34	1·76	5·08	7·17	2·92	5·31	6·30	0·15	32·83
Average from 1870 to 1949	1·92	0 67	0·66	1·40	2 13	1·44	2·01	4·00	4·35	8·10	11·54	6·97	45·19
		3·25			3·53			11·80			26·61		
1950	0·62	3·44	0·27	0 33	2·94	0·61	1·02	6·70	3·83	5·93	10·01	3·93	39·78

APPENDIX VIII-A.

Average number of wet days.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1870	1	.	..	..	..	7	3	10	5	5	10	8	49
1871	6	2	1	2	5	2	4	5	8	11	12	6	64
1872	1	..	..	2	2	2	6	8	6	10	14	10	61
1873	..	6	..	5	2	1	2	5	5	18	11	4	59
1874	.	1	.	1	4	5	6	6	9	10	12	4	58
1875	.	..	.	2	3	2	2	7	6	10	13	4	49
1876	.	..	1	.	4	3	2	10	3	4	5	5	37
1877	1	.		.	3	2	4	4	8	10	15	11	58
1878	3			2	3	2	4	9	8	6	6	3	46
1879	1	..	4	1	3	4	7	7	8	11	4	6	56
1880	1	2	.	1	2	2	4	8	6	9	20	7	62
1881	5		.	..	1	3	1	7	10	3	12	15	57
1882	3		..	1	5	3	2	10	4	7	14	9	58
1883	1	1	..	1	3	6	3	5	3	14	11	9	57
1884	1	.		..	1	1	2	4	4	14	15	14	56
1885	..	..	1		2	4	2	3	4	11	8	11	46
1886	3	1	..	.	6	6	7	8	8	9	8	5	61
1887	..		1	2	2	5	2	8	4	17	3	12	56
1888	.	.	.	1	7	2	4	5	5	10	14	8	56
1889	1	..		3	3	3	7	7	4	7	.3	4	42
1890	2	1		2	1	5	4	7	7	12	11	2	54
1891	1	3	.	.	4	1	2	3	2	19	8	15	58
1892	1	1	.	3	1	4	5	12	4	6	4	6	47
1893	1	..	4	1	3	4	9	3	4	6	19	6	60
1894	2	2	2	3	1	1	3	9	7	7	14	9	60
1895	..	.	..	2	2	1	4	9	8	16	11	7	60
1896	1	..		.	1	2	3	5	5	9	14	15	55
1897	.	3	1	2	2	2	2	7	10	4	5	5	42
1898	3	1	.	2	2	2	3	6	8	13	15	11	66
1899	1	1	.	7	3	1	2	3	6	11	7	3	45
1900	1	.		6	3	2	5	3	9	10	11	10	60
1901	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	4	10	15	14	6	52
1902	4	2	1	..	2	2	2	6	6	14	14	12	65
1903	2	..	.	1	6	4	4	6	15	5	9	11	63
1904	4		.	..	5	2	4	3	4	8	2	8	40
1905	1	.	.	4	3	2	1	7	6	11	14	1	50
1906	3	1	1	1	1	2	4	10	4	10	13	10	60
1907	1	..	1	4	2	1	2	4	7	12	12	5	51
1908	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	4	8	10	3	4	40
1909	4	1	.	3	5	1	2	10	8	5	4	4	47
1910	2	2	.	.	1	2	7	10	5	11	9	..	49
1911	2	.	.	1	2	3	2	2	8	7	14	12	53
1912	2	.		.	2	2	2	4	4	13	12	5	46
1913	1	..	.	1	3	2	3	5	6	13	14	11	59
1914	1	..	..	2	2	4	1	7	6	18	6	8	55
1915	1	2	1	2	3	2	6	6	9	4	11	7	54
1916	..	..		1	2	2	7	6	7	8	10	5	48
1917	3	1	1	.	3	4	3	10	7	6	14	4	56
1918	5	1	1	..	3	2	2	4	3	4	17	9	51
1919	2	..	1	1	3	3	5	4	6	8	14	10	57
1920	5	..	.	3	3	3	1	6	10	10	20	2	63
1921	10	.	.	5	.	3	6	6	4	11	5	5	55
1922	4	3	..	2	3	3	3	8	9	11	13	4	63
1923	8	..	3	1	1	1	2	2	5	14	3	12	52
1924	3	..	3	..	2	2	2	5	8	7	9	6	47
1925	2	..	5	1	2	1	1	6	2	11	16	11	58
1926	5	..	1	.	3	1	3	3	6	8	10	3	48
1927	3	3	1	3	3	2	3	3	5	5	8	5	44
1928	4	4	1	2	1	1	4	6	2	10	14	10	59
1929	3	1	.	4	2	3	3	6	7	12	13	9	63
1930	6	2	1	1	4	2	2	4	5	16	8	5	56
1931	5	..	..	4	2	2	4	5	3	5	11	17	58
1932	..	..	2	4	4	2	2	7	4	11	13	11	60
1933	1	1	2	1	4	2	2	7	5	10	8	4	47
1934	7	..	.	2	1	2	3	2	2	14	7	4	44
1935	5	..	1	2	..	2	2	6	4	7	12	9	50
1936	..	4	4	1	1	3	5	4	4	5	14	7	52
1937	3	1	2	4	.	2	2	5	4	11	16	2	52
1938	1	4	4	3	1	3	3	7	4	6	5	6	46
1939	4	..	1	5	2	2	1	3	4	12	14	2	50
1940	..	..	..	3	3	4	2	2	5	9	18	6	52
1941	2	1	..	3	2	1	3	3	8	11	17	5	56
1942	1	..	..	4	2	1	2	6	6	7	4	12	45
1943	4	2	2	3	8	2	2	4	6	14	5	8	60
1944	4	2	4	1	1	3	3	4	8	9	18	10	67
1945	1	2	1	3	1	2	3	5	5	6	11	4	44
1946	2	..	2	1	5	2	2	5	5	11	16	13	64
1947	6	1	4	5	2	1	4	5	7	9	5	1	50
1948	3	1	1	..	2	3	4	..	3	1	11	6	35
1949	1	..	..	2	4	4	8	9	6	10	8	1	58
Average from 1870 to 1949.	2	1	1	2	3	2	3	6	6	10	11	7	54
	4			5		17				28			
1952	2	4	1	1	4	2	2	8	6	10	9	4	

APPENDIX IX

Variations in rainfall in inches.

Recording Station.	Year.	January to March.	April	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Sirkali	Maximum, 1913 ..	0·28	..	1·23	3·89	0·69	6·72	8·85	21·71	44·85	15·04	103·26
	Minimum, 1892 ..	0·15	0·90	..	1·65	6·09	6·01	1·40	3·20	1·45	3·58	24·43
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	**4·99**	**1·04**	**1·90**	**1·09**	**1·89**	**4·59**	**3·51**	**14·44**	**16·92**	**8·02**	**58·39**
Neidavasal	Maximum, 1944 ..	8·99	..	1·08	5·20	2·99	1·87	5·46	5·49	42·85	16·20	90·13
	Minimum, 1897 ..	2·30	0·39	..	1·55	1·33	3·95	4·29	1·89	5·29	4·44	25·43
	Average, 1894–1949 ..	**4·38**	**1·31**	**1·51**	**1·08**	**1·45**	**3·77**	**3·40**	**10·80**	**17·43**	**8·06**	**53·19**
Tranquebar . ..	Maximum, 1913 ..	0·35	..	0·34	0·70	0·21	5·23	5·72	20·80	37·36	16·45	87·16
	Minimum, 1942 ..	0·10	3·87	0·08	0·57	1·33	2·82	4·11	2·53	3·09	7·84	26·34
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	**4·59**	**1·06**	**1·86**	**0·55**	**1·57**	**3·43**	**3·93**	**10·71**	**16·09**	**8·70**	**52·54**
Mayuram	Maximum, 1946 ..	1·28	0·40	6·36	1·18	0·77	3·97	3·48	10·23	36·48	17·16	81·31
	Minimum, 1942 ..	0·60	3·64	1·15	..	0·29	2·35	5·75	3·00	3·13	6·08	25·99
	Average, 1871–1949 ..	**4·91**	**1·10**	**2·29**	**1·80**	**1·73**	**4·06**	**3·83**	**9·15**	**15·00**	**7·07**	**50·94**
Kumbakonam ..	Maximum, 1920 ..	10·56	1·16	4·25	1·23	..	6·73	8·90	7·17	40·94	0·45	81·39
	Minimum, 1875 ..	..	1·25	3·30	0·25	1·35	1·57	3·77	3·55	5·55	2·00	22·68
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	**3·79**	**1·11**	**2·45**	**1·64**	**2·20**	**3·99**	**4·85**	**7·41**	**9·82**	**5·48**	**42·74**
Papanasam	Maximum, 1920 ..	14·32	0·74	5·55	0·96	0·20	5·23	7·22	9·56	34·68	0·43	77·99
	Minimum, 1927 .	2·87	2·04	1·17	2·20	1·65	2·18	2·68	1·04	4·90	9·29	23·02
	Average, 1912–1949 ..	**3·39**	**1·57**	**2·20**	**1·57**	**2·06**	**3·85**	**3·79**	**7·53**	**9·53**	**4·06**	**40·46**
Valangiman	Maximum, 1939 ..	2·33	14·86	2·73	2·02	..	2·40	3·44	12·20	22·78	0·82	63·55
	Minimum, 1927 ..	2·13	0·56	1·09	0·53	1·81	1·25	3·34	3·28	4·42	2·46	21·77
	Average, 1903–1949 ..	**3·92**	**1·45**	**2·66**	**1·39**	**1·97**	**3·69**	**4·42**	**7·25**	**10·62**	**5·26**	**42·63**
Kodavasal	Maximum, 1920 ..	8·02	1·33	2·60	4·04	0·10	7·44	8·52	14·97	59·36	2·00	108·78
	Minimum, 1904 ..	4·42	0·09	3·21	0·58	0.66	1·02	2·38	4·46	0·35	3·76	26·43
	Average, 1894–1949 ..	**4·56**	**1·68**	**2·53**	**1·32**	**2·09**	**3·44**	**4·33**	**7·73**	**11·99**	**6·64**	**46·31**
Nannilam	Maximum, 1920 ..	5·17	3·67	1·45	3·63	..	4·32	7·44	10·33	44·47	2·53	83·01
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·40	1·25	2·10	0·10	1·20	5·10	..	1·30	9·00	4·65	25·10
	Average, 1871–1949 ..	5·09	1·38	2·13	1·11	2·28	2·36	3·91	8·40	13·93	7·58	48·67
Tiruvarur	Maximum, 1884 ..	0·70	0·25	1·80	..	..	2·05	2·15	12·32	43·00	25·93	88·20
	Minimum, 1949 .	0·49	..	0·96	2·57	5·60	4·83	1·43	2·52	4·98	0·23	23·61
	Average, 1882–1949 ..	**5·81**	**1·41**	**2·08**	**1·25**	**2·00**	**3·06**	**3·41**	**8·76**	**14·74**	**7·94**	**50·45**
Nagapatnam	Maximum, 1913 ..	0 95	.	0·62	0·59	0·56	5·59	4·30	20·06	37·78	15·34	85·79
	Minimum, 1942 .	.	3·59	0·24	1·08	..	..	..	..	..	10·64	15·55
	Average, 1871–1949 ..	6·06	1·10	2·16	1·10	1·69	2·50	**3·01**	**10·37**	**15·78**	8·58	**52·35**
Tirupoondi	Maximum1930 .	22 01	..	7 50	1·63	0·03	1·53	4·43	30·65	13·33	4·37	85·48
	Minimum 1942 .		4·50	0 96	0·04	0·82		..	7·72	.	13·92	27·96
	Average 1903–1949 ..	6·66	1·27	1·90	1 11	1·64	2·44	3·31	10·46	17·10	9·33	55·22
Vedaranyam	Maximum, 1944 ..	7·40	1·19	4·55	2·64	2·53	0·96	11·75	10 96	49·93	17·91	109·82
	Minimum, 1892 ..		1 09	0·35	4·05	3·20	6·17	1·77	2·54	4·51	6·64	30·32
	Average 1881–1949 .	**7·39**	**1·63**	**2·46**	**0·87**	**1·47**	**2.41**	**4·02**	**11·49**	**19·61**	**10·23**	**61·63**
Tiruthuraipoondi ..	Maximum, 1920 ..	5·22	1·26	0·91	1·97	0·12	3 07	8·29	8·79	30·77	2·20	71·60
	Minimum, 1942	0 10	4·84	1·12	0·08	0·46	4·13	4·17	2·46	0·40	8·64	26·60
	Average, 1871–1949	4·98	**1·61**	**1·80**	**1·11**	**1·89**	2·89	**3·88**	**8·98**	**13·32**	**6·82**	**47·28**
Muthupet	Maximum, 1930 ..	9·18	3 46	8 84	0·79	1·04	1·24	5·27	32·12	8·83	4·31	75·06
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	0 23	2 50	1·50	..	1·75	1·75	2·00	5·00	8·50	23·25
	Average, 1871–1949 ..	**5·44**	**2·38**	2·59	**1·16**	**1·94**	**2 88**	**4·90**	**8·98**	**11·79**	**6.91**	**48·97**
Mannargudi	Maximum, 1920 ..	4 40	3·43	1·12	3·46	0·70	3 88	15·70	8 31	35·40	1·22	77·66
	Minimum 1875 ..	0·05	1 20	1·00	2 40		3·20	6·00	4·90	6·80	0·90	26·42
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	**4·15**	**1·92**	**2·55**	**1·61**	2·67	**4·31**	**5·00**	**8·21**	**10·71**	**5·96**	**47·09**
Nidamangalam ..	Maximum, 1919	0 79	1 38	0 80	2·49	2·91	5 06	5·04	6·03	22·34	19·44	66·28
	Minimum, 1892	0 25	1 15	0 55	4·50	1·90	7·00	6·30	1·34	2·24	1·57	26·30
	Average, 1886–1949	4·27	1·35	2·42	1·67	1·44	4·14	4·26	7·35	10·75	6 05	43·70
Thiruvadad ..	Maximum 1920	10·67	3·47	3·31	1·41	.	9·37	9·99	0·37	25·60	0·19	73·38
	Minimum, 1904 ..	1·04	..	6·19		2·43	0·47	3·00	5·60	0·06	3·54	23·23
	Average 1882–1949 ..	**3·18**	**1·12**	**2·38**	**1·85**	**1·92**	**4·13**	**4·24**	**7·76**	**7·74**	**4·43**	**38·75**
Tirukkattupalli ..	Maximum, 1928	8·16	2·23	2·50	2·84	2·74	3·30	6·59	18 30	12·58	13·02	72·26
	Minimum, 1904	2 37	0·45	2·32	..	1·95	0 24	3 43	6 01	1·24	2 35	20·36
	Average, 1902–1949 .	3·84	1·56	**2·60**	**1·46**	**1·79**	**4·50**	**4·52**	**7·82**	**6·40**	**3·57**	**38·06**
Thanjavur .. .	Maximum, 1920 ..	9·71	1 09	1·95	3·13	.	3·64	13 07	8·61	23 87	..	65 97
	Minimum, 1904	2 60		2·75		2·80	0·71	1·46	3·90	0 41	4·29	18·92
	Average, 1880–1949 ..	3·19	1·31	2 40	1·42	1·79	3·93	4·70	6·50	7·69	4·16	37·09
Vallam	Maximum 1920	6 80	1 05	4 20	1·73		4·33	15 70	8·31	26·50	..	69·12
	Minimum 1918 ..	1 30	..	0·38	1 65	2 45	2·89	0 48	0·59	9·58	4·10	23·42
	Average, 1870–1949 .	**3·21**	**1·22**	**3·08**	**1·55**	**2·46**	**4·79**	**5·14**	**7·78**	**6·93**	**4·16**	**40·42**
Pattukottai	Maximum, 1920	7 08	3·35	1·35	1·56	0·36	1·72	14 04	4·31	31·81	1·48	67·06
	Minimum, 1879 ..	0·60	..	0·95	1·00	4·35	8 25	3 10	5·10	.	1·25	24·60
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	3·72	**1·88**	**2·44**	1·46	2·32	3·67	**4·43**	8·15	8·98	5·10	42·15
Adirampatnam ..	Maximum 1920 .	6 41	2 87	0·40	1·35	1·24	1 22	8·75	8 20	46·09	1·17	77·70
	Minimum, 1905 ..	0·20	1·55	1·20	0 69	0·20	3·13	4·01	0·59	3·95	0·30	24·82
	Average 1891–95 to 1905–1949.	3·34	2 03	**2·59**	**1 10**	**2·93**	**3·17**	**4·49**	**8·33**	**10·00**	**5·39**	**43·37**
Kattumavadi ..	Maximum, 1939	2·71	9·04	0·05	0·78	0·60	5·74	3·07	11·63	18·42	0·67	58·80
	Minimum 1927	3·97	3·00	0·99	0·02	1 38	1·45	1 26	2·97	2·30	0·93	18·35
	Average, 1891–1949 .	3·65	2·31	2·24	**0·73**	1·40	2·38	3·20	**5·94**	**7·06**	**4·30**	**33·21**
Aranthangi	Maximum, 1893	2 35	0 80	1·60	1·20	4·60	1·90	4·51	4·52	37·42	0·72	59·62
	Minimum, 1882 ..	.	..	1·10	2·20	..	1·40	0 30	3·30	7·45	0·65	16·30
	Average, 1881–1949	**2·82**	1·69	**2·28**	**1·22**	**1·54**	2·40	**3·91**	7·31	**6·47**	**3·77**	**33·41**
Grand Anicut	Maximum, 1939	2·60	5 51	2·73	2 16	0·03	3·99	1·38	15·34	19·63	0·95	54·32
	Minimum, 1934 .	3·89	0·46	0 91	0·59	0·07	0 69	2·32	7·83	3·01	0·36	20·13
	Average, 1930–49 ..	**2·26**	**2·04**	**3·21**	**1·26**	**1·26**	**6·39**	**3·91**	**7·29**	**5·99**	**2·83**	**36·44**
District	Maximum, 1920 ..	6·29	1·84	1·89	1·54	0·29	3·99	8·62	8·17	39·31	1·51	73·45
	Minimum, 1927 ..	3 78	1·68	1·39	1 35	1·42	2·02	3·51	3·01	6·92	2·77	27·85
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	**3·25**	**1·40**	**2·13**	**1·44**	**2·01**	**4·00**	**4·35**	**8·10**	**11·54**	**6·97**	**45·19**

APPENDIX X.

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard mund of 3,200 tolas.

(*Average monthly prices for the whole district*).

Grain.	July	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average. (July to June.)	Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Rice, second sort.	2·98	3·05	3·10	2·94	2·86	2·86	2·74	2·51	2·38	2·38	2·42	2·45	2·72	1874–75
	2·51	2·96	2·76	2·70	2·61	2·55	2·58	2·82	2·76	2·72	2·72	2·76	2·70	1875–76
	2·96	3·01	2·96	2·98	2·74	4·76	4·17	4·35	4·12	4·08	4·94	4·60	3·83	1876–77
	5·19	6·06	5·80	5·80	5·00	4·94	3·81	3·77	3·96	3·96	3·96	4·44	4·72	1877–78
	4·88	4·82	4·65	4·21	4·35	4·49	4·44	4·26	3·92	3·60	3·70	3·85	4·26	1878–79
	3·85	3·74	3·70	3·42	2·98	2·76	2·65	2·50	2·47	2·42	2·45	2·51	2·95	1879–80
	2·70	2·78	2·72	2·60	2·65	2·80	2·65	2·50	2·40	2·30	2·33	2·40	2·57	1880–81
	2·60	2·63	2·63	2·38	2·27	2·20	2·22	2·07	1·97	1·96	2·02	2·08	2·26	1881–82
	2·14	2·29	2·33	2·07	2·08	2·12	2·13	2·04	1·90	1·89	2·02	2·13	2·10	1882–83
	2·13	2·16	2·19	2·11	2·14	2·04	2·01	2·09	2·17	2·35	2·50	2·61	2·21	1883–84
	2·90	3·01	2·96	2·92	3·12	3·36	3·31	3·20	3·10	3·36	3·35	3·23	3·15	1884–85
	3·23	3·28	3·17	2·94	2·72	2·72	2·67	2·52	2·42	2·42	2·41	2·44	2·75	1885–86
	2·41	2·40	2·45	2·30	2·29	2·33	2·48	2·65	2·60	2·41	2·35	2·35	2·41	1886–87
	2·42	2·56	2·58	2·45	2·40	2·58	2·35	2·23	2·19	2·23	2·30	2·38	2·39	1887–88
	2·48	2·55	2·55	2·50	2·58	2·70	2·67	2·51	2·54	2·58	2·80	2·84	2·60	1888–89
	2·92	2·88	2·88	2·82	2·78	3·31	3·12	3·15	3·33	3·28	3·31	3·36	3·10	1889–90
	3·48	3·57	3·51	3·28	3·10	3·05	2·98	3·01	2·98	2·94	2·94	2·96	3·15	1890–91
	2·67	**2·73**	**2·72**	**2·58**	**2·55**	**2·65**	**2·59**	**2·55**	**2·51**	**2·54**	**2·60**	**2·64**	**2·61**	Average
	3·10	3·15	3·33	3·33	3·23	3·28	3·31	3·33	3·42	3·39	3·48	3·57	3·16	1891–92
	3·77	3.81	3·85	3·64	3·74	4.54	4.21	4·08	3·96	3·85	3.85	3.81	3.93	1892–93
	2·81	3·88	3·92	3·77	3·74	3·70	3·33	2·86	2·86	2·67	2·72	2·82	3·34	1893–94
	3·15	3·28	3·25	3·15	3·08	3·06	3·51	2·90	2·90	2·92	2·98	3·05	3·06	1894–95
	3·12	3·15	3·20	3·01	2·80	2·67	2·51	2·50	2·44	2·50	2·51	2·56	2·75	1895–96
	2·78	2·84	2·88	2·80	3·05	3·12	2·98	3·01	2·98	3·17	3·48	3·54	3·05	1896–97
	3·67	3·85	3·85	3·70	3·96	4·08	3·92	3·88	3·60	3·67	3·85	3·88	3·83	1897–98
	4·00	4·12	4·04	3·54	3·39	3·25	2·80	2·70	2·88	2·88	2·88	2·86	2·28	1898–99
	2·88	2·94	3·45	3·67	3·10	3·39	3·77	3·81	3·96	4·30	4·44	4·35	3·67	1899–1900
	4·44	4·49	4·76	4·00	4·08	4·17	3·81	3·51	3·54	3·54	3·64	3·96	4·00	1900–01
	3·47	**3·55**	**3·65**	**3·46**	**3·42**	**3·53**	**3·37**	**3·26**	**3·25**	**3·29**	**3·38**	**3·44**	**3·41**	Average.
	4·26	4·17	3·96	3·64	3·51	3·39	3·12	3·08	3·12	3·31	3·31	3·17	3·50	1901–02
	3·23	3·23	3·29	3·03	3·03	2·78	2·76	2·68	2·74	2·92	2·96	2·96	2·96	1902–03
	3·08	3·10	3·15	3·25	3·25	3·23	3·25	3·33	3·25	3·05	3·05	3·10	3·17	1903–04
	3·12	3·25	3·23	3·15	3·10	3·54	3·36	3·54	3·67	3·60	3·60	3·70	3·41	1904–05
	3·88	4·04	4·08	4·08	4·08	4·30	4·60	4·17	4·00	4·00	4·21	4·44	4·18	1905–06
	4·60	4·76	4·70	4·70	4·65	5·06	4·40	4·21	4·40	4·80	4·60	4·76	4·62	1906–07
	5·06	5·06	5·13	4·94	4·88	4·94	4·94	5·13	5·06	4·94	4·94	5·00	5·00	1907–08
	5·26	5·40	5·40	5·33	5·10	5·71	5·71	5·80	5·26	5·19	5·19	5·19	5·30	1908–09
	5·13	5·13	5·06	4·70	4·54	4·60	4·60	4·60	4·41	4·40	4·40	4·44	4·65	1909–10
	4·44	4·49	4·40	4·26	4·08	3·88	3·77	3·77	3·06	3·81	3·81	3·88	4·05	1910–11
	4·21	**4·26**	**4·23**	**4·05**	**4·01**	**4·14**	**4·04**	**4·02**	**4·00**	**3·99**	**4·01**	**4·07**	**4·09**	Average.
	3·96	4·09	4·12	4·65	4·76	4·88	5·00	4·94	4·88	4·94	5·13	5·55	4·73	1911–12
	5·80	5·71	5·80	5·63	5·40	5·33	5·33	5·26	5·19	5·19	5·26	5·48	5·45	1912–13
	5·55	5·63	5·71	5·63	5·40	5·40	5·33	5·26	5·19	5·13	5·13	5·19	5·38	1913–14
	5·33	5·48	5·55	5·63	5·26	5·13	5·13	4·94	4·60	4·40	4·40	4·54	5·03	1914–15
	4·70	4·82	4·94	5·13	5·26	5·55	5·88	5·71	5·48	5·13	5·26	5·48	5·28	1915–16
	5·80	5·55	5·48	5·48	5·33	5·33	5·26	5·06	5·00	5·19	4·94	4·94	5·28	1916–17
	5·00	5·06	5·40	5·33	5·40	5·80	5·26	4·82	5·40	5·33	5·33	5·48	5·30	1917–18
	5·88	6·25	6·56	6·66	7·69	8·33	8·16	9·09	8·31	8·33	8·33	8·33	7·66	1918–19
	9·52	9·52	9·52	9·52	9·30	9·30	8·89	8·33	8·16	7·84	8·16	8·33	8·78	1919–20
	8·33	8·33	8·16	7·69	7·54	8·89	8·00	7·69	7·14	6·66	6·35	6·35	7·59	1920–21
	5·99	**6·04**	**6·12**	**6·08**	**6·13**	**6·40**	**6·22**	**6·11**	**5·94**	**5·81**	**5·83**	**5·97**	**6·06**	Average.
	6·66	7·02	6·78	6·90	7·54	7·84	8·16	7·41	7·27	7·54	7·41	7·54	7·31	1921–22
	7·84	8·00	8·00	8·16	7·84	7·84	7·41	7·27	6·56	6·15	6·06	6·06	7·27	1922–23
	6·15	6·15	6·15	6·25	6·06	6·25	6·35	6·25	6·06	6·15	6·45	6·78	6·25	1923–24
	7·14	8·70	8·89	8·79	9·09	9·09	9·09	8·70	8·70	8·70	8·70	8·70	8·68	1924–25
	8·70	8·70	8·51	8·33	8·16	7·84	7·41	7·02	6·78	6·45	6·56	6·90	7·61	1925–26
	7·41	7·60	7·51	7·27	6·78	6·90	7·02	6·90	7·02	7·02	7·02	7·27	7·15	1926–27
	7·41	7·54	7·54	7·54	7·41	8·00	8·00	8·00	7·84	7·54	7·54	7·54	7·60	1927–28
	7·41	7·54	7·69	7·69	7·69	7·54	7·14	6·78	6·15	6·56	6·56	6·66	7·11	1928–29
	6·78	6·90	6·78	6·56	6·35	6·25	6·15	6·15	5·71	5·19	5·40	5·40	6·14	1929–30
	5·33	5·33	5·33	5·26	5·63	5·80	5·62	5·00	4·54	4·40	4·30	4·30	5·08	1930–31
	7·08	**7·26**	**7·32**	**7·27**	**7·20**	**7·34**	**7·24**	**6·95**	**6·69**	**6·57**	**6·69**	**6·72**	**7·02**	Average.
	4·76	4·76	4·76	4·63	4·25	4·82	5·29	4·50	4·20	4·20	4·10	4·10	4·52	1931–32
	4·20	4·20	4·20	4·00	3·87	3·84	3·52	3·16	2·87	2·68	2·67	2·92	3·51	1932–33
	3·25	3·20	3·06	2·99	3·04	3·21	3·52	3·33	2·99	3·04	3·11	3·16	3·17	1933–34
	3·27	3·38	3·68	4·28	4·14	3·94	3·51	3·48	3·50	3·67	3·73	3·95	3·72	1934–35
	4·33	4·52	4·42	4·31	4·21	4·16	3·92	3·72	3·61	3·69	3·68	3·70	4·02	1935–36
	3·67	3·60	3·69	3·56	3·08	3·47	3·46	3·39	3·29	3·28	3·37	2·45	3·48	1936–37
	3·52	3·62	3·74	4·03	4·24	4·22	4·00	3·83	3·70	3·72	3·76	3·83	3·85	1937–38
	3·80	3·78	3·79	3·77	3·75	3·88	4·22	4·00	3·82	3·82	3·87	3·87	3·86	1938–39
	3·88	3·97	4·20	4·28	4·22	4·23	4·10	4·98	3·93	3·93	4·13	4·34	4·10	1939–40
	4·30	4·38	4·52	4·74	4·83	5·18	4·94	4·61	4·75	4·71	4·87	5·10	4·75	1940–41
	3·91	**3·95**	**4·04**	**4·06**	**4·00**	**4·10**	**4·04**	**3·80**	**3·67**	**3·67**	**3·73**	**3·84**	**3·90**	Average.
	5·32	5·40	5·30	5·28	5·42	5·54	5·38	5·23	5·12	5·02	5·38	6·21	5·40	1941–42.
	6·37	7·08	7·49	7·81	8·45	8·80	8·76	7·37	7·14	7·23	7·03	8·20	7·69	1942–43
	8·24	8·13	8·11	8·45	8·52	8·59	8·66	8·70	8·70	8·62	8·56	9·04	8·53	1943–44
	8·54	8·61	8·73	8·82	8·82	8·77	8·73	8·66	8·68	8·60	8·73	8·79	8·71	1944–45
	8·84	8·89	8·92	8·97	8·98	9·01	8·98	9·01	9·00	9·06	9·15	9·36	9·01	1945–46
	9·36	9·32	9·32	9·40	9·46	9·49	9·52	9·51	9·47	9·46	9·45	9·41	9·43	1946–47
	9·44	9·88	9·96	9·94	10·00	11·27	12·60	12·12	12·29	12·17	12·33	12·38	11·20	1947–48
	12·44	12·50	12·39	12·33	12·65	14·46	14·52	14·51	14·54	14·59	14·65	15·26	13·74	1948–49
	15·47	14·93	14·88	14·67	14·48	14·35	14·49	14·33	13·21	14·16	13·88	14·40	14·45	1949–50
	14·39	14·37	14·38	14·39	14·19	14·51	14·23	14·24	14·91	14·89	15·26	15·33	14·59	1950–51
	9·84	**9·92**	**9·96**	**10·01**	**10·10**	**10·50**	**10·59**	**10·37**	**10·31**	**10·38**	**10·50**	**10·84**	**10·28**	Average.

• For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

(Average monthly prices for the whole district—*cont*).

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual Average.	(July to June.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Gumbu	1·97	1·78	1·57	1·58	1·33	1·43	1·44	1·47	1·56	1·54	1·60	1·68	1·56	1874–75
	1·60	1·54	1·59	1·38	1·36	1·33	1·37	1·52	1·67	1·76	1·78	1·73	1·55	1875–76
	1·72	1·76	1·69	1·62	2··0	3·74	3·42	3·51	3·67	3·74	3·77	2·78	2·85	1876–77
	3·15	4·35	4·21	3·39	2·63	3·08	2·01	2·67	3·03	3·15	3·28	3·54	3·26	1877–78
	4·12	3·60	2·70	2·12	2·38	2·55	2·76	2·68	2·70	2·72	2·76	2·76	2·82	1878–79
	3·03	2·44	1·97	1·52	1·44	1·54	1·50	1·53	1·61	1·63	1·61	1·73	1·80	1879–80
	1·81	1·90	1·71	1·50	1·34	1·41	1·29	1·34	1·34	1·33	1·28	1·37	1·47	1880–81
	1·39	1·44	1·48	1·31	1·17	1·12	1·10	1·12	1·10	1·29	1·32	1·36	1·27	1881–82
	1·40	1·39	1·28	1·15	1·12	1·12	1·17	1·01	1·09	1·34	1·32	1·43	1·24	1882–83
	1·43	1·39	1·17	1·08	1·12	1·11	1·11	1·20	1·32	1·52	1·51	1·52	1·29	1883–84
	1·59	1·85	1·90	1·55	1·45	1·81	1·88	1·77	1·79	2·04	2·13	2·20	1·88	1884–85
	2·29	2·27	1·94	1·75	1·57	1·66	1·67	1·61	1·72	1·83	1·88	2·03	1·85	1885–86
	1·79	1·45	1·20	1·10	1·11	1·22	1·34	1·41	1·57	1·59	1·54	1·63	1·41	1886–87
	1·68	1·61	1·51	1·44	1·58	1·42	1·47	1·44	1·63	1·63	1·73	1·72	1·58	1887–88
	1·75	1·77	1·61	1·53	1·55	1·54	1·56	1·52	1·65	1·70	1·71	1·71	1·73	1888–89
	1·68	1·67	1·45	1·36	1·51	1·83	1·80	1·84	2·12	2·25	2·20	2·22	1·83	1889–90
	2·23	2·14	1·84	1·70	1·58	1·54	1·61	1·09	1·97	1·92	1·94	1·86	1·86	1890–91
	1·72	**1·70**	**1·54**	**1·40**	**1·38**	**1·44**	**1·47**	**1·50**	**1·50**	**1·72**	**1·73**	**1·78**	**1·58**	Average.*
	1·96	2·07	2·38	2·04	2·04	2·29	2·16	2·50	2·68	2·68	2·80	2·86	2·37	1891–92
	2·72	2·30	1·89	1·74	2·01	2·76	2·74	2·78	2·74	2·78	2·80	2·74	2·50	1892–93
	2·76	2·63	2·38	2·37	2·45	2·48	2·34	2·23	2·12	2·76	2·65	2·51	2·47	1893–94
	2·26	2·25	2·03	1·65	1·55	1·55	1·50	1·49	1·60	1·88	1·80	1·83	1·78	1894–95
	1·83	1·80	1·59	1·38	1·21	1·15	1·17	1·17	1·19	1·33	1·40	1·47	1·39	1895–96
	1·53	1·56	1·59	1·49	1·64	1·60	1·65	1·68	1·68	1·90	2·02	2·11	1·71	1896–97
	2·25	2·38	2·21	1·64	1·87	2·30	2·45	2·60	2·48	3·70	2·50	2·55	2·16	1897–98
	2·82	3·15	2·72	2·13	2·78	1·78	1·67	1·50	1·50	1·69	1·65	1·67	1·99	1898–99
	1·61	1·71	1·75	1·73	1·50	2·00	2·27	2·31	2·76	2·96	2·98	2·82	2·20	1899–1900
	2·82	2·42	2·44	2·23	2·17	2·35	2·45	2·26	2·65	2·80	2·68	2·84	2·51	1900–01
	2·26	**2·23**	**2·10**	**1·84**	**1·82**	**2·02**	**2·02**	**2·05**	**2·17**	**2·44**	**2·33**	**2·34**	**2·11**	Average.
	3·20	3·03	2·65	2·12	1·91	1·95	1·89	1·02	2·00	..	..	2·05	2·27	1901–02
	2·11	2·03	1·79	1·54	1·32	1·45	1·40	1·41	1·63	1·70	1·75	1·76	1·66	1902–03
	1·75	1·72	1·57	1·41	1·44	1·63	1·90	1·73	1·73	1·74	1·73	1·79	1·68	1903–04
	1·74	1·81	1·81	1·72	1·75	2·53	2·60	2·68	2·78	2·80	2·86	2·96	2·54	1904–05
	3·08	2·96	2·76	2·72	2·61	2·88	3·12	3·10	3·09	3·10	3·20	3·36	3·00	1905–06
	3·51	3·45	3·12	2·80	2·80	3·05	3·25	3·12	3·39	3·35	3·46	3·45	3·23	1906–07
	3·54	3·60	3·60	3·20	3·05	2·02	2·67	2·78	2·82	3·15	3·08	2·98	3·12	1907–08
	3·05	3·15	3·15	2·92	2·84	3·57	4·00	3·54	3·51	3·60	3·64	3·48	3·37	1908–09
	2·74	3·85	3·12	2·78	2·61	2·88	3·12	3·05	3·20	3·23	3·31	3·81	3·18	1909–10
	2·48	3·45	3·17	2·27	2·21	2·29	2·37	2·50	2·51	2·70	3·74	2·76	2·70	1910–11
	2·92	**2·91**	**2·67**	**2·35**	**2·25**	**2·52**	**2·63**	**2·58**	**2·67**	**2·82**	**2·86**	**2·79**	**2·66**	Average.
	2·82	2·80	2·88	3·08	2·90	2·94	2·96	3·12	2·98	3·05	3·23	3·42	3·02	1911–12
	4·00	3·85	3·96	4·08	3·08	2·90	3·20	3·23	3·60	3·64	3·74	3·60	3·57	1912–13
	3·54	3·39	3·46	3·51	3·23	2·84	2·90	2·86	2·92	2·92	3·03	3·25	3·15	1913–14
	3·33	3·42	3·51	3·51	2·55	2·56	2·65	2·61	2·50	2·42	2·27	2·51	2·82	1914–15
	2·67	2·74	2·63	2·26	2·21	2·31	2·88	2·94	3·15	3·08	3·51	3·20	2·80	1915–16
	3·31	3·33	3·33	2·60	2·55	2·65	2·67	2·74	2·74	2·90	3·01	3·05	2·91	1916–17
	3·15	3·39	3·20	2·92	2·92	2·94	2·92	2·92	2·94	3·03	3·03	3·42	3·07	1917–18
	3·77	4·35	4·49	4·70	5·33	6·15	6·45	6·45	7·02	5·80	7·27	7·27	5·75	1918–19
	9·76	7·27	7·27	7·27	6·35	6·15	5·07	6·06	5·97	6·45	7·27	6·45	6·94	1919–20
	6·56	6·78	6·78	6·66	4·04	5·48	6·45	5·80	5·40	5·03	5·00	5·00	5·85	1920–21
	4·29	**4·13**	**4·15**	**4·06**	**3·60**	**3·69**	**3·91**	**2·87**	**3·92**	**3·86**	**4·14**	**4·12**	**3·99**	Average.
	5·06	5·00	5·80	5·80	5·19	5·33	6·25	6·25	6·35	7·27	7·27	7·02	6·05	1921–22
	7·02	7·41	7·02	5·63	5·06	4·94	5·26	5·33	5·06	..	5·40	5·71	7·09	1922–23
	5·71	5·55	5·55	5·55	4·82	4·54	5·80	5·55	5·55	5·55	5·33	6·90	5·58	1923–24
	6·56	7·02	7·14	6·90	6·90	6·45	6·56	7·54	7·41	7·41	6·90	6·90	6·97	1924–25
	6·90	6·90	6·90	4·88	4·88	5·40	6·15	7·27	6·35	5·88	6·15	6·15	6·15	1925–26
	5·71	5·88	6·25	6·25	5·63	5·19	5·13	5·55	5·63	5·63	5·55	5·55	5·66	1926–27
	5·55	5·55	5·55	5·55	6·45	6·45	6·45	6·45	6·90	6·90	6·90	6·90	6·30	1927–28
	6·90	6·90	6·90	5·55	5·55	5·55	5·55	6·66	3·70	6·45	6·15	6·15	6·00	1928–29
	5·71	5·06	5·40	5·40	5·40	5·40	5·40	5·33	5·06	5·06	5·06	5·06	5·28	1929–30
	5·06	4·88	4·40	4·30	4·30	4·65	3·77	3·70	3·25	3·64	3·64	3·64	4·10	1930–31
	6·02	**6·02**	**6·09**	**5·58**	**5·42**	**5·39**	**5·63**	**5·96**	**5·53**	**5·98**	**5·84**	**6·00**	**5·91**	Average.
	4·33	4·24	4·00	4·07	4·97	4·04	3·60	3·40	3·40	3·40	3·50	3·50	3·95	1931–32
	3·60	3·60	3·60	3·64	3·64	3·44	2·75	2·88	2·94	2·66	2·90	2·91	3·21	1932–33
	2·90	3·00	2·90	2·81	2·61	2·51	2·33	2·33	2·34	2·38	2·38	2·38	2·57	1933–34
	3·88	4·16	4·16	4·16	3·69	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·79	1935–36
	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·24	3·24	2·24	3·24	3·24	3·24	3·24	3·41	1936–37
	3·24	3·24	3·28	3·38	3·34	3·34	3·22	2·73	2·73	2·73	2·73	3·11	3·09	1937–38
	3·24	3·24	3·44	3·34	2·89	2·92	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·41	1938–39
	3·68	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·64	1939–40
	3·64	3·16	3·19	3·87	3·85	3·68	3·64	3·64	3·40	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·56	1940–41
	3·45	**3·43**	**3·46**	**3·64**	**3·59**	**3·41**	**3·26**	**3·20**	**3·19**	**3·19**	**3·22**	**3·28**	**3·36**	Average.
	3·64	4·09	4·09	4·09	4·99	3·64	3·19	3·19	3·65	4·25	4·55	4·55	3·99	1941–42
	4·71	5·46	5·46	5·82	5·91	7·05	7·57	7·05	6·82	6·82	8·19	7·18	6·50	1942–43
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1943–44
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1944–45
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1945–46
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1946–47
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1947–48
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1948–49
	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1949–50
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1950–51
	4·17	**4·78**	**4·78**	**4·96**	**5·45**	**5·35**	**5·38**	**5·12**	**5·24**	**5·54**	**6·37**	**5·87**	**5·25**	**Average**

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

(Average monthly prices for the whole district—*cont*)

Grain. (1)	July (2)	August. (3)	September. (4)	October. (5)	November. (6)	December. (7)	January. (8)	February. (9)	March. (10)	April. (11)	May (12)	June. (13)	Annual average. (14)	Year (July to June). (15)
	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ragi	1·67	1·72	1·67	1·43	1·42	1·39	1·37	1·44	1·36	1·42	1·39	1·40	1·47	1874–75
	1·43	1·49	1·43	1·28	1·19	1·27	1·34	1·28	1·42	1·39	1·55	1·49	1·39	1875–76
	1·51	1·54	1·51	1·65	2·41	3·54	3·54	3·10	3·25	3·03	3·25	3·51	2·65	1876–77
	4·70	4·40	3 96	3·28	2·98	2·92	2·42	2·55	2·86	2 67	2·03	2·06	3·19	1877–78
	3·17	3·05	2·48	2·20	2·38	2·56	2·60	2·51	2·47	2·42	2·44	2·38	2 57	1878–79
	2·55	2·48	2·15	1·69	1·59	1·51	1·65	1·45	1·49	1·47	1·61	1·51	1·76	1879–80
	1·61	1·73	1·53	1·41	1·41	1·34	1·24	1·20	1·14	1·21	1·10	1·23	1·35	1880–81
	1·35	1·29	1·32	1·25	1·22	1·0[illegible]	1·00	0·99	0·98	0·98	0 98	1·08	1·12	1881–82
	1·10	1·17	1·20	1·11	1·09	1·07	1·08	1·03	0·98	1·07	1·11	1·15	1·10	1882–83
	1·17	1·16	1·00	1·01	1·00	1·05	1·07	1·00	1·07	1·22	1·21	1·29	1·11	1883–84
	1·39	1·46	1·49	1·42	1·56	1·85	1·67	1·72	1·76	1·86	1·88	1·88	1 66	1884–85
	1·94	2·05	1·89	1·75	1·59	1·48	1·47	1·41	1·45	1·51	1·52	1·53	1·63	1885–86
	1·51	1·37	1·24	1·22	1·14	1·30	1·40	1·26	1·48	1·35	1·29	1·35	1·33	1886–87
	1·41	1·49	1·43	1·42	1·40	1·37	1·34	1·27	1·33	1·39	1·46	1·48	1·40	1887–88
	1·52	1·59	1·48	1·49	1·45	1·39	1·30	1·83	1·36	1 37	1·47	1·48	1·44	1888–89
	1·54	1·49	1·42	1 40	1·48	1·76	1·74	1·68	1·80	1·95	1·80	1·84	1·49	1889–90
	1·84	1·85	1·83	1·59	1·43	1·44	1·58	1·75	1·85	1·81	1·77	1·75	1·71	1890–91
	1·47	**1·49**	**1·41**	**1·37**	**1·34**	**1·38**	**1·37**	**1·36**	**1·41**	**1·45**	**1·45**	**1·49**	**1·40**	**Average.***
	1·79	1·90	2·11	1·99	1·76	2·18	2·03	2·22	2·20	2·30	2·29	2·29	2·08	1891–92
	2·44	2·31	2·07	1·91	2·12	2·70	2·61	2·65	2·61	2·53	2·56	2·56	2 42	1892–93
	2·65	2·60	2·47	2·29	2·29	2·29	1·87	1·60	1·60	1·65	1·71	1·77	2·07	1893–94
	2·00	2·05	2·02	1·83	1·73	1·51	1·44	1·44	1·58	1·60	1·56	1 61	1·70	1894–95
	1·68	1·64	1·53	1·36	1·29	1·15	1·18	1·15	1·13	1·28	1 32	1·35	1·34	1895–96
	1·42	1·47	1·49	1·47	1·60	1·62	1·51	1·54	1·61	1·68	1·74	1·80	1·59	1896–97
	2·03	2·21	2·02	1·68	1·90	2·20	2·37	2·40	2·38	2·31	2·40	2·53	2·62	1897–98
	2·82	2·88	2·70	2 25	1·98	1·70	1·49	1·43	1·54	1·53	1·50	1·40	1·94	1898–99
	1·56	1·65	1·74	1·71	1·70	2·14	2·40	2·29	2·56	2·76	2·51	2·58	2·13	1899–00
	2·70	2·67	2·61	2·35	2·51	2·41	2·33	2·21	2·34	2·38	2·47	2·63	2·47	1900–01
	2·10	**2·14**	**2·03**	**1·88**	**1·89**	**1·99**	**1·92**	**1·89**	**1·96**	**2·00**	**2·01**	**2·07**	**2·04**	**Average.**
	2·84	2·74	2·58	2·34	2·20	1·97	1·89	1 96	1·84	1·79	1·81	1·79	2·15	1901–02
	1·82	1·70	1·69	1·56	1·45	1·41	1·40	1·41	1·49	1·52	1·56	1 64	1·56	1902–03
	1·68	1·61	1·58	1·51	1·52	1·50	1·57	1·57	1·56	1 56	1·59	1·60	1·57	1903–04
	1·60	1·59	1·66	1·68	1·69	2·35	2·38	2·40	2·48	2·47	2·38	2·47	2·10	1904–05
	2·60	2·00	2·55	2·41	2·47	2·55	2·74	2·63	2·60	2·70	2·78	2·90	2·63	1905–06
	3·10	3·42	3·15	2·98	3·03	3·10	2·98	2·96	3·03	3·17	3·17	3 20	3·11	1906–07
	3·36	3·36	3·31	3·12	2·96	2·84	2·88	2·86	3·05	3·08	3·05	3·01	3·07	1907–08
	3·10	3·20	3·15	2·98	2·88	3·51	3·51	3·15	3·20	3·20	3·15	3·17	3·18	1908–09
	3·28	3·36	3·31	3·03	2·90	2 98	3·03	3·03	3·03	3·03	3·05	3·10	3·09	1909–10
	3·28	3·36	3·15	2·72	2·68	2·58	2·41	2·45	2·47	2·67	2·67	2 74	2·77	1910–11
	2·66	**2·70**	**2·61**	**2·43**	**2·38**	**2·48**	**2·48**	**2·44**	**2·48**	**2·52**	**2·52**	**2·56**	**2·52**	**Average.**
	2·80	2·80	2·82	2·88	2·94	3·10	3·08	2·92	2·08	2·92	3·05	3·15	2·95	1911–12
	3·10	3·15	3·25	3·17	3·12	3·15	3·08	3·05	2·98	2·98	2·94	2·94	3·08	1912–13
	2·96	3·01	3·01	3·12	3·05	2·84	2·88	2·80	2·78	2·80	2·80	2·78	2·90	1913–14
	2·88	2·88	2·92	2·90	2·67	2·70	2·61	2·47	2·42	2·41	2·21	2·20	2·61	1914–15
	2·42	2·45	2·40	2·38	2·40	2·47	2·70	2·65	2·53	2·58	2·65	2·74	2·53	1915–16
	2·76	2·82	2·88	2·84	2·74	2·74	2·74	2·72	2·67	2·61	2·67	2·76	2·75	1916–17
	2·84	3·08	3·08	2·96	2·96	3·05	3·12	3·12	2·78	2·92	2·78	2·88	2·96	1917–18
	3·23	3·42	3·64	4·12	4·60	4·82	5·48	5·88	6·35	6 25	6·25	6·90	5·08	1918–19
	8·16	7·69	7·02	6·45	5·55	5·19	5·88	6·15	6·06	5·97	5·97	5·55	6·30	1919–20
	5·88	5·71	5·97	5·63	5·26	5·06	4·88	4·88	4·82	4·70	4·35	4·44	5·13	1920–21
	3·70	**3·70**	**3·70**	**3·65**	**3·53**	**3·51**	**3·65**	**3·63**	**3·64**	**3·61**	**3·57**	**3·68**	**3·63**	**Average**
	4·49	4·76	4·94	4·94	4·94	6·13	5·48	5·40	5·48	5·63	5·63	5·71	5·21	1921–22
	5·80	5·97	5·88	6·25	6·15	5·63	5·19	5·19	4·88	5·26	4·49	4·49	5·43	1922–23
	4·44	4·65	4·65	4·65	4·44	4 54	4·82	4·88	4·04	4·60	4·60	4·54	4·65	1923–24
	5·06	6 06	6·06	6·25	6·35	6 35	5·40	6·15	6·25	6·06	6·25	6·25	6.04	1924–25
	6·25	6·35	6·35	5·71	5·55	5·55	5·55	5·13	4·70	4·70	4·82	4·82	5·46	1925–26
	4·88	5·06	5·13	5·13	4·82	4·70	5·00	4·88	4·82	4·82	4·76	4·76	4·00	1926–27
	5·13	5·13	5·06	5·06	5·26	5·40	5·80	5·63	5·19	5·13	5·13	5·19	5·26	1927–28
	5·40	5·40	5·48	5 55	5·63	5·48	5·25	4·88	4·44	4·40	4·20	4·26	5·04	1928–29
	4·40	5·40	4·35	4·30	4·17	4·08	3·96	3·45	3·42	3·25	3·12	3·17	3·84	1920–30
	3·20	3·15	2·96	2 90	2·74	2·72	2·80	2·67	2·50	2·60	2·55	2·55	2·78	1930–31
	4·91	**5·09**	**5·09**	**5·07**	**5·01**	**4·96**	**4·93**	**4·83**	**4·66**	**4·65**	**4 56**	**4·57**	**4·86**	**Average.**
	2·90	2·78	2·28	2·80	2·66	2·66	2·80	2·60	2·50	2·60	2·60	2·00	2 65	1931–32
	2·60	2·60	2·00	2·70	2·60	2·60	2·21	2·20	1·92	2·18	1·70	1·80	2·30	1932–33
	2·00	2·00	1·90	1·88	1·88	1·79	1·78	1·66	1·70	1·64	1·65	1·82	2·81	1933–34
	2·06	2·12	2·29	2·76	2·92	2·90	2·81	2·63	2·54	2·55	2·57	2·77	2·58	1934–35
	3·07	3·39	3·28	3·26	3·09	3·00	2·95	2·61	2·40	2·36	2·44	2·58	2·87	1935–36
	2·70	2·64	2·76	2·62	2·44	2·18	2·19	2·08	2·09	2·08	2·11	2 25	2·34	1936–37
	2·45	2·43	2·41	2·58	2·50	2·51	2·39	2·14	2·12	2·14	2·16	2·82	2.34	1937–38
	2·44	2·54	2·57	2·56	2·39	2·47	2·52	2·43	2·55	2·46	2·45	2·61	2·30	1938–39
	2·76	2·85	2 86	2·58	2·56	2·63	2·53	2·40	2·50	2·60	2·62	2 76	2·64	1939–40
	2·92	3·08	3·14	3·28	3·00	2·93	2·84	2·60	2·56	2·65	2·71	2·79	2·88	1940–41
	2·59	**2·64**	**2·61**	**2·70**	**2·61**	**2·57**	**2·50**	**2·32**	**2·28**	**2·34**	**2·40**	**2·43**	**2·49**	**Average.**
	2·89	3·07	3·07	3·10	2·91	2·90	2·89	3·05	3·23	3·33	3·29	3·89	3·14	1941–42
	4·13	4·56	4·66	4·74	5·36	5·95	6·53	5·70	6·10	6·48	6·36	6·99	5·64	1942–43
	7·46	7·46	7·60	7·46	6·72	6·58	6·48	6·48	6·37	6·34	6·34	0·13	6·79	1943–44
	6·06	6·39	6·62	5·92	5·07	5·07	5·07	6·02	6·13	7·18	7·18	7·27	6·79	1944–45
	7·61	7·61	8·11	8·87	8·87	8·95	8·77	8·77	8·45	8·45	8·45	9·01	8·49	1945–46
	7·61	7·61	7·26	7·26	7·26	7·04	7·33	7·33	7·04	7·01	7·33	7·33	7·29	1946–47
	7·04	7·28	7·33	7·33	7·33	7·04	7·04	7·04	7·04	..	..	..	7·16	1947–48
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1948–49
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1949–50
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1950–51
	6·11	**6·28**	**6·38**	**6·38**	**6·22**	**6·22**	**6·30**	**6·33**	**6·35**	**6·47**	**6·49**	**6·77**	**6·38**	**Average.**
Cholam . ..	2·46	2·49	2·99	2·82	2·53	2·54	2·54	2·64	2·69	2·79	2·83	3·53	2·73	1941–42
	4·05	4·86	5·18	5·30	5·25	6·28	6·23	5·70	5·86	6·14	5·57	6·34	5·56	1942–43
	6·36	6·36	6·36	6·98	5·57	5·16	5·08	4·77	5·57	5·57	5·50	4·94	5·69	1943–44
	5·17	5·92	6·16	5·46	3·98	3·98	3·98	5·44	6·36	6·35	6·36	6·36	5·46	1944–45
	7·15	7·15	8·35	8·35	8·35	8·11	7·45	8·35	8·35	8·35	8·35	8·35	8·06	1945–46
	..	..		6·16	6·16	6·16	5·36	5·36	7·44	8·32	6·63	6·63	6·47	1946–47
	6·63	8·20	6·68	6·63	7·63	6·88	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·12	1947–48
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1948–49
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1949–50
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1950–51
	5·81	**5·83**	**5·95**	**5·96**	**5·65**	**5·59**	**5·11**	**5·36**	**6·05**	**6·25**	**·87**	**6·03**	**5· 1**	**Averag .**

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPEN

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per

(Average annual prices at

Grain.	Shiyali.	Tirumullaivasal	Tranquebar.	Mayavaram.	Tiruvidamarudur.	Poraiyar.	Kumbakonam	Papanasam.	Valangiman.	Kodavasal.	Tiruvalur.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rice, second sort.	2·56	2·56	..	2·42	2·76	2·76	2·63	..	..	2·40	2·60
	2·84	2·72	..	2·45	2·72	2·84	2·76	..	..	2·17	2·67
	3·60	3·51	..	3·81	3·88	3·74	3·77	..	..	3·54	3·23
	4·60	4·21	..	5·00	4·88	4·70	4·88	..	..	3·88	4·35
	3·96	3·92	..	3·96	4·08	4·21	4·21	..	..	4·08	4·44
	3·01	2·72	..	2·55	2·84	3·03	2·96	..	..	2·35	2·82
	2·47	2·34	..	2·63	2·68	2·68	2·63	..	..	2·27	2·70
	2·23	2·16	..	2·07	2·45	2·56	2·51	..	..	1·92	2·26
	2·03	1·94	..	1·90	2·15	2·25	2·26	..	..	1·92	2·09
	2·22	2·16	..	1·84	2·22	2·31	2·33	..	..	2·04	2·04
	3·20	2·98	..	2·84	3·20	3·60	3·45	..	..	2·84	3·08
	2·84	2·61	..	2·38	2·94	2·98	2·90	..	..	2·44	2·72
	2·38	2·40	..	2·12	2·48	2·50	2·47	..	..	2·19	2·31
	2·42	2·41	..	2·27	2·67	2·47	2·50	..	..	2·11	2·34
	2·61	2·56	..	2·41	2·86	2·70	2·78	..	..	2·34	2·56
	3·10	2·94	..	3·17	3·36	3·28	3·31	..	..	2·94	2·96
	3·33	3·12	..	3·08	3·23	3·36	3·54	..	..	2·80	3·08
	2·64	2·53	..	2·41	2·76	2·80	2·81	..	..	2·35	2·54
	3·51	3·48	..	3·25	3·81	3·20	3·64	..	..	3·05	3·31
	3·85	3·67	..	3·67	4·35	3·85	4·12	..	..	3·67	3·96
	3·20	3·05	..	3·23	3·39	3·25	3·42	..	..	3·10	3·39
	3·15	2·82	..	2·98	3·08	3·05	3·20	..	..	2·94	3·01
	2·76	2·42	..	2·74	2·98	2·92	2·92	..	..	2·76	2·63
	3·25	3·33	..	3·12	3·25	2·98	3·17	..	..	2·67	3·03
	3·74	3·88	..	3·67	3·70	3·67	4·04	..	..	3·81	3·92
	3·20	3·15	..	3·01	3·15	3·08	3·39	..	..	2·98	3·23
	3·48	3·77	..	3·33	3·74	3·48	3·37	..	..	3·23	3·57
	3·88	3·70	..	3·70	3·81	3·74	4·44	..	..	3·77	4·00
	3·40	3·33	..	3 27	3·53	3·32	3·59	..	.	3·20	3·41
	3·20	3·31	..	3·17	3·67	3·25	3·74	..	..	3·17	3·51
	2·88	2·90	..	2·76	3·12	2·90	3·12	..	..	2·67	3·08
	3·01	3·05	..	2·98	3·36	3·01	3·31	..	..	2·72	3·28
	3·10	3·20	..	3·17	3·54	3·17	3·54	..	..	3·15	3·33
	3·02	3·92	..	4·04	4·12	3·67	4·49	..	..	3·88	4·08
	4·70	4·44	..	4·44	4·65	4·08	4·82	..	..	4·21	4·60
	4·76	5·19	..	4·70	5·33	4·49	5·33	..	..	4·76	5·06
	5·26	5·26	..	5·26	5·26	4·70	5·80	..	..	5·00	5·48
	4·40	4·17	..	4·44	4·54	4·30	5·33	..	..	4·12	4·76
	3·64	3·88	..	3·77	4·21	3·45	4·49	..	..	3·54	4·04
	3·89	3·93	..	3 87	4·18	3·70	4·40	..	..	3·72	4·12
	4·30	4·49	4·17	4·35	5·00	..	5·06	5·33	4·76	4·21	4·94
	5·00	5·19	5·00	5·00	5·80	..	5·55	5·40	5·97	5·88	5·40
	5·13	5·48	4·82	5·06	5·26	..	5·63	5·13	6·06	5·40	5·63
	4·30	5·55	4·40	4·60	5·63	..	5·33	5·33	5·71	4·94	4·94
	4·82	5·26	4·70	4·88	5·19	..	5·40	5·26	5·71	5·40	5·33
	4·76	5·19	4·76	5·40	5·71	..	5·13	5·13	5·13	5·48	5·06
	4·70	5·48	4·70	5·40	5·80	..	5·71	..	5·97	5·40	5·80
	7·54	7·41	7·41	7·27	7·84	..	8·00	6·90	7·54	7·54	7·14
	8·16	8·89	7·69	8·16	10·26	..	10·09	9·76	8·70	8·60	8·16
	6·66	6·56	6·56	6·45	8·51	..	8·00	8·00	7·84	7·84	7·04
	5·53	5·95	5 42	5·66	6·50	..	6·38	6·25	6·45	6·08	5·94
	7·14	6·78	7·02	7·14	8·00	..	8·00	7·84	7·02	8·00	6·15
	6·45	7·41	6·45	6·78	7·14	..	7·41	7·84	7·54	7·69	6·90
	5·80	6·06	5·80	6·06	6·35	..	6·15	6·90	6·06	5·97	6·15
	8·51	8·00	8·16	8·33	9·52	..	9·09	9·09	8·70	8·51	8·16
	7·14	7·27	7·02	7·54	7·84	..	7·27	8·51	9·09	7·27	7·14
	7·27	6·45	6·56	6·78	7·41	..	7·54	8·33	8·16	6·78	6·78
	7·41	7·27	7·02	7·54	8·00	..	7·84	8·00	8·16	6·78	7·41
	6·35	7·69	6·66	7·41	7·41	..	7·27	6·78	7·02	6·45	6·90
	6·25	6·78	5·55	5·63	6·90	..	6·35	7·84	6·06	5·88	5·55
	4·82	5·06	4·65	4·44	5·13	..	5·63	5·40	6·06	5·00	4·54
	6·71	6·88	6·49	6·77	7·37	..	7·26	7·55	7·38	6·83	6·57
	4·30	4·80	4·30	4·30	4·30	..	4·70	4·80	4·70	4·50	4·10
	3·80	3·50	3·10	3·56	3·40	..	3·50	3·70	3·50	3·40	3·20
	3·32	3·01	2·94	3·31	3·14	..	3·28	3·25	3·28	2·99	3·20
	3·50	3·40	3·32	3·79	3·59	..	3·50	3·62	4·02	3·60	3·79
	3·78	3·79	4·13	3·76	3·99	..	3·88	4·23	4·27	4·08	4·09
	3·38	3·00	3·95	3·23	3·40	..	3·46	3·68	3·78	3·53	3·53
	3·51	3·57	4·47	3·61	3·81	..	4·04	3·92	4·45	3·82	3·69
	3·60	3·80	3·82	3·67	3·82	..	4·02	4·20	4·12	3·47	3·82
	3·78	3·90	4·06	4·17	4·19	..	4·03	4·38	4·24	4·10	4·09
	4·90	4·51	4·83	4·61	4·48	..	4·77	4·84	4·97	4·75	4·81
	3.74	3·74	3·89	3·80	3·81	..	3·19	4·06	4·13	3·87	3·83
	5·68	5·19	5·43	5·68	5·66	..	5·46	5·52	5·61	5·32	5·53
	7·80	7·25	7·66	7·65	8·24	..	7·45	7·42	7·88	7·29	7·99
	8·08	7·06	8·75	8·72	8·78	..	8·20	8·77	8·38	8·28	9·28
	8·29	8·10	8·15	9·27	8·76	..	9·41	8·28	8·73	8·10	9·62
	9·15	9·09	9·26	9·27	9·66	..	9·66	8·95	8·39	8·62	9·59
	9 41	9·43	9·56	9·33	9·51	..	9·24	9·62	9·20	9·52	9·47
	11·31	9·20	11·22	9·73	10·92	..	10·67	10·89	11·51	11·29	10·95
	13·56	15·27	13·53	12·29	13·83	..	13·17	14·18	13·23	13·03	13·72
	14·68	15·56	14·95	14·12	14·18	..	14·20	13·80	13·64	14·97	14·43
	14·68	..	14·56	14·48	14·52	..	14·77	12·87	14·31	14·31	14·29
	10·25	9·67	10·31	10·05	10·41	..	10·29	10·03	10·08	10·07	10·49

DIX-X—*cont.*

standard mund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

each station in the district)—*cnot.*

Nagapattinam.	Vedaranyam.	Tiruthuraipundi.	Mannargudi.	Nidamangalam.	Thanjavur.	Vallam.	Tiruvadi.	Orattanad.	Pattukkottai.	Muthuppet.	Arantangi.	Year, July to June).
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
3·08	2·86	2·82	2·74	2·61	3·05	..	2·61	..	2·84	2·82	2·74	1874–75
2,98	3·01	2·76	2·67	2·27	..	..	2·55	..	2·72	2·67	2·78	1875–76
4·04	4·04	3·70	3·77	3·42	4·26	3·88	3·92	..	3·88	3·96	3·88	1876–77
5·00	4·44	4·65	4·82	4·26	4·44	5·48	4·60	..	4·30	5·33	4·60	1877–78
4·88	4·49	4·30	4·26	3·81	4·17	4·40	4·26	..	4·35	4·49	4·70	1878–79
2·74	2·92	2·67	2·96	2·70	2·58	3·08	2·98	..	3·15	2·98	3·36	1879–80
2·68	2·78	2·45	2·76	2·42	2·35	2·60	2·63	..	2·61	2·48	2·74	1880–81
2·22	2·19	2·16	2·44	1·95	2·03	2·40	2·21		2.38	2·25	2.27	1881–82
2·13	2·07	2·04	2·14	1·86	1·98	2·27	2·21	..	2·14	2·07	2·21	1882–83
1·94	2·06	2·26	2·33	2·02	2·00	2·31	2·23		2·31	2·29	2·11	1883–84
3·03	3·28	3·20	3·42	2·92	2·88	3·05	3·15	..	3·12	3·17	2·80	1884–85
2·67	3·08	2·65	2·76	2·50	2·60	2·45	2·67	..	2·88	2·76	3·33	1885–86
2·41	2·56	2·40	..	2·20	2·30	2·21	2·45	..	2·44	2·53	2·20	1886–87
2·50	2·37	2·22	2·38	2·27	2·26	2·19	2·30	..	2·58	2·55		1887–88
2·65	2·67	2·45	2·48	2·40	2·61	2·42	2·61	..	2·70	2·80	..	1888–89
2·86	2·92	2·98	3·23	3·01	2·84	2·88	3·03	..	3·23	3·33	..	1889–90
3·12	3·03	2·94	3·25	2·94	3·03	3·10	3·45	..	3·10	2·98	2·88	1890–91
2·55	**2·62**	**2·53**	**2·71**	**2·41**	**2·45**	**2·58**	**2·63**	..	**2·69**	**2·67**	**2·54**	Average.*
3·48	3·20	3·08	3·48	2·92	3·48	3·20	3·51		3·17	3·28	3·45	1891–92
4·00	3·88	3·88	3·96	3·85	3·96	3·67	3·88		4·08	4·40	4·40	1892–93
3·36	3·39	3·23	3·28	3·12	3·25	3·01	3·05		3·17	3·15	3·74	1893–94
3·31	3·05	3·12	2·90	3·10	3·10	2·86	2·98		3·17	3·15	3·74	1894–95
2·88	2·60	2·60	2·60	2·67	2·76	2·92	2·58		2·74	2·70	3·15	1895–96
3·36	2·84	2·94	3·01	2·86	3·08	2·74	2·98		2·96	3·28	2·74	1896–97
3·88	4·04	4·04	3·92	3·64	3·92	3·81	3·81	..	3·81	3·85		1897–98
3·39	3·45	3·12	3·28	3·20	3·15	3·10	3·05	..	3·25	3·41		1898–99
3·74	3·60	3·60	3·74	3·33	3·57	3·48	3·45		3·33	4·12		1899–00
4·08	3·85	3·70	4·12	3·88	4·08	4·08	4·00		3·81	4·12		1900–01
3·55	**3·39**	**3·33**	**3·43**	**3·26**	**3·44**	**3·29**	**3·33**	..	**3·36**	**3·50**	**3·45**	Average.
3·64	3·60	3·36	3·51	3·23	3·42	3·39	3·36	3·74	3·39	3·36	..	1901–02
3·23	3·15	3·10	2·98	2·51	2·94	2·88	2·74	3·39	2·86	3·20	..	1902–03
3·48	3·45	3·03	3·42	3·12	3·05	3·03	3·01	3·36	3·20	3·67	..	1903–04
3·51	3·67	3·15	3·67	3·31	3·39	3·42	3·28	3·64	3·45	3·92		1904–05
4·30	4·17	3·81	4·65	3·02	4·26	4·49	4·21	4·60	4·44	4·21		1905–06
4·88	4·49	4·49	4·94	4·40	4·54	4·65	4·54	4·82	4·70	5·06	..	1906–07
5·33	4·94	4·49	5·26	4·70	4·94	5·00	5·33	5·33	5·13	5·40		1907–08
5·55	5·13	5·13	5·55	5·40	5·48	5·13	5·26	5·88	5·03	5·40	6·06	1908–09
4·70	4·82	4·45	4·82	4·60	4·65	4·54	4·65	5·19	4·88	5·06	5·06	1909–10
4·21	4·21	3·67	4·01	4·12	4·04	..	3·96	5·00	4·12	4·21	4·44	1910–11
4·28	**4·16**	**3·86**	**4·28**	**3·93**	**4·07**	**4·06**	**4·03**	**4·50**	**4·18**	**4·35**	**5·19**	Average
4·94	4·49	4·35	4·82	4·65	4·88	..	4·65	5·63	4·88	4·49	4·70	1911–12
5·48	4·88	4·82	5·71	5·33	6·62		5·40	6·25		5·71	5·71	1912–13
5·80	5·00	4·94	5·26	5·40	5·63		4·94	5·97	..	5·80	5·13	1913–14
5·13	4·65	4·60	4·70	5·06	5·26		4·70	5·33	4·65	5·33	5·55	1914–15
5·26	4·60	5·13	5·33	5·33	5·26		5·48	5·55	5·26	5·80	6·25	1915–16
5·40	4·70	5·06	5·19	5·33	5·06		5·40	5·80	5·13	6·06		1916–17
5·26	5·33	5·33	4·49	5·06	5·48		5·40	5·33	5·35	5·63	5·14	1917–18
7·41	6·78	7·41	8·16	7·69	7·54	..	8·00	8·00	6·90	7·41	8·00	1918–19
7·41	8·89	7·69	8·89	9·76	8·80	..	9·30	9·30	8·31	8·70	10·00	1919–20
7·84	7·54	6·90	7·14	8·00	7·84	..	8·00	8·00	7·41	7·41	8·70	1920–21
5·99	**5·69**	**5·62**	**5·97**	**6·16**	**6·15**	..	**6·13**	**6·52**	**6·01**	**6·23**	**6·57**	Average
8·16	7·14	7·27	7·54	7·54	7·69		7·41	8·16	6·78	6·06	7·84	1921–22
7·69	7·02	6·78	7·54	7·54	7·27	..	7·69	7·84	6·78	6·06	7·27	1922–23
6·66	5·71	6·06	6·15	6·66	6·66	..	6·66	6·78	6·06	6·90	6·25	1923–24
9·09	8·00	8·16	8·00	8·89	9·09	..	8·51	10·00	8·70	9·52	8·33	1924–25
8·00	6·90	6·66	7·02	7·41	8·00	..	8·16	8·16	7·14	8·00	7·14	1925–26
7·27	6·25	6·66	7·41	7·27	7·02	..	7·69	7·69	6·78	7·69	7·14	1926–27
7·69	7·14	7·27	7·54	7·69	8·33	..	7·84	8·33	7·54	8·33	7·69	1927–28
7·14	7·14	6·45	7·41	6·90	7·84	..	7·54	7·41	7·02	7·84	7·54	1928–29
6·35	5·63	5·26	6·25	5·97	6·45		6·66	6·35	5·88	6·56	5·80	1929–30
4·82	4·54	4·35	4·88	5·00	5·48		6·06	5·55	4·88	5·40	4·70	1930–31
7·29	**6·55**	**6·49**	**6·97**	**7·09**	**7·38**		**7·42**	**7·63**	**6·76**	**7·24**	**6·97**	Average.
5·30	4·10	4·00	4·70	4·60	4·30	..	5·40	5·10	4·30	5·00	4·30	1931–32
3·90	3·60	3·10	3·50	3·60	3·50	..	3·90	3·90	3·60	3·50	3·70	1932–33
3·23	3·00	3·10	3·35	3·13	3·14	..	3·32	3·44	2·89	2·91	3·07	1933–34
3·95	3·55	3·78	3·97	3·72	3·84	..	3·81	3·98	3·49	4·01	3·84	1934–35
4·22	3·84	4·04	4·18	3·83	4·36	..	4·13	4·28	3·81	4·02	3·87	1935–36
3·65	3·27	3·26	3·51	3·57	3·79	..	3·49	3·69	3·07	3·65	3·20	1936–37
4·41	3·68	3·74	3·99	3·99	3·81	..	3·76	3·78	3·49	3·05	3·46	1937–38
4·00	3·80	3·80	..	..	3·83	..	3·96	3·86	3·72	3·89	3·61	1938–39
4·17	4·10	4·10	4·16	4·19	4·07	..	4·11	3·98	3·89	4·17	4·10	1939–40
4·93	4·51	4·48	4·68	4·42	4·91	..	5·35	4·61	4·76	4·90	4·56	1940–41
4·18	**3·75**	**3·74**	**3·98**	**3·90**	**3·95**	..	**4·12**	**4·06**	**3·70**	**4·00**	**3·83**	Average
5·68	4·82	5·20	5·50	4·95	6·52	..	5·31	5·04	5·17	5·48	4·80	1941–42
7·98	7·40	8·02	7·82	7·32	8·17	..	8·17	7·45	7·41	7·78	7·37	1942–43
8·64	8·45	8·72	8·55	8·27	9·39	..	8·59	8·03	7·75	8·75	7·91	1943–44
9·55	9·11	8·47	8·86	8·38	9·01	..	8·86	8·24	8·60	8·79	8·45	1944–45
9·64	9·60	8·60	8·95	8·48	8·91	..	8·92	8·54	8·80	9·10	8·33	1945–46
9·62	9·67	8·70	9·00	9·50	9·36	..	9·81	9·61	9·00	9·61	9·82	1946–47
11·37	11·12	11·37	11·63	11·10	11·42	..	10·86	11·49	11·13	11·47	11·67	1947–48
13·43	14·42	13·66	13·59	13·71	14·22		14·02	14·16	14·09	13·41	12·92	1948–49
14·34	15·15	14·52	14·23	14·17	14·68	..	14·65	14·72	14·99	13·76	17·25	1949–50
15·69	15·25	15·00	14·67	14·52	14·54		14·80	14·73	14·73	14·29	15·21	1950–51
[illegible]	**[illegible]**	**10·24**	**10·28**	**10·04**	**10·62**	..	**10·41**	**10·20**	**10·18**	**10·21**	**10·37**	Average

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX-X—*cont.*

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS—*cont.*

(*Average annual prices at each station in the district*)—cont.

Grain. (1)	Tranquebar. (2)	Thanjavur. (3)	Vallam.* (4)	Tiruvadi. (5)	Orattanad. (6)	Pattukkottai. (7)	Muthupet. (8)	Kumbakonam. (9)	Mannargudi. (10)	Nagapattinam. (11)	Arantangi. (12)	Papanasam. (13)	Mayavaram. (14)	Year (July-June). (15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cumbu.	..	1·53	1·32	1·48	..	1·30	..	1·71	1·41	1·95	..	..	..	1874–75
	..	1·92	1·30	1·51	..	1·23	..	1·56	1·19	1·94	..	..	..	1875–76
	..	2·47	2·51	2·45	..	2·14	..	2·33	..	2·80	..	..	..	1876–77
	..	3·39	2·90	2·90	..	2·90	..	2·94	2·78	4·00	..	..	..	1877–78
	..	2·72	2·48	2·67	..	2·51	..	2·38	1·75	3·57	..	..	..	1878–79
	..	1·72	1·56	1·65	..	1·46	..	1·84	1·37	2·42	..	..	..	1879–80
	..	1·35	1·23	1·40	..	1·33	..	1·33	..	1·84	..	..	..	1880–81
	..	1·22	1·08	1·05	..	1·04	..	1·14	..	1·54	..	..	..	1881–82
	..	1·14	1·01	1·21	..	0·93	..	..	..	1·68	..	..	..	1882–83
	..	1·11	1·02	1·00	..	1·04	..	..	..	1·57	..	..	..	1883–84
	..	1·72	1·50	2·02	..	1·39	..	..	..	1·97	..	..	..	1884–85
	..	1·72	1·64	1·87	..	1·56	..	..	..	2·20	..	..	..	1885–86
	..	1·36	1·23	1·25	..	0·96	..	..	..	1·77	..	..	..	1886–87
	..	1·47	1·35	1·56	..	1·27	..	..	..	1·90	..	..	..	1887–88
	..	1·59	1·43	1·72	..	1·31	..	..	1·43	2·04	..	..	..	1888–89
	..	1·69	1·61	1·83	..	1·39	..	..	1·57	2·22	..	..	..	1889–90
	..	1·75	1·82	1·83	..	1·44	..	1·44	1·31	2·19	..	..	..	1890–91
	..	1.48	1.38	1.53	..	1.28	..	1.29	1.44	1.92	..	..	..	Average (a)
	..	2·37	2·25	2·16	..	1·57	..	..	..	2·76	..	..	..	1891–92
	..	2·41	2·25	2·45	..	1·89	..	3·20	..	2·76	..	..	..	1892–93
	..	2·58	2·21	2·38	..	2·26	..	3·42	..	2·86	..	..	..	1893–94
	..	1·86	1·72	1·77	..	1·87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1894–95
	..	1·38	1·27	1·51	..	1·11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1895–96
	..	1·74	1·57	1·90	..	1·44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1896–97
	..	2·33	2·22	2·56	..	1·94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1897–98
	..	1·84	1·78	2·05	..	1·74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1898–99
	..	2·22	1·91	2·29	..	1·61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1899–1900
	..	2·72	2·37	2·61	..	1·96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1900–01
	..	2.15	1.96	2.17	..	1.69	..	3.31	..	2.79	..	..	..	Average.
	..	2·37	2·07	2·45	..	1·85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1901–02
	..	1·81	1·46	1·83	..	1·38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1902–03
	..	1·75	1·42	1·83	..	1·77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1903–04
	..	2·44	2·11	2·16	2·26	1·82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1904–05
	..	3·15	2·90	2·90	2·92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1905–06
	..	3·51	3·12	3·28	· 5	2·80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906–07
	..	3·33	3·01	3·42	2·82	2·37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1907–08
	..	3·64	3·15	3·60	3·08	2·88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1908–09
	..	3·70	3·10	3·33	2·84	2·40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1909–10
	..	3·03	..	2·86	2·41	2·47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1910–11
	..	2.87	2.48	2.77	2.77	2·19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Average.
	..	3·45	..	2·94	2·84	2·44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911–12
	..	3·92	..	3·67	3·30	2·48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1912–13
	..	3·45	..	3·36	2·86	2·55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1913–14
	..	3·17	..	3·25	2·44	2·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1914–15
	..	2·98	..	2·98	2·40	2·08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1915–16
	..	3·17	..	3·17	2·38	2·60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916–17
	..	..	..	..	3·33	3·33	2·98	..	..	..	2·44	..	..	1917–18
	..	5·48	..	4·54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1918–19
	..	7·14	..	5·97	6·06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1919–20
	6·35	6·25	..	5·33	3·64	4·88	..	..	..	..	7·27	..	..	1920–21
	6.35	4.33	..	3.91	3.26	2.80	2.98	..	..	..	4.86	..	..	Average.
	6·90	5·80	..	..	4·94	5·33	..	..	..	..	5·80	..	..	1921–22
	6·56	6·06	..	..	4·40	4·08	..	..	..	..	6·45	13·33	..	1922–23
	5·97	5·55	..	..	3·64	3·64	..	..	..	..	5·55	..	..	1923–24
	7·14	6·66	..	..	6·66	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·89	..	1924–25
	7·27	6·06	..	..	..	4·54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1925–26
	6·06	5·55	..	..	..	5·19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1926–27
	6·90	5·71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1927–28
	6·35	6·08	..	..	..	4·17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1928–29
	5·26	5·33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1929–30
	4·40	3·96	..	..	..	2·65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1930–31
	6.28	5.67	..	..	4.91	4.23	..	..	..	..	5.93	11.11	..	Average.
	3·80	3·70	..	..	..	3·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1931–32
	3·20	3·10	..	3·60	1·80	1·80	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·20	1932–33
	2·91	2·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1933–34
	..	2·95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1934–35
	..	3·79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1935–36
	..	3·44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1936–37
	..	3·07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1937–38
	..	3·45	..	..	..	3·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1938–39
	..	3·64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1939–40
	..	3·58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1940–41
	3.30	3.22	..	3.60	1.80	2.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.20	Average.

* The station has been abolished from November 1910.

(a) For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX-X—*cont.*

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS—*cont.*

(*Average annual prices at each station in the district*)—cont.

Grain. (1)	Sirkali. (2)	Thirumalaivasal. (3)	Tranquebar. (4)	Mayavaram. (5)	Tiruvidamarudur. (6)	Porayar. (7)	Kumbakonam. (8)	Papanasam. (9)	Valangiman. (10)	Kodavasal. (11)	Tiruvarur. (12)	Nagapattinam. (13)
Cumbu—*cont.* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1941–42
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1942–43
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1943–44
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1944–45
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1945–46
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1946–47
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1947–48
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1948–49
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1949–50
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1950–51
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Average

Vedaranyam. (14)	Thiruthuraipoondi. (15)	Mannargudi. (16)	Nidamangalam. (17)	Thanjavur. (18)	Vallam. (19)	Tiruvadi. (20)	Orathanad. (21)	Pattukkottai. (22)	Muthupet. (23)	Aranthangi. (24)	Year (July–June). (25)
				RS.				RS.			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1941–42
..	..	..	..	3·99	..	..	..	7·18	..	..	1942–43
..	..	..	..	6·44	..	..	..	..	..	..	1943–44
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1944–45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1945–46
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1946–47
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1947–48
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1948–49
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1949–50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1950–51
..	..	..	..	5·22	..	..	..	7·18	..	..	Average

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS—*cont.*

(Average annual prices at each station in the district)—cont.

Grain.	Tranquebar.*	Thanjavur.	Vallam.	Tiruvadi.	Orathanad.	Pattukottai.	Muthupet.	Aranthangi.	Kumbakonam.	Mannargudi.	Nagapattinam.	Valangiman.	Mayuram.	Year (July to June)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ragi ..	..	1·40	1·30	1·40	..	1·26	..	..	1·51	1·49	1·82	..	..	1874–75
	..	1·37	1·29	1·25	..	1·29	..	..	1·38	1·20	1·77	..	..	1875–76
	..	2·51	2·35	2·26	..	2·05	..	..	2·15	2·72	2·88	..	..	1876–77
	..	3·28	3·01	2·88	..	2·61	..	..	2·92	2·86	4·40	..	..	1877–78
	..	2·68	2·38	2·55	..	2·65	..	..	2·37	2·35	2·96	..	..	1878–79
	..	1·77	1·59	1·60	..	1·69	..	..	1·72	1·34	2·19	..	..	1879–80
	..	1·29	1·26	1·25	..	1·39	..	..	1·31	..	1·63	..	..	1880–81
	..	1·07	0·99	1·07	..	1·02	..	..	1·12	0·96	1·40	..	..	1881–82
	..	1·04	0·96	1·08	..	0·95	..	..	..	0·88	1·49	..	..	1882–83
	..	1·04	0·94	0·95	..	1·04	..	..	..	0·88	1·43	..	..	1883–84
	..	1·59	1·45	1·35	..	1·56	..	..	..	..	1·79	..	..	1884–85
	..	1·44	1·32	1·64	..	1·46	..	..	..	1·34	1·82	..	..	1885–86
	..	1·27	1·16	1·25	..	1·08	..	..	..	1·18	1·59	..	..	1886–87
	..	1·30	1·26	1·31	..	1·27	..	..	..	1·37	1·64	..	..	1887–88
	..	1·45	1·32	1·34	..	1·47	..	..	..	1·10	1·73	..	..	1888–89
	..	1·65	1·48	1·45	..	1·65	..	..	1·62	1·58	1·98	..	..	1889–90
	..	1·74	1·68	1·67	..	1·61	..	..	1·65	1·32	2·01	..	..	1890–91
	..	1.36	1.26	1.31	..	1.31	..	..	2.20	1.18	1.69	..	..	Average.(a
	..	2·16	2·16	1·91	..	1·95	..	..	..	..	2·34	..	..	1891–92
	..	2·35	2·20	2·26	..	2·33	..	..	2·61	2·23	2·67	..	..	1892–93
	..	2·05	1·86	1·90	..	2·01	..	..	..	1·77	2·65	..	..	1893–94
	..	1·73	1·62	1·63	..	1·65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1894–95
	..	1·32	1·84	1·39	..	1·31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1895–96
	..	1·61	1·56	1·69	..	1·47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1896–97
	..	2·20	2·15	2·37	..	2·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1897–98
	..	1·77	1·77	1·88	..	1·83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1898–99
	..	2·12	1·99	2·22	..	1·94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1899–1900
	..	2·58	2·47	2·51	..	2·31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1900–01
	..	1.99	1.97	1.98	..	1.88	..	..	2.61	2.00	2.55	..	..	Average.
	..	2·19	2·06	2·07	2·13	2'05	..	2·13	..	..	..	..	..	1901–02
	..	1·66	1·42	1·57	1·68	1·57	..	1·40	..	..	..	..	..	1902–03
	..	1·61	1·38	1·54	1·68	1·65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1903–04
	..	2·07	1·97	1·85	2·11	2·19	..	2·08	..	..	..	..	..	1904–05
	..	2·65	2·63	2·50	2·70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1905–06
	..	3·08	2·94	2·92	3·20	3·45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906–07
	..	3·10	2·96	2·92	3·03	3·36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1907–08
	..	3·25	2·98	3·05	3·20	3·45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1908–09
	..	3·28	2·96	2·80	3·03	3·48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1909–10
	..	2·90	..	2·40	2·80	3·03	..	3·17	..	..	..	..	..	1910–11
	..	2.58	2.18	2.36	2.56	2.69	..	2.20	..	..	..	..	..	Average.
	..	2·94	..	2·70	3·05	3·12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911–12
	..	3·25	..	2·96	3·12	2·96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1912–13
	..	3·10	..	2·82	2·92	2·78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1913–14
	..	2·92	..	2·68	2·58	2·26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1914–15
	..	2·82	..	2·51	2·45	2·33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1915–16
	..	2·96	..	2·48	2·82	2·76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916–17
	..	..	..	..	3·25	2·92	3·05	2·63	..	..	..	..	..	1917–18
	..	4·88	..	3·67	4·60	4·54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1918–19
	..	6·56	..	5·06	6·25	6·15	9·76	..	..	..	..	..	..	1919–20
	5·63	5·63	..	4·30	5·13	5·00	4·88	..	..	..	..	..	..	1920–21
	5·63	3.78	..	3.24	3.62	3.48	5.90	2.63	..	..	..	..	..	Average.
	5·55	5·19	..	4·26	5·26	4·88	..	5·19	..	..	..	..	..	1921–22
	6·56	5·13	..	..	5·00	5·55	..	5·48	..	..	..	6·78	..	1922–23
	4·49	4·05	..	..	4·35	4·49	..	5·13	..	..	..	..	..	1923–24
	6·25	5·97	..	..	5·71	6·35	..	6·06	..	..	..	..	..	1924–25
	5·40	5·63	..	..	5·00	5·33	..	5·55	..	..	..	..	..	1925–26
	5·26	5·06	..	..	4·54	4·70	..	5·00	..	..	..	..	..	1926–27
	5·40	5·40	..	..	4·60	5·13	..	5·97	..	..	..	..	..	1927–28
	5·40	5·48	..	..	4·54	4·82	..	5·13	..	..	..	..	..	1928–29
	4·30	4·94	..	..	3·17	3·39	..	3·57	..	..	..	..	..	1929–30
	3·33	3·25	..	..	2·41	2·40	..	2·68	..	..	..	..	..	1930–31
	5.19	5.07	..	4.26	4.86	4.70	..	4.98	..	..	..	6.78	..	Average.
	3·00	2·80	..	..	2·40	2·40	..	3·00	..	..	..	..	..	1931–32
	2·50	2·40	..	2·50	1·90	1·90	..	2·60	..	..	..	..	2·50	1932–33
	2·29	2·19	..	..	1·41	..	..	1·85	..	..	..	..	..	1933–34
	..	2·54	..	..	2·38	2·31	..	3·07	..	..	..	..	..	1934–35
	..	3·02	..	..	2·69	2·70	..	3·07	..	..	..	..	..	1935–36
	..	2·65	..	..	2·18	2·11	..	2·43	..	..	..	..	..	1936–37
	..	2·61	..	..	2·22	2·07	..	2·47	..	..	..	..	..	1937–38
	..	2·57	..	..	2·35	2·31	..	2·76	..	..	..	..	..	1938–39
	..	2·57	..	..	2·45	2·46	..	3·07	..	..	..	..	..	1939–40
	..	3·12	..	..	2·62	2·66	..	3·14	..	..	..	..	..	1940–41
	2.60	2.65	..	2.50	2.25	2.32	..	2.75	..	..	..	..	2.50	Average.

* The Station has been abolished from November 1910. (a) For the ten years ending June 1891

N.B.—Several stations at which prices of cumbu and ragi were formerly recorded irregularly have been omitted in th

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS—*cont.*

(*Average annual prices at each station in the district*)—cont.

Grain. (1)	Sirkali. (2)	Tirumulaivasal. (3)	Tranquebar. (4)	Mayuram. (5)	Tiruvidamarudur. (6)	Porniyar. (7)	Kumbakonam. (8)	Papanasam. (9)	Valangiman. (10)	Kodavasal. (11)	Tiruvarur (12)	Nagapattinam. (13)
Ragi—*cont.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1941–42
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1942–43
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1943–44
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1944–45
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1945–46
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1946–47
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1947–48
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1948–49
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1949–50
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1950–51
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Average
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1941–42
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·16	..	..	1942–43
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1943–44
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1944–45
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1945–46
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1946–47
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1947–48
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1948–49
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1949–50
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1950–51
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·16	..	..	Average

	Vedaranyam. (14)	Tiruthuraipoondi. (15)	Mannargudi. (16)	Nidamangalam. (17)	Thanjavur. (18)	Vallam. (19)	Tiruvadi. (20)	Orathanad. (21)	Pattukottai. (22)	Muthupet. (23)	Aranthangi. (24)	Year (25)
Ragi—*cont.*	..	..	..	..	3·43	..	..	2·59	3·41	..	3·11	1941–42
	..	..	..	..	5·14	..	..	5·39	5·53	..	5·87	1942–43
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·46	6·69	..	7·15	1943–44
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·32	6·62	..	7·01	1944–45
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·50	1945–46
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·98	..	..	7·61	1946–47
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·04	..	..	7·59	1947–48
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1948–49
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1949–50
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1950–51
	..	..	..	..	4·29	..	..	5·63	5·56	..	6·69	Average.
Cholam—*cont.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·27	1·50	..	3·19	1941–42
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·30	..	..	5·86	1942–43
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·38	6·88	..	5·95	1943–44
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·67	..	..	6·38	1944–45
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·03	1945–46
	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·00	6·63	3·75	..	5·69	1946–47
	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·76	6·85	..	..	6·88	1947–48
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1948–49
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1949–50
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1950–51
	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·88	5·18	4·04	..	6·00	Average.

APPENDIX XI.

Relief granted during the periods of famine.

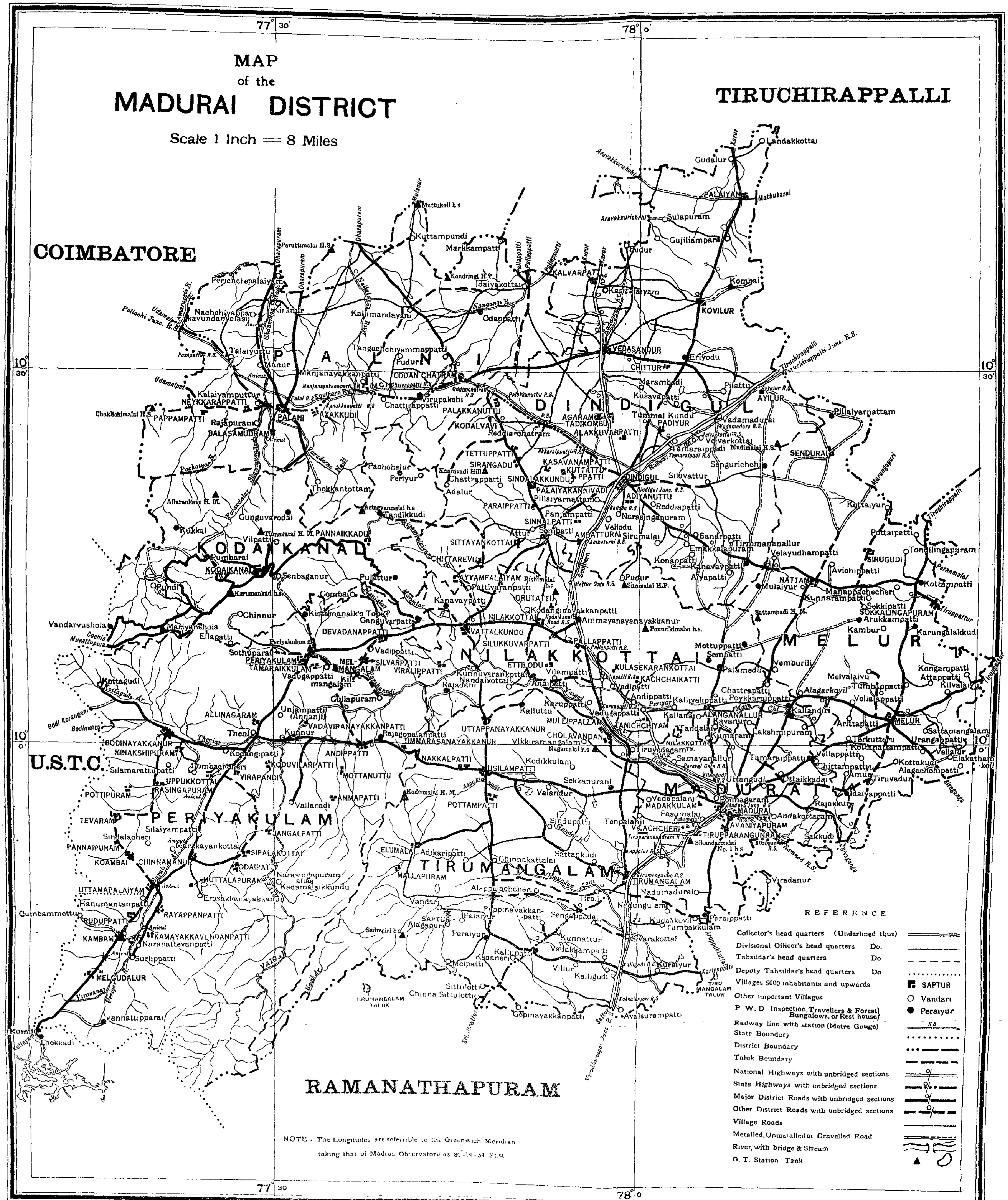
Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine 1876–78.			Total per cent of population in 1871.	Average price in rupees per standard maund.	
	On works.	Gratuity.	Total.		Rice (second sort).	Ragi.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
					RS.	RS.
1877—						
September	3,234	27,631	30,865	1·57	5·80	3·96
October	218	7,122	7,340	0·37	5·80	3·28
November	..	276	276	0·05	5·00	2·96
Average over three months ..	1,151	11,676	12,827	0·66	5·53	3·40

STATISTICAL ATLAS

FOR THE DECENNIUM ENDING FASLI 1360

(1950-51)

MADURAI



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P. Z. P., G. S. O., Madras

STATISTICAL ATLAS

MADURAI.

The Madurai district is bounded on the north by Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli districts, on the east by Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram districts, on the south by Ramanathapuram district and Travancore and on the west by Travancore and Coimbatore district. The Ramanathapuram and Sivaganga zamindaris, which formerly formed part of the Madurai district, were transferred to the Ramanathapuram district, which was constituted with effect from 1st June 1910. The taluks and divisions of the Madurai district were reconstituted with effect from 1st July 1910. A new taluk—Nilakkottai—was formed, out of portions of the Madurai and Dindigul taluks. A new division—Usilampatti—was created comprising of the Tirumangalam and Periyakulam taluks which had previously been included in the old Madurai and Dindigul divisions, respectively.

In the decennium ending fasli 1330, eight Government villages and one inam village were transferred from the Tirumangalam taluk of this district to the Ramanathapuram district and four Government villages of the Ramanathapuram district were transferred to this district.

At the beginning of the decennium ending fasli 1340, there were in the district the four revenue divisions of Madurai, Melur, Dindigul and Usilampatti, the eight taluks of Madurai, Melur, Dindigul, Palani, Nilakottai, Periyakulam, Tirumangalm and Kodaikanal and the four sub-taluks of Madurai, Vedasandur, Usilampatti and Uthamapalayam With effect from 15th October 1928, the Madurai division ceased to exist and the Melur division came to comprise the whole of Madurai and Melur taluks. The Headquarters Deputy Collector was relieved of his revenue jurisdiction. He continued to be the Subdivisional Magistrate for Madurai City and was appointed as Additional District Magistrate to enable him to fulfil properly the functions of a Personal Assistant to the District Magistrate as well as to the Collector.

During the decennium ending fasli 1350, a First-class Magistrate designated as City Magistrate was appointed as a temporary measure to relieve the Headquarters Deputy Collector of his magisterial jurisdiction and his retention is being sanctioned every year by the Government.

During the last decennium, the sub-taluk of Vedasandur was abolished and fourteen villages originally included in it were transferred to Tiruchirappalli district with consequential changes in the jurisdiction of the taluks of Palani, Dindigul and Nilakkottai. After the close of the last decennium, the sub-taluk of Vedasandur was restored as before.

In 1946, nine villages were transferred from Tirumangalam taluk of this district to Sattur and Srivilliputhur taluks of Ramanathapuram district. Up to the end of 1951, 340 zamin and inam villages have been taken over by Government.

2. *General features.*—The district consists of a section of the plain stretching from the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats to the sea. This plain is broken in the west by several spurs from the Ghats and a few isolated hills and masses of rock scattered over the country. The most important of these spurs is the Palani or Varaga mountains, which project in a north-easterly direction across the district for a distance of fifty miles. Their highest peaks reach an elevation of more than 8,000 feet and they enclose a plateau of over 100 square miles with an average height of 7,000 feet. They may be divided for the sake of convenience into the Higher and Lower Palanis. On the former lying to the west the tops of the hills are grassed and have an abundant supply of water at all times of the year. The latter are much lower; the plateau to the east suddenly falls to some 4,000 feet and then gradually slopes towards the plains until the hills melt into them at a height of about 1,000 feet. The second spur of importance is the Varashanad or Andipatti Range, which also runs north-east from the Western Ghats for a distance of some forty miles and shuts in the upper portion of the Vaigai Valley on the south parallel to the Palanis on the north. It then turns suddenly to the south-east and after running in this direction for 15 miles, sinks into the plain, not far west of Madurai. Its height is inconsiderable. The hills are wild and uncultivated rocky and clothed with the scantiest vegetation. A few miles north-east of the Palani Range, begin an irregular congeries of hills known as the Sirumalais, Karanthamalais, the Natham and Alagar hills, which fill up a considerable portion of the Madurai, Melur and Dindigul taluks towards the boundary of Tiruchirappalli. These hills are low, sterile and uninhabitable on account of the malignant fever which lurks on their slopes and the only mass which is at all considerable and lofty is the Sirumalais which have an extreme length of 20 miles and reach to 3,500 or 4,000 feet in height.

The most important river of the district is the Vaigai which rises in the Varushanadu valley in Periakulam taluk and flows north in that taluk. Parallel to it on the west, the Suruli river rising in the High Wavy mountains is joined by the Vairavanar bringing the waters of the Periyar Project. The combined river flows down the Cumbum valley in Periyakulam taluk and is joined by the Theniar coming down the Bodinaickanur valley in the same taluk. The Suruli then joins the Vaigai near the boundary between Periakulam and Nilakottai taluks. The Vaigai thereafter flows east-north-eastwards and is joined by the Varahanadhi and Manjalar coming down from the Palani hills. The river Vaigai continues to flow through Nilakottai taluk and enters Madurai taluk. It flows past Madurai City and enters Ramanathapuram district where it falls into the sea. These rivers are extremely uncertain in their flow and are rarely in fresh for more than a few days at a time. Many channels are taken on from them to feed irrigation tanks and the water they supply is very fully utilized. The drainage of the greater part of the Dindigul and of Palani taluks, however, passes northwards by various small streams to the Amaravathi and Cauvery.

The general aspect of the plain is bare of trees, except along the lines of road. Groves of coconuts are to be found on the banks of rivers. In the north-west, towards Coimbatore, a good deal of the country is more or less enclosed. Valuable timber is to be found on the slopes of the Palanis and in the Cumbum valley which lies to the south and immediately under the Western Ghats.

The predominant geological formation of the district is granite, which underlies the whole area. A gravelly bed of laterite which is quarried for building purposes, runs through the eastern parts of the district from north to south.

Madurai is the chief town of the district and is situated on the banks of the Vaigai river. It has a population of 361,781 according to the Census of 1951. It is the headquarters town of the Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts, and is the second most populous city in the State. It was constituted into a municipality in 1865 and it is now functioning well with a Council and a Commissioner. The total income of the municipality for the period from 1st July 1950 to 30th June 1951 was Rs. 85,99,763-15-2. Madurai is becoming a great industrial town and its population is steadily on the increase. It continues to be a prosperous and important textile and dyeing centre. One of the largest spinning mills in the world—Harvey Mills—is located in this town. It is also one of the biggest and most important handloom weaving centres in the State. It is one of the most important pilgrim centres in the South and is a well laid-out city with the Sri Meenakshi temple in the centre. It is an educational centre too and many Arts colleges and schools thrive in this city. Dindigul is an important municpiality with a population of 78,361. The total revenue of the municipality amounts to Rs. 8,98,790. It is a place of historical importance with a fort on the rock situated in the western part of the town. Its chief industry is lock-making. It is a tanning centre also. Palani is another municipal town with a population of 34,486 and is an important place of pilgrimage. The total revenue of the municipality for 1950–51 is Rs. 4,53,997-1-1. Periakulam is a municipal town with a population of 31,000. Kodaikanal is another municipality with a population of 10,941. It is a place of summer resort and stands on the southern edge of the Upper Palanis, which ranges from 6,000 to 8,000 feet in elevation. The location of a Solar Observatory adds to its importance. Bodinaickanur, another municipal town with a population of 35,912 persons with an annual income of Rs. 2,84,927 is a place of considerable importance owing to its close proximity to the Western Ghats and the ropeway which forms the principal means of transport for commercial crops (viz.), tea and cardamom products under the management of Kannan Devan Products Co., Ltd., and the Pankajam Estate. Usilampatti is an important panchayat area with a population of 14,047. Good biscuits are manufactured here.

3 *Climate.*—The climate of this district is hot, dry and variable. There is no regular cold season and only a scanty rainfall is distributed over the greater part of the year. The Upper Palanis have a climate of their own with low temperature all around the year and fairly heavy rainfall during both the south-west and the north-east monsoons. The southern portion of the Periakulam taluk which is known as the Cumbum valley is cooler than the plains of the district and has a very pleasant climate during the south-west monsoon. The hottest part of the year in the plains occurs during the months of April to June.

Public Health.—The average birth rate of 32.2 per mille registered in the district during the decade showed a fall of 6.0 per mille when compared with 38.2 in the previous decade. The rate was lower than the rate for the State by 0.6 per mille. The average death rate was 21.1 per mille as compared with 23.2 in the previous decade, showing a decrease of 2.1 per mille. The rate was less than the rate for the State by 0.8 per mille.

The average mortality rate from cholera increased by 0.35 per mille to 0.79, from smallpox by 0.03 per mille to 0.12 and from child births by 4.60 per 1,000 births to 5.70, while the rate from plague declined by 0.14 per mille to 0.01, from fevers by 0.07 per mille to 3.61, from dysentery and diarrhoea by 0.71 per mille to 1.48 and from respiratory diseases by 0.25 per mille to 3.40 during this decade as compared with the previous decade. The death rates from cholera and respiratory diseases during the decade were slightly higher, while the rates from smallpox, plague, fevers, dystentery and diarrhoea and child births were slightly lower than the rates for the State.

A statement showing the details of births and deaths and deaths due to various causes for the decennium 1941–50 in the district is furnished below :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths due to						
			Cholera.	Small pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respi-ratory diseases.	Child births (Females).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1941	91,120	55,854	16	171	..	9,145	5,249	9,557	544
1942	86,945	55,629	2,922	154	..	9,519	4,075	8,580	501
1943	77,747	64,697	7,312	225	17	10,753	4,455	9,191	519
1944	77,464	59,101	694	420	7	10,274	4,105	9,108	515
1945	78,054	56,784	12	713	10	10,463	3,748	9,271	515
1946	81,750	49,729	20	230	..	9,298	3,015	8,472	483
1947	85,201	52,479	1,677	45	235	8,750	3,334	8,764	508
1948	80,068	45,026	1,351	47	89	7,183	2,300	7,704	411
1949	87,875	43,334	147	43	6	7,584	2,856	7,336	346
1950	79,662	59,016	6,164	1,018	..	8,578	4,091	8,699	386
Average ..	82,589	54,165	2,032	307	36	9,155	3,723	8,668	473
Percentage of deaths according to causes to total deaths.			3·8	0·6	0·1	16·9	6·9	16·0	0·9

Cholera.—On an average 2,032 persons died every year from cholera in the decennium and the mean ratio of deaths per mille for the five years ending with 1950 was 0.7. Cholera generally affects the villages on the important water courses such as the Periyar and the Vaigai in the months of October to January and subsides in February; but this district is not an endemic area. All the municipalities and the panchayat boards of Batlagundu and Allinagaram have a protected water-supply.

Whenever an outbreak of cholera takes place, the Public Health staff attend promptly to the cholorination of water-supply, disinfection of excreta, vomit and infected material, control of fly-breeding places by improved general sanitation, killing of flies by DDT spraying, isolation of infected cases as far as possible and mass inoculation of the people against cholera.

Smallpox.—On an average 307 persons died every year from smallpox in the decennium and the mean ratio of deaths per mille for the five years ending with 1950 was 0.10. Intensive vaccination and revaccinations were done in the infected places. Vaccination is compulsory throughout the district. The registration of births and deaths is compulsory in all the taluks except Kodaikanal.

Plague.—Plague has been controlled and eradicated from the endemic Cumbum valley after a continuous prevalence for 20 years. The Cumbum valley is free from plague from the last quarter of 1940. From the last quarter of 1942 to the first quarter of 1949, plague was prevalent in the taluks of Palani, Dindigul, Melur and Madurai and the district is free from plague from the second quarter of 1949. The source of infection in these taluks was the Coimbatore district.

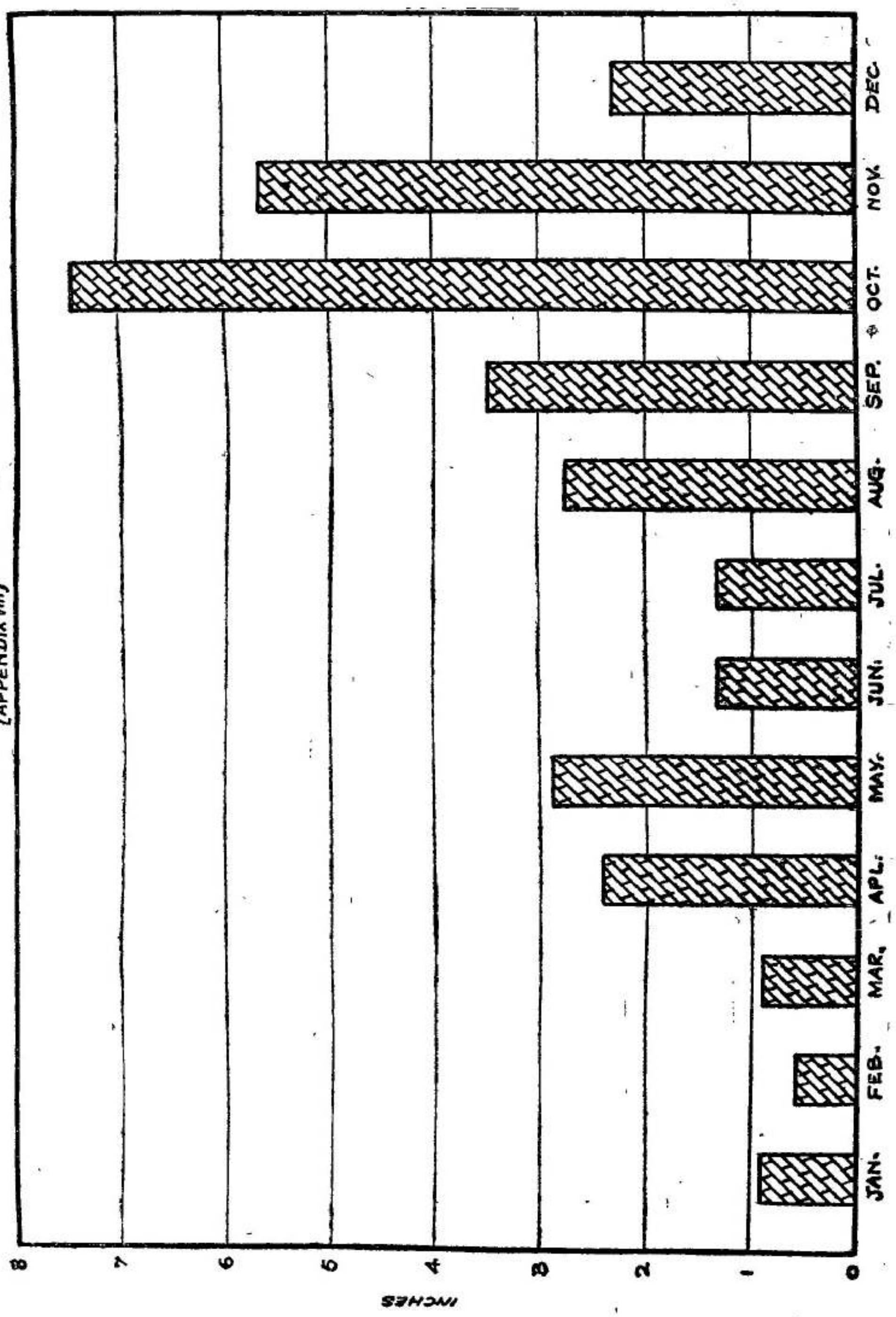
Isolation of cases, fumigation of houses, disinfection of grains with cyanogas 'A' Dust, destruction of rats and inoculations were the measures taken to combat the disease.

Fevers.—During the decennium, 9,155 persons on an average died from fevers every year. Malaria was endemic in Gandamanickanur zamin and areas adjoining to it in Periakulam taluk, in Lower Palanis Hills below an altitude of 3,000 feet including the foothill villages and in the northern parts of Melur taluk. These were investigated by the Regional Malaria Organization and in suitable places DDT spraying of the houses and huts was taken up by the Malaria Special staff. Intensive distribution of quinine was also done in the malarial villages. During 1949, a scheme of anti-malaria measure for Kodaikanal and Palani Hills was sanctioned and it started from 1st March 1949. The control area included 13 villages and 72 hamlets extending over 75 square miles.

MADURAI

AVERAGE MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL [1870 TO 1949]

[APPENDIX VIII]



In Melur taluk, an anti-malaria scheme in Nadumandalam group villages was sanctioned during 1950 and it started from 20th November 1950 with one Laboratory Assistant. DDT spraying of the houses and huts and free quinine distribution was done in the malarial villages. As a result of the continued control measures, the mortality rate, the spleen rate as well as the parasite rate have gone down in these places.

During the decennium, the district was free from relapsing fever.

Hookworm.—The district was free from hookworm infection during the decennium under report. Construction of latrines of bore-hole type, dry earth type, trench type and septic tank type was done in the villages, panchayats, district board schools and markets. During the period, 673 latrines were constructed or repaired.

4. *Rainfall.*—The average rainfall of the district excluding the hill station of Kodaikanal durng the decennium was 36.72″. The average for the 45 years ending 1914 was 30·65″ and the average of the last decennium was 33·90″. During the decade, the heaviest rainfall was in the year 1944 and the lowest was in the year 1945. About more than one-fourth of the rainfall was registered during the months of June to September (south-west monsoon) and about half during the months of October to December (north-east monsoon). October and November are the wettest months in the year and the driest are January, February and March. The district does not get the full benefit of either monsoon and the distribution varies in the different parts of the district as can be seen in Appendix IX. Palani is the driest part of the district, next in order come Uttamapalayam, Vedasandur and Bodinayakanur taluks. Melur gets a little more rain than Madurai and Tirumangalam. The average number of wet days during the decade was 53. It was 51 in the last decennium and 48 for the 45 years ending with 1914. The average quantity of shower per wet day was 0.69 of an inch during the decade. Most of the rainfalls in more or less severe local showers and its effect is often lost only too quickly in the porous red soil which covers most part of the district. In the Kodakanal taluk, the average annual rainfall was over 60 nches which is nearly donble the rainfall of the plains.

Table showing the average distribution of rainfall for the eighty years ending 1949 is given below :—

Section of the district. (1)	*Dry weather (January to March).* (2)	*Hot weather (April and May).* (3)	*South-west monsoon (June to September).* (4)	*North-east monsoon (October to December).* (5)	*Annual total.* (6)
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
West—					
Uthamapalayam, Bodinaickanur, Periakulam and Chatrapatti.	3·11	5·43	6·13	16·41	31·08
East—					
Melur, Natham, Dindigul, Madurai and Vedasandur.	2·10	5·29	11·26	15·61	34·26
Central—					
Nilakkottai	2·22	6·05	8·61	14·17	31·05
South—					
Sholavandan, Thirumangalam, Periyar and Usilampatti.	2·50	5·75	9·29	16·72	34·26
District Average	2.35	5.38	8.92	15.69	32.64
Kodaikanal	6·60	11·28	21·82	25·63	65·33

During the decennium the average rainfall was above the normal in all the periods, i.e., in dry weather period by 29.7 per cent, in hot weather period by 29.2 per cent, in south-west monsoon period by 3.0 per cent and in north-east monsoon period by 12.2 per cent. The average annual rainfall was above the normal by 13.8 per cent.

5. *Agricultural practice.*—The agricultural practices of this district do not differ greatly from those of the other parts of Southern India. Most of the arable land is dry. Manuring is done before ploughing and sowing or transplanting as the case may be. Local manures are cattle dung, house sweeping, green leaves, tank silt, municipal compost, rural compost, cattle and sheep penning and oil cakes. The use of chemical fertilisers such as ammonium sulphate and super phosphate have greatly increased mainly for manuring paddy and sugarcane. In Dindigul tannery refuse is available for utilization as manure. The improved system of preserving cattle manure is followed widely and departmental advice on preservation of manures, composting farm waste, etc., are being followed by large number of ryots. Raising of green manure crops like kolingi, sunnhemp and daincha in wet land during off-season to supply green manure has become a well-established practice. The planting of the new green manure crop sesbania in paddy

bunds has been popularised by departmental propaganda and demonstration on a large scale. This green manure helps in the local production of green leaf without setting apart any land specially for this as the plants occupy only the bunds and can stand water-logging unlike other green manure crops. Clyricidia is another newcomer in the green manure family and has been introduced in large numbers. The main sources of green manure seeds are the agricultural depots, local collection and supplementary supply from private seedsmen. Where facilities for the growing of a green manure crop do not exist green leaves from trees or from nearby forests are cut and utilized. The use of improved iron ploughs are gaining popularity and large numbers of PSG 6, Cooper 11 and Cooper 25 ploughs have been distributed. Mechanical cultivation through tractors and bulldozers and various matched implements has been a new feature in agricultural progress and a separate agricultural engineering section attached to the Agricultural Department made much headway durnig the decennium. The cultivation of barren lands, current fallows, etc., were taken up for growing more food.

Sowings are generally done by hand and the use of seed drill is hardly practised. The principle of crop rotation and growing of mixed crops is generally understood and followed. Sowing of crops like redgram, lab lab, bendai, castor, etc., on bunds is also practicable in some of the taluks. The ryots generally preserve their own seeds for sowing. But these generally get mixed up and the department has been making successful introduction of pure strain of better performance than local and considerable areas have been covered with such high yielding strain in paddy, millets, cotton, sugarcane, etc. Departmental seed farms for the large scale multiplication of recommended strains have been run. In fasli 1360, this district was the second in the matter of the yield per acre of paddy when compared with other districts in the State.

The popular strains of the different crops are—

Paddy.—Co. 13 for short duration (arupatham kodai) GEB 24 (called doppi locally), Co. 2, ASD.4, ASD.5, ASD.6 (known as karthigai samba), Co.15, Co.16, Co.19, Co.25, Co.26, ADT.3, ADT.4, ADT.11 and ADT.15 are the popular strains under spread.

Millets.—Cholam, cumbu, ragi are the important millets and the recommended strains are As.2095, As.1543, As.7563 in cholem X1, X2, P.Y.700 and K.C.105 in cumbu and Co.1 and Co.2 in ragi. These are slowly replacing the local varieties.

Pulses.—Horsegram and blackgram are the important pulses grown in the district.

Sugarcane.—Sugarcane varieties Co. 419 and 421 are puopular and local varieties were almost replaced.

Cotton.—Cambodia variety, Co.2, Co.3 and Co.4 and karunganni variety K.1, K.2 and K.5 are important cotton varieties recommended for the tract and under spread.

Oil-seeds.—AH.25 groundnut has spread well. TMV.1 and TMV.3 are also important strains.

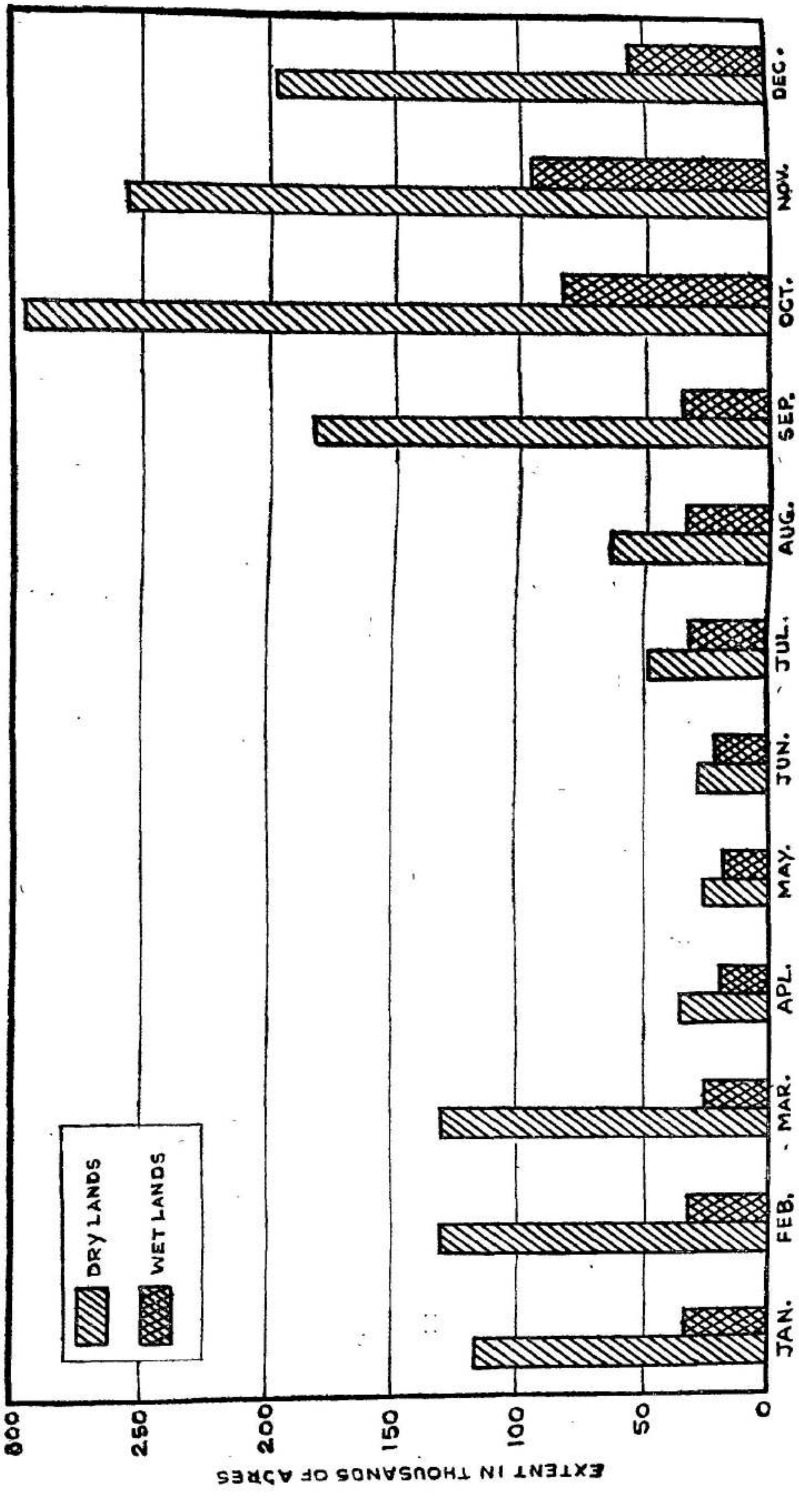
Fruit cultivation.—The important fruit crops of the district are mangoes, jack, grapes, oranges and plantains and improved qualities under the different varieties have been introduced from year to year. Green plantain is a common crop in some of the taluks but the variety is used only as a vegetable. Graft mangoes have been introduced and large areas are seen in Periakulam and Palan taluks. More areas are being brought under this crop every year. Sathukudi oranges and grapes have been newly introduced in some of the villages of Nilakottai taluk where the soil is gravelly. The soil and climate of a portion of this district are ideal for the cultivation of these fruits. There is great scope for the extension of fruit cultivation in the taluks of Dindigul, Nilakottai, Periakulam and Palani. The profitable nature of cultivation of grapes and oranges is likely to induce more ryots to bring greater areas under these crops. The difficulty that stands in the way of the rapid expansion of the cultivation of these fruits is the non-availability of reliable seedlings or budded plants.

Hill cultivation and crops.—A fairly good portion of the district is occupied by hills. Fortunately the hills are very fertile and a very large portion of the hill surface is now being used to raise crops. The usual crops are cereals like wheat, ragi, tenai and samai, condiments like mustard and garlic, spices like cardamom and ginger, vegetables both local and exotic and fruits like loose jacket oranges, plantains, country pea and plantation crops of coffee. About 500 acres are also under pyrethrum planted by the Forest department.

An extent of 9,894·62 acres of research forest laid in Narayanathevanpatti village (11 bit) of Periakulam taluk has been disreserved and conditionally assigned to the Madras Tea Estates, Limited, for the cultivation of plantation products. The assigned portion is suited for tea plantation and the company is taking all steps to prevent soil erosion.

MADURAI

MONTHLY CULTIVATION FOR DRY AND WET LANDS IN FASLI 1360 [PARAS]



The following are the more serious crop pests prevalent in the district and the appropriate control measure :—

Name of the pest.	*Control measure.*
The Chillies Thrips.	Application of BHC 5—10 per cent. dust.

The following table shows the monthly cultivation in each taluk in hundreds of acres :—

Month.	*Kodaikanal.*		*Palani.*		*Dindigul.*		*Periakulam.*		*Madurai.*	
	Dry.	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
April	..	..	62	12	97	47	74	36	6	23
May	..	15	138	49	37	5	65	52	1	8
June	2	3	170	88	11	6	53	14	2	55
July	17	5	205	113	94	22	..	..	42	66
August	2	5	289	101	131	6	14	40	41	77
September	1	1	370	90	384	16	346	6	76	139
October..	1	1	616	143	1,055	78	454	42	93	218
November	3	14	863	171	487	69	358	75	37	184
December	2	5	1,406	268	141	20	55	62	13	62
January	2	3	1,086	260	32	9	6	..	3	29
February	1	2	1,297	241	1	1	5	..	1	75
March	1	2	1,247	271	7	2	27	..	1	18
Total ..	32	56	7,749	1,753	2,457	281	1,457	325	316	954

	Melur.		*Tirumangalam.*		*Nilakottai.*		*Whole district.*		*Total.*
	Dry.	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
April	19	30	29	20	69	27	356	195	551
May	14	35	6	10	1	2	262	176	438
June	27	36	11	14	15	6	291	222	513
July	55	48	28	22	52	42	493	318	811
August	97	14	34	10	46	104	654	357	1,011
September	128	45	299	28	214	35	1,818	360	2,178
October..	139	251	485	62	120	39	2,943	834	3,777
November	132	187	574	163	108	95	2,562	956	3,518
December	46	22	228	52	61	64	1,952	555	2,507
January	3	2	32	17	3	17	1,167	337	1,504
February	5	6	12	5	1	2	1,232	352	1,655
March	5	..	16	16	5	9	1,309	264	1,573
Total ..	670	676	1,754	419	695	442	15,130	4,906	20,036

(Please see the Chart at page 7).

Time-table of Agricultural Operations.

[NOTE.—The figure shown against each crop or variety of it represents the percentage of the area of the crop sown or harvested in the month to the total area of the crop sown or harvested in the year in the taluk.]

Name of Crop.	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
MADURAI TALUK.												
PERIYAR AREA.												
Sowings—												
Kalam paddy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·3	22·5	30·1	..
Short crop paddy	..	..	..		..	..	2·5	10·8	..	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Kalam paddy ..	..	5·8	22·5	30·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Short crop paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	10·8	..
MELUR TALUK.												
PERIYAR AREA.												
Sowings—												
Kalam paddy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·2	52·5	..
Short crop paddy	4·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·4	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Kalam paddy ..	..	12·2	52·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Short crop paddy	..	..	4·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·4
PERIYAKULAM TALUK.												
PERIYAR AREA.												
Sowings—												
Kalam paddy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·0	20·0	..
Short crop paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17·0	17·0	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Kalam paddy ..	..	10·0	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Short crop paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17·0	17·0	..

Time-table of Agriculturrl Operations—*cont.*

Name of crop. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)
NILAKOTTAI TALUK. Periyar Area.												
Sowings—												
Kalam paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·6	11·1	12·5	10·0	..	..
Short crop paddy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	11·1	16·7
Harvests—												
Kalam paddy	11·1	12·5	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	3·6
Short crop paddy	5·0	11·1	16·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADURAI TALUK. Non-Periyar Area.												
Sowings—												
Kalam paddy	..	..	17·7	..	..	..	..	63·7	18·6	13·5	14·3	..
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	59·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..	..	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36·3	63·7	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unirrigated—Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..
Unirrigated—Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·3	66·7	..
Harvests—												
Kalam paddy	..	..	13·5	14·3	..	..	17·7	..	..	..	..	82·3
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36·3
Horsegram	63·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unirrigated—Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Unirrigated—Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Cotton	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..	75·0*	25·0*	..	..	..	..
MELUR TALUK. Non-Periyar Area.												
Sowings—												
Short-crop paddy	..	2·3	5·3	..	..	..	..	70·2	22·2	..	13·3	13·4
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	50·8	49·2	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78·4	21·6	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79·7	20·3	..	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76·6	23·4	..	..	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.5	67·5	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unirrigated—Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..
Unirrigated—Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	40·0	60·0	..	..
Cotton	..	..	..	..	24·1	45·4	30·5	..	..	..	..	..
Chillies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Short crop paddy	..	..	13·3	13·4	..	2·3	5·3	..	..	..	10·7	31·7
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·3	49·2	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·6	19·4
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80·0	20·0
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86·1	13·9
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32·5
Horsegram	67·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unirrigated—Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Unirrigated—Groundnut	..	..	..	40·0	60·0	..	40·0*	60·0*	..	..	..	100·0
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24·1	45·4	..	30·5
Chillies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PERIYAKULAM TALUK. Non-Periyar Area.												
Sowings—												
Kalam paddy	..	..	7·5	8·5	..	..	..	..	..	10·0	10·0	..
Short crop paddy	..	11·6	10·4	..	..	..	..	58·0	20·0	..	..	..
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72·0	28·0	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70·0	30·0	..	..	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32·6	67·4	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	25·0	25·0	..	..	50·0	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	12·2	..	..	..	87·8	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	75·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34·5	66·6	..	..
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Time-table of Agricultural Operations—*cont.*

Name of crop. (1)	*January* (2)	*February* (3)	*March* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July.* (8)	*August* (9)	*September.* (10)	*October.* (11)	*November.* (12)	*December.* (13)
PERIYAKULAM TALUK—*cont.*												
NON-PERIYAR AREA—*cont.*												
Harvests—												
Kalam paddy	..	10·0	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Short crop paddy	..	..	..	..	..	7·5	8·5	..	..	..	..	..
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	11·4	11·0	..	..	..	..	77·6
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Horsegram	67'4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32·6
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	25·0	..	..	50·0
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·2	..	..	..	..	87·8
Tobacco	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..	75·0*	25·0*	..	..	..	..
NILAKOTTAI TALUK.												
NON-PERIYAR AREA.												
Sowings—												
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·3	66·7	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·3	66·7	..	..
Kalam paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·8	3·6	4·0
Short crop paddy	..	..	..	13·3	6·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholam	..	..	9·5	9·5	..	..	..	61·9	19·1	..	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..	..	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Kalam paddy	..	..	2·8	3·6	4·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Short crop paddy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·3	6·3	..	..	..	..
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	19·1	..	..	..	..	80·9
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0
Horsegram	66·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·3
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..	50·0*	50·0*	..	..	..
DINDIGUL TALUK.												
NON-PERIYAR AREA.												
Sowings—												
Kalam paddy	4·9	0·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	31·5	41·8	9·3
Short crop paddy.	..	..	0·3	5·5	0·5	0·3	2·4	0·9	..	..	..	..
Cholam	1·0	0·1	0·5	16·9	5·5	0·8	0·8	3·0	20·4	30·0	16·4	4·6
Ragi	7·2	0·1	..	0·8	1·1	8·1	26·6	19·5	14·2	12·5	4·6	5·3
Cumbu	0·3	..	..	0·2	1·3	2·1	2·8	1·8	11·2	44·3	34·5	1·5
Varagu	0·2	..	..	..	..	..	0·1	6·5	27·9	35·5	21·2	8·6
Samai	..	0·3	..	..	..	..	..	2·8	19·6	47·0	27·0	3·3
Horsegram	0·4	6·1	3·3	..	..	..	..	0·2	3·0	41·2	37·5	8·3
Gingelly	13·5	..	..	0·1	1·5	..	0·1	0 2	18·1	46·6	19·8	0·1
Groundnut	0·5	1·1	..	0·5	0·2	0·4	0·2	5·1	27·2	39·3	23·0	2·5
Tobacco	38·2	4·0	0·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·4	13·4	41·5
Cotton	5·4	0·1	0·1	..	..	..	34·4	..	2·7	9·0	20·8	27·5
Harvests—												
Kalam paddy	31·5	41·3	9·3	4·9	0·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5
Short crop paddy	..	..	..	..	..	0·3	5·5	0·5	0·3	2·4	0·9	..
Cholam	23·0	14·7	1·4	..	0·4	4·3	7·2	0·8	4·7	5·3	7·1	30·1
Ragi	18·4	15·5	0·4	..	..	..	0·4	1·4	11·5	19·0	16·2	17·2
Cumbu	37'1	40·9	0·1	..	..	..	0·1	0·3	1·6	2·9	1·5	15·5
Varagu	50·0	26·2	9·0	..	..	..	0·2	..	..	0·2	0·2	14·2
Samai	40·4	21·2	1·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·3	33·6
Horsegram	46·0	51·7	1·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·4	0·6
Gingelly	54·0	32·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·1	..	1·2	12·2
Groundnut	43·4	25·0	0·7	..	..	..	..	0·3	0·2	0·3	3·5	26·6
Tobacco	1·4	19·8	36·1	..	..	..	..	..	0·5	4·0	38·2	..
Cotton	7·7	14·6	..	..	..	..	..	67·3	4·3	0·5	5·6	..
PALANI TALUK.												
NON-PERIYAR AREA.												
Sowings—												
Kalam paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19·1	14·9	16·0
Short crop paddy	..	..	20·1	29·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14·9	10·1	25·4	49·6
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·0	29·5	25·6	29·9	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19·9	30·1	50·0	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0	49·5	30·5	..	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29·5	70·5	..	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39·2	60·8	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	10·0	25·4	..	..	24·6	..	25·0	..	15·0
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24·7	24·3	51·0

Time Table of Agricultural Operations—*cont.*

PALANI TALUK—*cont.*

NON-PERIYAR AREA—*cont.*

Name of crop. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)
Harvests—												
Kalam paddy	..	30.0	20.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Short crop paddy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.0	..	..	..	..	—
Cholam	..	29.3	20.7	..	..	..	20.0	..	..	..	....	30.0
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.3	..	39.7	20.0
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.3	..	..	..	80.0
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70.5	29.5
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89.7	10.3
Horsegram	60.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39.6
Gingelly	10.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89.2
Groundnut	50.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.0
Tobacco	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton	..	..	..	22.7	77.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TIRUMANGALAM TALUK.

NON-PERIYAR AREA.

Name of crop. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)
Sowings—												
Kalam Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.0	60.0	20.0	..
Cholam	..	..	10.0**	10.0**	..	..	..	..	60 0	20.0	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	60 0**	30 0**	10 0	..	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	20.0**	..	60 0	20 0	..	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55 0	45 0	..	..	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 0	70 0	..	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 0	60 0	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	20 0**	..	..	..	..	25 0	55 0	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	2.0**	..	..	..	80 0	18 0	..	..	..
Tobacco	100 0**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 0	70 0	..	..
Harvest—												
Kalam paddy	20 0	60 0	20.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	10 0	..	..	..	60.0	20.0
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.0	30 0	10.0	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 0	..	60 0	20.0
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55 0	45.0
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 0	70.0
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 0	60.0
Gingelly	55 0	..	..	..	..	..	20 0	..	..	..	..	25.0
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	..	..	..	70 0	28.0
Tobacco	..	..	..	100 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton	..	..	..	40 0	60 0	..	75 0*	25 0*	..	..	..	..

KODAIKANAL TALUK.

NON-PERIYAR AREA.

Name of crop. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)
Sowings—												
Kalam paddy	60.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	20 0	20 0
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75 0	25 0	..	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 0	—	—	—	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75 0	25.0	..	—	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75 0	25 0	..	—	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75 0	25 0	..	..	..
Wheat	75 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.0
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33 3	66 7	..	..
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33'3	66 7	..	..
Potatoes	..	25 0	..	..	..	..	25 0	25 0	..	..	25 0	..
Garlic	..	25.0	..	..	..	..	25.0	25.0	..	..	..	25 0
Coffee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	20.0	50 0	10.0	10 0
Plantains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 0	25 0	30 0	20 0	..
Cardamom	..	..	..	..	50 0	25 0	25 0	..	..	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Kalam paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 0	75 0	..	..	..	..
Cholam	25 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75.0
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 0
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 0
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 0
Wheat	..	..	25 0	75 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horsegram	66 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.3	..
Cotton	..	..	..	50 0	50 0	..	75 0*	25 0*	..	..	..	..
Potatoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 0	50 0
Garlic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 0	50 0
Coffee	50.0	25.0	15.0	10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plantains	25.0	75.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardamom	25.0	65.0	10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Time Table of Agricultural Operations (Whole District)

NOTE.—The figure shown against each crop or variety of it represents the percentage of the area of the crop sown or harvested in the month to the total area of the crop sown or harvested in the year in the district.

Name of crop. (1)	*January.* (2)	*February.* (3)	*March.* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July.* (8)	*August.* (9)	*September.* (10)	*October.* (11)	*November.* (12)	*December.* (13)
WHOLE DISTRICT. (PERIYAR AND NON-PERIAR AREA).												
Sowings—												
Paddy	8 5	..	3 6	7·1	0·8	..	3·2	4·9	7·9	29·9	24·9	9·9
Cholam	..	2·3	5·3	..	..	..	..	7·2	22·2	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	60·0	30·0	10·0	..	..	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	20·0**	..	60 0	20·0	..	..	..
Wheat	75 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 0
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79·7	20·3	..	..	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75 0	25 0	..	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40·0	60·0	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	20 0**	..	..	..	..	25 0	55·0	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	10 0**	..	..	..	90 0	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	27·6	16 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·5	2·6	53 3
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 0	50 0	..	..
Chillies	..	..	..	..	24 1	45 4	30·5	..	..	..	..	..
Harvest—												
Paddy	4·0	20 2	38 0	17 6	..	4 0	5 0	..	..	3 0	3·8	4 4
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	2 3	5·3	..	..	..	10·7	81·7
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80·6	19·4
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·8	49·2	..
Wheat	..	..	25·0	75 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80·0	20·0
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65·0	35·0
Horsegram	67 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32·5
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 0**	..	..	80·9
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0**	..	..	..	..	90·0
Tobacco	0 3	4 0	7·2	40·0	20 0	..	..	..	0 1	1·0	7·4	20 9
Cotton	..	..	40·0	60·0	..	..	50·0*	50·0*	..	..	..	..
Chillies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 1	45·4	30·6

**Irrigated.

*Second picking.

Month. (1)	*Normal weather.* (2)	*Effects of unseasonable or abnormal weather on the various crops.* (3)
January	The first dry month after the monsoon rains. Fine weather hot days and cold nights with light shower. Dewy season. (Extremely cold weather with dew falling and with moderate rains in the Upper Palanis and drizzling in the Lower Palanis of the Kodaikanal taluk).	There is generally no rainfall in this month and the dry weather facilitates the harvest of paddy crops. If heavy showers occur, the paddy harvest in Nilakottai, Dindigul and Tirumangalam will be retarded and the mature crops becoming ready for harvest throughout the district will be affected. Paddy nurseries sown in this month will also be affected to some extent. Moderate rainfall will postpone the harvest but it is beneficial to tender and standing crops like tobacco paddy, cotton, etc. From the point of view of paddy harvests the absence of rainfall is beneficial but it is less so in the case of industrial crops like cotton, tobacco, etc.
February	Fine weather generally with occasional showers. Dew continues. The days are hot but nights are cold. (Extremely cold weather with dew falling. Occasional or no rains in the Palanis, i.e., Kodaikanal taluk.)	February is rainless and the dry weather facilitates the harvest of paddy crops. If there are heavy showers or continuous rains, the paddy harvest in the month and the paddy crops ripening for harvest in March will be affected considerably and threshing and drying of grain will be interfered with. Paddy is the chief staple food-grain of the district and any adverse result on the paddy harvest will seriously affect the prosperity of the district. Continuous rain at this time also damages flowers and tender cotton the quantity of cotton being reduced and the quality impaired. The taluks affected would be Tirumangalam, Periakulam, Dindigul and Palani. Tirumangalam suffering most as cotton is raised in that taluk on about one-third of the total cultivated area representing nearly half of the area sown under cotton in the district. Moderate rainfall in this month delays the paddy harvest slightly but it is beneficial to tender and standing crops like cotton, tobacco, etc. Absence of rainfall is favourable to the paddy harvest but nescessitates frequent irrigation of standing crops in garden lands, e.g., white cholam which is sown extensively in garden lands.

Month. (1)	Normal weather. (2)	Effects of unseasonable or abnormal weather on the various crops. (3)
March	Fine weather generally. Dew abating with occasional showers. (Extreme cold, slight decrease in dew, no rain in the Kodaikanal taluk.)	March is rainless and the dry weather facilitates the harvest of paddy crops. If there are heavy showers or continuous rains, the paddy harvest in the month and the paddy crops ripening for harvest in April will be affected considerably and threshing and drying of grain will be interfered with. Paddy is the chief staple food-grain of the district and any adverse result on the paddy harvest will seriously affect the persperity of the district. Continuous rain at thus time also damages flowers and tender cotton, the quantity of cotton being reduced and the quality impaired. The taluks affected would be Tirumangalam, Periakulam, Dindigul and Palani. Tirumangalam suffering most as cotton raised in that taluk represents half of the area sown under cotton in the district. Moderate rainfall in this month delays the paddy harvests slightly but it is beneficial to tender and standing crops like, cotton. tobacco, etc. Absence of rainfall is favourable to the paddy harvest but necessitates frequent irrigation of standing crops in garden lands, e.g., white cholam which is sown extensively in garden lands.
April	Fine weather with occasional showers. The hottest month of the year. (Fine weather with occasional rains in the Palanis.)	Excessive or continuous rainfall retards the progress of harvest of paddy and cotton and spoils the quality of cotton. Moderate and slight showers facilitate the summer ploughing of fields. Standing crops are much benefited. Absence of rainfall facilitates the harvest of paddy and cotton but it postpones the ploughing of dry lands.
May	Fine weather with occasional showers. Western winds commence. (Fine weather with occasional good rains in the Kodaikanal taluk.)	Excessive rainfall causes damage to cotton. Moderate rainfall is beneficial to cotton for second picking. It greatly helps the ploughing of dry lands. Absence of rainfall postpones the ploughing in dry areas.
June	Setting in of the south-west monsoon. Only light showers are received. Winds are high. The head sluice of the Periyar lake is opened on the 1st June and as usual advantage is taken of the supply in the channel by the ryots to prepare nurseries for the kalam and short crop paddy.	Excessive or continuous rainfall interferes with the harvest of paddy and white cholam, but it is necessary for ploughing in the Periyar as well as in the non-Periyar area for the sowing of wet and dry crops respectively. Absence of rainfall postponest he ploughing of dry lands.
July	South-west monsoon in progress. Winds continue.	Excessive or continuous rainfall is prejudicial to the crops sown in the month and the standing crops that are ripe for harvest. Moderate and light showers are useful for the ploughing of dry lands and sowing of dry crops. Absence of rainfall postpones the sowing of dry crops.
August	South-west monsoon active. Winds continue. (Cold weather with moderate rains in the Kodaikanal taluk.)	Heavy or continuous rainfall is prejudicial to the crop sown in this month as well as to the young crops that are sown in the latter part of the previous month. Paddy nurseris sown in this month and crops in ears are affected. It is beneficial however to the rainfed tanks as they receive a fair supply of water and to the wet lands ploughed for paddy sowing. Moderate rainfall is useful for the tender and standing crops. It helps the ryots to complete the eradication of combodia cotton stalks. Absence of rainfall postpones the sowings of dry crops.
September ..	South-west monsoon active. Heavy rains. Winds abate. (Fine weather with good rains in the Kodaikanal taluk.)	Heavy or continuous rainfall retards the progress of sowing of dry crops, injures the crops sown in August and spoils the paddy crops ready for harvest. It is beneficial to the rainfed tanks as they receive goo d supply of water and as a resultwet lands are ploughed and made ready for paddy sowing. Moderate rainfall is useful for the tender and standing crops. Absence of rainfall postpones the sowing of dry crops and the ploughing of wet lands in the non-Periyar area. Bright and clear weather facilitates weeding and hoeing of crops sown in dry areas in August.

Month. (1)	Normal weather. (2)	Effects of unseasonable or abnormal weather on the various crops. (3)
October	Setting in of the north-east monsoon about the middle of the month. The busiest Agricultural season begins. (Cold weather and heavy rains in the Kodaikanal taluk.)	Heavy or continuous rainfall interferes with the sowing of paddy in the Periyar and non-Periyar areas and retards the progress of harvest of short crop paddy in the Cumbum valley. It interferes with the sowing of horsegram and cotton. Moderate rainfall is beneficial to tender and standing crops. Absence of rainfall facilitates the speedy harvest of short crop paddy in the Cumbum valley.
November ..	North-east monsoon very active. Cold weather. (Cold weather with heavy rains in Kodaikanal taluk.)	Heavy or continuous rainfall interferes with the sowing of paddy, injures tender crops and spoils dry crops that are ready for harvest. Moderate rainfall is beneficial to tender and standing crops. Absence of rainfall facilitates the harvest of dry crops
December ..	Bright weather generally with showers now and then. North-east monsoon closing. Dews begin to fall. (Extreme cold weather with dew falling and moderate rains in the Kodaikanal taluk.	Heavy or continuous rainfall interferes with the sowing of paddy, injures tender crops and spoils dry crops that are ready for harvest. Moderate rainfall is beneficial to tender and standing crops. Absence of rainfall facilitates the harvest of dry crops.

In a favourable year of sufficient and seasonable rainfall there will be a good fall in March, April or May, which will enable the ryot to plough and prepare his dry lands and also to plant paddy for the early or short crop called the "Adi Kodai" crop to be harvested in July to August. Then, rain is required in August and September in order that the dry crops may mature properly and for the necessary preparation to be made for the sowing of the principal kalam paddy crop. After the rains of October and November have ended, a few showers in December and January are required to refresh such dry crops as may yet be standing. If these showers be tolerably heavy, the ryots will take advantage of them to sow another crop called the "Masi Kodai" and will look forward with anxiety for a shower or two in February and March. For a first-rate season, therefore, there should be rain in every month of the year.

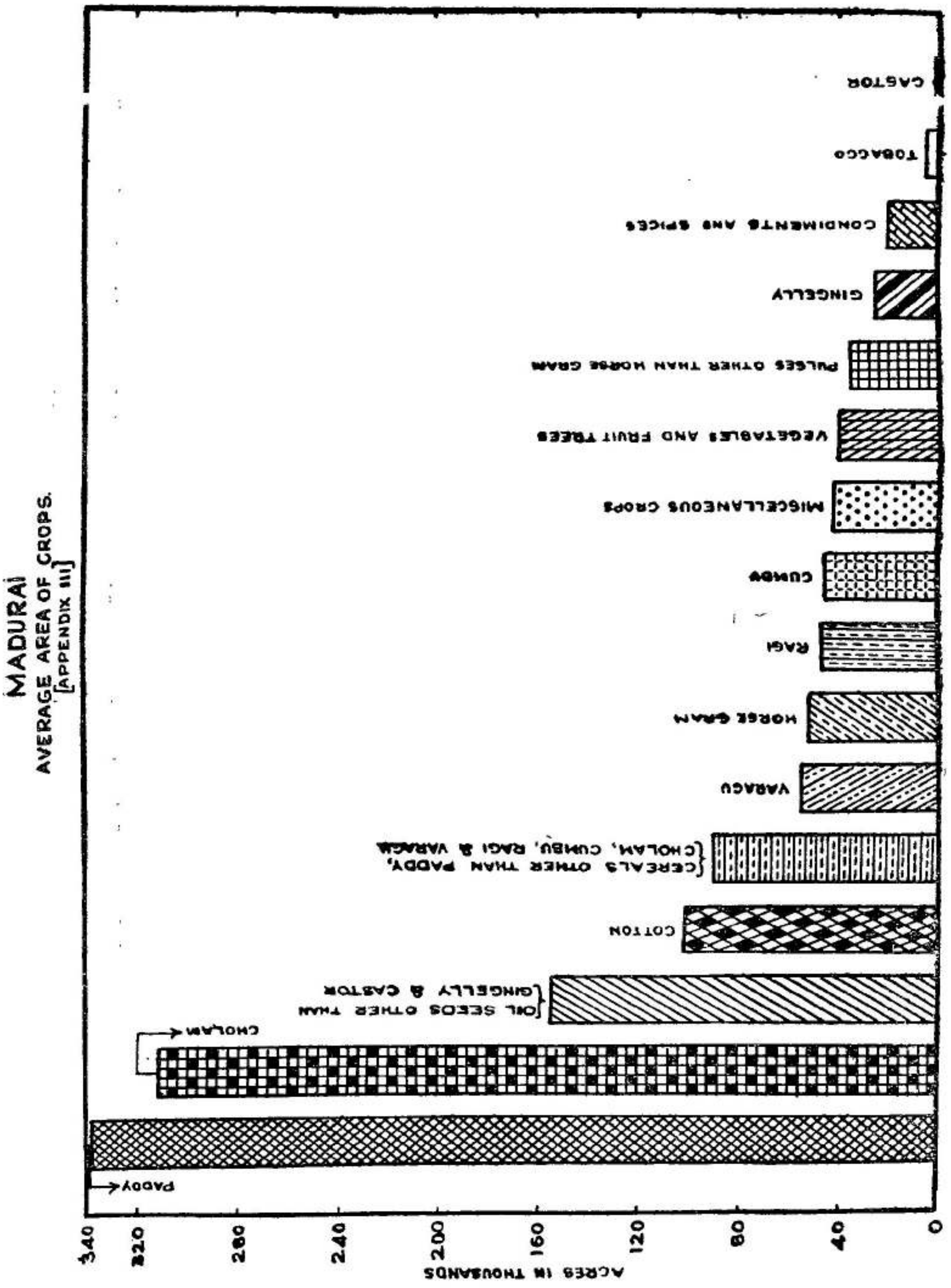
Out of a total area of 3,115,718 acres, 2,263,662 acres or 73 per cent are arable and out of that 1,755,196 acres or 75 per cent are under occupation. The area cultivated is 1,205,267 acres or 69 per cent of the occupied area. The area cultivated in the last decennium was 1,267,794 acres. Appendix III gives particulars of the area under the several crops taking an average of the last three faslis of the decennium. About 83 per cent of the area under cultivation is devoted to the production of foodgrains of which cereals occupy 91 per cent and pulses 9 per cent. Paddy, cholam, cumbu, ragi and varagu are the chief crops among cereals. The bulk of the area under cereals is occupied by dry crops, the extent being 547,231 acres while the area under paddy is 339,427 acres. In the taluks of Periakulam, Madurai, Melur and Nilakottai, the area under paddy is larger than in other taluks. This is mainly due to irrigation from the Periyar.

The area under dry crops is as follows:—

	ACRES.		ACRES.
(1) Madurai	16,489	(5) Nilakottai	53,890
(2) Melur	33,591	(6) Kodaikanal	2,069
(3) Dindigul	134,772	(7) Periakulam	131,331
(4) Palani	80,598	(8) Tirumangalam ..	94,491
		Total ..	547,231

Out of the area of 89,563 acres shown under the sub-head "Others" under cereals, the crops worth mentioning are Samai and Kudiraivali. These are light crops generally raised on poor soils but grown also on better soils in garden and other lands when the season happens to be unfavourable. The area under horsegram (52,156 acres) is larger than the area occupied by all other pulses by 50 per cent.

The extent under fruit trees and vegetables is the largest in Dindigul, Kodaikanal and Nilakottai taluks. The area under "condiments and spices" is large in Periakulam and Kodaikanal taluks. Wheat and garlic are the chief crops grown in the Upper Palanis. Paddy is grown in limited extents. The quantity of paddy and wheat produced is barely sufficient to meet the requirements of the villagers and foodgrains are imported from the Plains. Garlic is exported to Periakulam and other places in the plains. The prosperity of the ryots in the Upper Palanis depends on the yield of garlic and the price it fetches. Coffee, cardamoms and plantains are the chief products of the Lower Palanis. The outturn


MADURAI
AVERAGE AREA OF CROPS.
[APPENDIX III]
CASTOR
TOBACCO
CONDIMENTS AND SPICES
GINGELLY
PULSES OTHER THAN HORSE GRAM
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT TREES
MISCELLANEOUS CROPS
CUMBU
RAGI
HORSE GRAM
VARAGU
CEREALS OTHER THAN PADDY, CHOLAM, CUMBU, RAGI & VARAGU
COTTON
OIL SEEDS OTHER THAN GINGELLY & CASTOR
CHOLAM
PADDY
0
40
80
120
160
200
240
280
320
340
ACRES IN THOUSANDS

of the crops was fair throughout. The plantains grown on the Palani range of hills and on the Sirumalais are of a peculiar species. The fruit is of a very good quality and the trees continue to bear fruit for 20 or even 30 years. Plantains are exported in large quantities throughout the State. Tea, coffee and cardamoms are also grown on the hills in the Cumbum Valley.

Among the industrial crops in the district, the foremost is cotton and the area cultivated is 101,621 acres. It was 165,287 acres in the last decennium. The decrease is due to the increase in area of foodcrops. The largest area under cotton in the district is in Tirumangalam taluk where the major portion of the soil is " black cotton ".

The cotton raised in the district is ginned in the factories, and spun into yarn in the mills in and around Madurai.

The total area uder tobacco is 4,739 acres. It was 7,498 acres in the last decennium. This decrease in acreage is due to greater incentive to grow foodgrains.

Almost half of the total area under tobacco is in Periakulam taluk and this is due to the suitability of the water in the area.

Among oilseeds, gingelly is largely grown in Dindigul taluk. The largest area under castor is in Palani taluk. Among " Oilseeds—Others " the most important is groundnut which is grown in Dindigul and Tirumangalam taluks.

The Agricultural Middle School which was opened in the year 1929 at Usilampatti has been abolished and the building is now being occupied by the local District Board High School.

Special schemes during the decennium.

To cope up with the large scale requirements of seeds, manures, implements, etc., in the Grow More Food Campaign, Government undertook the special scheme of State Trading and large quantities of seeds, fertilisers and iron and steel implements were stocked and distributed through Government Agricultural Depots. The scheme was started in the year 1944. Special additional staff were employed for running the scheme. The scheme helped in meeting the large scale requirements of the essential agricultural requisites of ryots during periods of scarcity.

The following are the details of stocks dealt with under the scheme during the years 1944–45 to 1950–51 :—

Details of stocks distributed under State Trading Schemes.

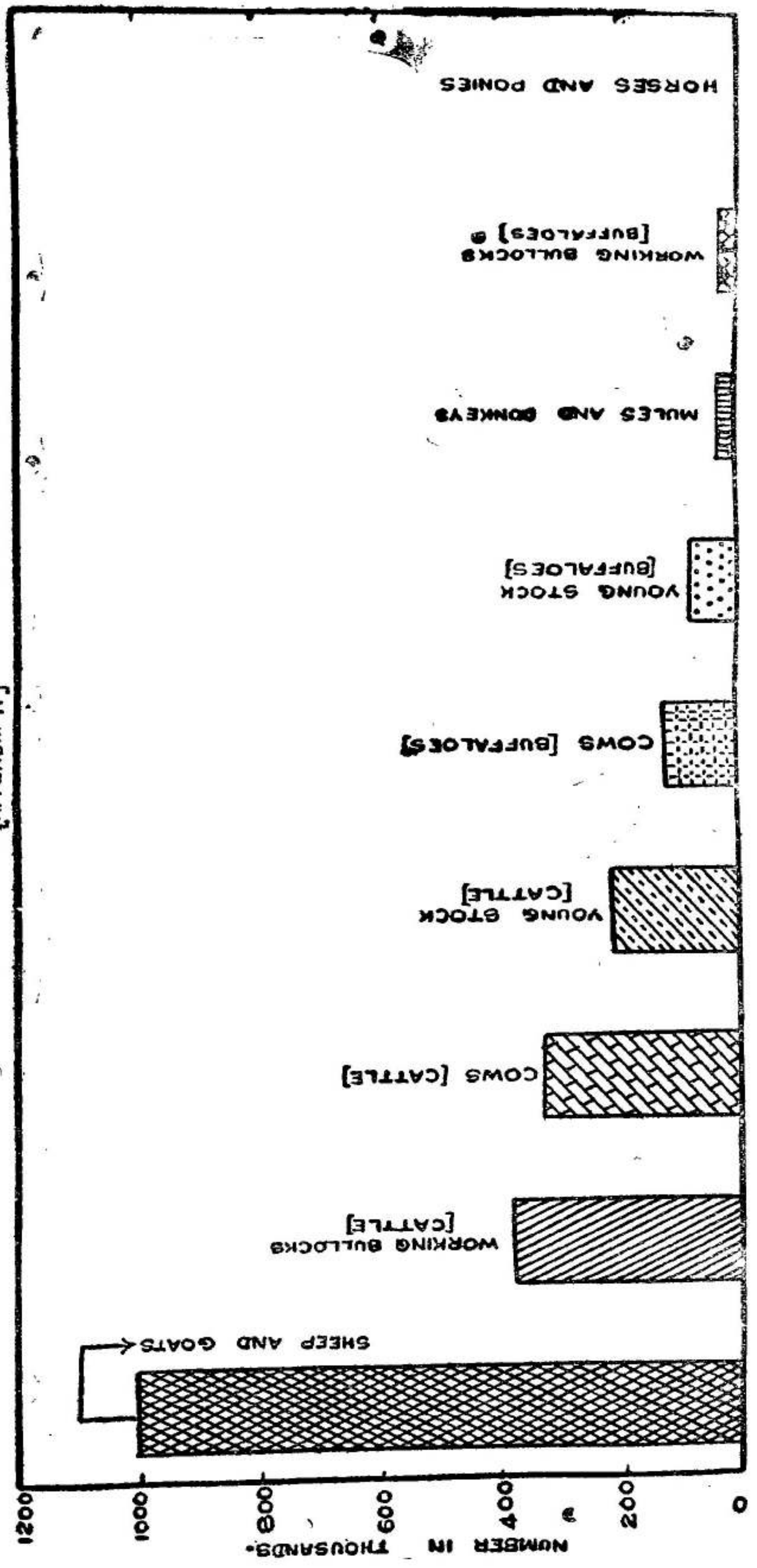
	Tons.	Pounds.		Tons.	Pounds.
1 Ammonium sulphate	4,403	0	7 Groundnut	2	182
2 Phosphatic manures	527	0	8 Oil-cake	43	1,647
3 Paddy	772	1,317	9 Green manure	78	334
4 Cholam	7	1,176	10 Iron and steel implements.	309	2,076
5 Cumbu	5	1,853	11 Cart tyre	59	911
6 Ragi	1	1,618			

Rural Welfare Scheme.—The programme of alround development work as approved by the Rural Welfare Committee was followed in Tirumangalam taluk of this district under the control of the Rural Welfare Officer during the later years of the decennium. The Rural Welfare Scheme formed the starting point for the future Extension Services Programmes.

Intensive Manuring Scheme.—The Intensive Manuring Scheme was started during the last year of the decennium and it aimed at distribution of fertilizers through loans sanctioned by Agricultural Department with the special staff sanctioned for the purpose. Ryots cultivating paddy under the Periyar Delta were eligible for loans up to Rs. 200 per individual and the loan was disbursed in the shape of fertilizers like ammonium sulphate and superphosphate for manuring paddy. About Rs. 3 lakhs worth of fertilizers were distributed under the scheme.

MADURAI

AGRICULTURAL STOCK IN FASLI 1360 (1950-51)
[APPENDIX IV]



6. *Agricultural stock.*—According to the accounts of fasli 1360 the number of working cattle was 395,047 against 297,684 in fasli 1350 and 330,210 in fasli 1340. The iattle are generally of a poor kind. Intensive cattle-breeding is being taken by private breeders, such as Zamindar of Neikarapatti, Idayakottai and Angunagar Cattle Farm. Grading up of local cows is going on vigorously in the district. The villagers have already begun to realize the importance of pedigree bulls and maintain pedigree bulls under various schemes, such as Premium Scheme, Government Livestock (Bull) Distribution Scheme, District Board Scheme, etc. The ryots generally dispose off the calves at the earliest opportunity when a fair price is offered. The price of cattle has relatively risen high and ryots of the district have begun to think seriously of the need to maintain their cattle in a good state.

The practice of dedicating breeding bulls to temples still continues. They roam about at will and are regarded with sanctity.

Private dairy farms have come up and the following deserve mention :—

1. Narendra Dairy Farm, Neikarapatti.
2. Idayakottai Cattle Farm, Idayakottai.
3. Angunagaram Cattle and Dairy Farm.

Sheep are maintained in herds by shepherds who have followed the occupation for generations. Goats are maintained by all castes of agricultural farmers. The largest number of sheep and goat is found in Dindigul taluk.

Cattle, including working cattle, are purchased in the weekly markets and from annual cattle fairs held at Madurai, Athoor, Nilakottai, Sambatti, Veerapandi, Athicombai and Vadamadurai.

Village common pasture lands have disappeared and cattle are generally grazed on Government waste lands and porambokes. From February to June of every year, the majority of cattle subsist on straw.

(Please *see* the Chart at page 17).

There are 282,906 wooden and 2,787 iron ploughs in this district. The largest number is found in Dindigul talok. Use of iron plough though not very popular with the ryots has shown increase when compared to the Decennium ending fasli 1350 (1940–41).

The total poultry population of this district in 1950–51 was 1,088,677 classified as follows :—

Hens	... ...	338,146
Cocks	... ...	123,890
Chicken	... ...	616,791

making a total of 1,078,827 fowls and the remaining can be classified as ducks, drakes, ducklings, making a total of 9,850 ducks. Thus the poultry population comes to 1,088,677 in Madurai district.

The following table shows the description of the stock kept in each taluk in relation to the areas occupied and cultivated and to those available for grazing :—

Taluk.	*Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.*	*Stock maintained per 100 acres.*						*Extent of grazing lands.*
		Occupied.		*Cultivated.*		*Available for grazing.*		
		Cattle of all sorts.	*Sheep and goats.*	*Cattle of all sorts.*	*Sheep and goats.*	*Cattle of all sorts.*	*Sheep and goats.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	ACS.							ACS.
Kodaikanal	11·5	53	12	66	14	137	29	11,375
Palani	7·9	45	44	86	83	1,053	1,016	12,874
Dindigul	7·7	65	74	94	107	143	163	163,980
Periakulam	5·7	85	47	95	53	198	1,102	109,170
Madurai	4·2	134	47	154	542	585	206	24,801
Melur	4·9	96	78	124	101	150	122	109,197
Tirumangalam ..	7·5	48	58	76	92	1,847	2,249	8,862
Nilakotai	4·0	76	51	140	94	114	77	125,214
District ..	6·1	69	57	101	83	215	177	565,473

The small area tilled by a pair of cattle in Nilakottai taluk is accounted for by the large area of wet cultivation due to Periyar irrigation.

7. *Area occupied and available.*—The following table shows the distribution of the total area into arable, occupied and cultivated in each taluk in hundreds of acres :—

Taluk.	*Total.*		*Arable.*		*Occupied.*		*Culti-vated area.*
	Area.	*Percentage. arable.*	*Area.*	*Percentage occupied.*	*Area.*	*Percentage cultivated*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Madurai	1,715	70·4	1,208	89·8	1,085	86·7	941
Melur	3,099	65·0	2,014	84·6	1,703	77·5	1,320
Tirumangalam	4,577	76·9	3,522	97·8	3,446	63·1	2,174
Dindigul	5,752	72·2	4,153	87·3	3,626	68·9	2,500
Palani	3,999	82·3	3,293	91·0	2,995	52·9	1,585
Periakulam	7,078	85·8	6,070	41·7	2,531	89·8	2,272
Nilakottai	2,637	77·5	2,040	91·8	1,873	54·7	1,024
Kodaikanal	2,306	14·6	337	86·9	293	80·9	237
District ..	**31,157**	**72.6**	**22,637**	**77.5**	**17,552**	**68.6**	**12,058**

8. *Soil classification.*—The subjoined table shows the classification of the soils in regard to occupied and unoccupied area in all the ryotwari taluks of the district and in regard to the occupied area alone in the Kodaikanal Division.

Taluk.	*Black regar series.*					
	Dry.		*Wet.*		*Total.*	
	Extent.	*Percentage.*	*Extent.*	*Percentage.*	*Extent*	*Percentage.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	
Kodaikanal	5,889	44	132	5	6,021	36
Palani	8,153	5	3,911	30	12,064	6
Dindigul	7,062	2	4,522	20	11,584	3
Periakulam	3,503	5	10,045	44	13,548	9
Madurai	2,711	3	17,201	31	19,912	14
Melur	47	..	642	1	689	..
Tirumangalam	119,122	61	12,708	56	131,830	61
District .	**146,487**	**13**	**49,161**	**26**	**195,648**	**15**

	Red regar series.					
	Dry.		*Wet.*		*Total.*	
	Extent.	*Percentage.*	*Extent.*	*Percentage*	*Extent*	*Percentage.*
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	
Kodaikanal	7,583	56	2,924	95	10,507	64
Palani	164,604	95	9,413	70	174,017	94
Dindigul	346,671	98	17,807	80	364,478	97
Periyakulam	174,468	95	12,895	56	187,363	91
Madurai	81,068	97	39,114	69	120,182	86
Melur	129,125	100	50,498	99	179,623	100
Tirumangalam..	74,968	39	10,034	44	85,002	39
District ..	**978,487**	**87**	**142,685**	**74**	**1,121,172**	**85**

The soil is in the main red ferruginous loam or sand; but black cotton soil is found in river valleys and the south of the Tirumangalam taluk is a continuation of the fertile tract of black cotton soil which covers most of the Sattur taluk in the Ramanathapuram district and the north-eastern taluks of Tirunelveli district. In the Periyakulam and Palani taluks there are small patches of similar black soil.

The Kodaikanal taluk has been re-surveyed in the decennium ending fasli 1340. It is wholly a hill taluk situated on the Palani Range of the hills. Its characteristics are entirely different from those of the plains. The tops of the hills are covered with black

soil often several feet thick and under this black soil there is often to be found a dark yellowish clay. In dry land 44 per cent is regar soil out of which 16 per cent is clay and 28 per cent is loam; the remaining 56 per cent is red soil, out of which 45 per cent loam and 11 per cent is sand. In wet land 94 per cent of the area is read loam, 1 per cent red sand and the remainder is regar soil.

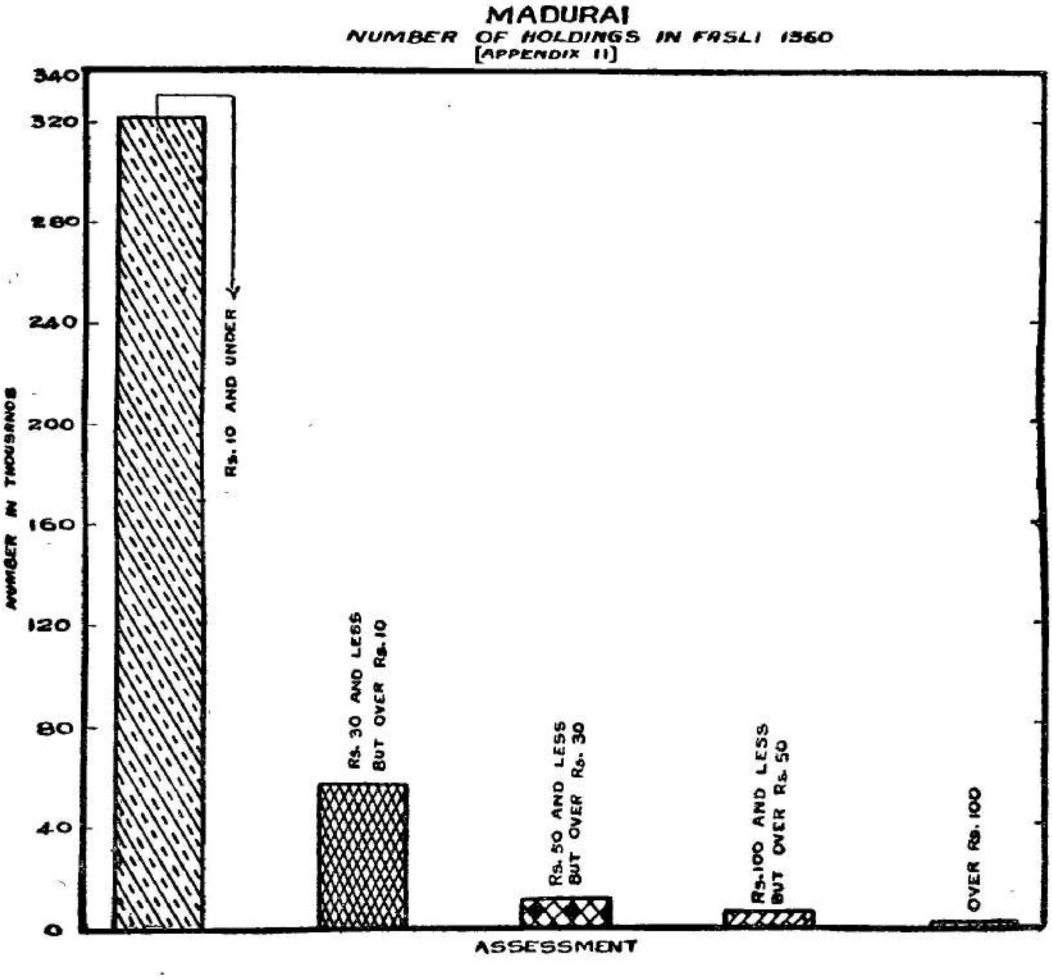
Classification of soil.	Dindigul taluk.		Madurai taluk.		Melur taluk.		Nilakottai taluk.	
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	
III, IV, and V black clay loam and sand.	9,022	2·86	15,320	17·41	689	0·38	7,142	6·36
VII and VIII red loam and sand.	306,744	97·14	72,695	82·59	179,649	99·62	105.194	93·64
Total ..	315,766	..	88,015	..	180,338	..	112,336	..

	Palani taluk.		Periakulam taluk.		Tirumangalam taluk.		Grand total.	
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	
III, IV and V black clay loam and sand.	12,063	6·48	18,549	9·01	131,824	60·79	194,609	14·90
VII and VIII red loam and sand.	174,057	93·52	187,364	90·99	85,011	39·21	1,110,714	..
Total ..	186,120	..	205,913	..	216,835	..	1,305,323	..

9. *Holdings*.—Taking the average for the quinquennial period immediately before the famine of 1876–78 as a standard (100), the variations in the area of holdings of ryotwari land and in the land revenue of the district since 1866–67 are shown in the table below :—

Period.	Percentage to normal — Holdings. Area.	Holdings. Assessment.	Land revenue demand. Net current.	Land revenue demand. Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1866–67 to 1870–71 ..	96·3	97·1	89·7	89·1
1871–72 to 1875–76 (Standard)	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1881–82 to 1885–86	95·3	96·7	96·4	96·8
1886–87 to 1890–91	112·3	105·5	107·0	105·9
1891–92 to 1895–96	117·3	109·7	111·1	110·9
1896–97 to 1900–01	122·2	124·0	128·3	137.3
1901–02 to 1905 06	121·9	129·9	135·6	148·8
1906–07 to 1910–11	129·5	131·5	144·0	158.2
1911–12 to 1915–16	127·8	129·6	137·8	160·0
1916–17 to 1920–21	129·3	154·8	165·9	188·4
1921–22 to 1925–26	131·0	173·2	176·9	204·2
1926–27 to 1930–31	133·3	175·5	178·5	202·0
1931–32 to 1935–36	128·9	172·3	176·8	191·9
1936–37 to 1940–41	128·7	172·9	172·4	189·5
1941–42 to 1945–46	133·5	178·2	184·1	199·2
1946–47 to 1950–51	140·0	185·1	167·0	185·3

The great famine of 1876–78 affected the area of the holdings by about 10 per cent. But since that period the area and assessment have more than recovered. The noticeable increase in area, assessment and land revenue during the period 1916–17 to 1920–21 are due mainly to the transfer of lands from dry to wet at the resettlement. Other fluctuations are due to seasonal conditions and growth of population.


MADURAI
NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN FASLI 1360
[APPENDIX II]
NUMBER IN THOUSANDS
340
320
280
240
200
160
120
80
40
0
Rs. 10 AND UNDER
Rs. 30 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs. 10
Rs. 50 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs. 30
Rs. 100 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs. 50
OVER Rs. 100
ASSESSMENT

10. *Sale value of land.*—The following table shows the average sale value of lands per acre in certain selected typical villages under dry, wet and garden lands for the five years ending 1950 as compared with the five years ending 1940 :—

Taluk.	1936–40.				1946–50.			
	Dry.	*Wet.*		*Garden land.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*		*Garden land.*
		River fed.	*Rain-fed.*			*River-fed.*	*Rain-fed.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS
Nilakottai	372	1,082	..	..	708	2,830	..	..
Kodaikanal	159	256	..	..	529	764	..	..
Tirumangalam ..	188	..	695	480	283	..	685	..
Palani	54	605	..	525	160	1,400	..	1,300
Dindigul .	..	..	..	..	200	1,250	..	750
Periakulam	155	1,500	1,000	700	300	2,000	800	750
Madurai . .	.	..	..	..	300	3,000	1,000	750
Melur	200	900	400	..	300	2,000	800	750
District average .	**188**	**869**	**698**	**568**	**348**	**1,892**	**821**	**860**

11. *Population and occupation.*—According to the Census of 1951, the population of the district is 2,891,817 as against 2,446,601 in the year 1941. The population has increased by 18·2 per cent when compared with the figures of the Census of 1941. The following table shows the fluctuations and the distribution of population in the different parts of the district during the past 40 years :—

Taluk.	*Population in 1951.*							
	Per square mile of total area.	*Per 100 acres.*		*Loss or gain of population percent between.*				
		Arable.	*Cultivated.*	1911 *and* 1921.	1921 *and* 1931.	1931 *and* 1941.	1941 *and* 1951.	1911 *and* 1951.
Kodaikanal . .	112	1,184	1,677	+ 5·4	+ 20·1	+ 23.3	+ 19·4	+ 96·5
Palani ..	435	827	1,711	+ 2·0	+ 5·8	+ 10·8	+ 3·1	+ 22·7
Melur . ..	463	1,115	1,699	+ 0·5	+ 1·9	+ 8·8	+ 17·8	+ 30·7
Tirumangalam ..	519	1,064	1,726	+ 5·6	+ 5·8	+ 6·7	+ 7·0	+ 26.4
Dindigul ..	621	1,337	2,219	+ 6·5	+ 4·7	+ 16·8	+ 13·5	+ 46·3
Nilakottai	676	1,359	2,178	+ 2·7	+ 7·9	+ 9·7	+ 13·8	+ 39.1
Periakulam	528	963	2,575	+ 4·9	+ 15·6	+ 13·3	+ 16·6	+ 60.0
Madurai	2,106	4,665	6,005	+ 4·6	+ 19·7	+ 21·5	+ 40·2	+ 114·0
Whole district .	594	1,277	2,400	+ 4·3	+ 9·4	+ 13·0	+ 18·2	+ 50.8

The population has registered an increase of 18·2 per cent as against 13·0 during the previous decade. Except for the Periyar delta, this is a dry district. Palani is purely a dry taluk and has had a number of adverse seasons in succession and this is reflected in its low increase of 3·1 per cent. The increase of 17·8 per cent in Melur cannot be a matter of surprise, as most of the villages in this taluk are in the deltaic region of the Periyar and there has been migration into this taluk of labouring classes from the neighbouring drought-affected areas in Ramanathapuram district. Tirumangalam is a dry taluk and has also suffered due to the failure of the North-East monsoon since 1947–48 and there has been migration from this taluk of labouring classes for work and food. Hence the low increase of 7 per cent in this taluk. Kodaikanal taluk has shown an increase of 19.4 per cent. The extension of large-scale plantation cultivation on the hills which is a speciality in this taluk has attracted immigrants from the plains though the European population in Kodaikanal settlement has gone down appreciably. The large increase of 40·2 per cent in Madurai taluk is largely due to Madurai City which, next to Madras, is the largest city in the State. It is the headquarters of two districts, viz., Madurai and Ramanathapuram, a great pilgrim centre, and also a centre where there are ample educational and medical facilities.

The number of immigrants in Madurai district as enumerated at 1951 Census is 160,732 and they came mostly from Ramanathapuram district (81,113) and Tirunelveli district (33,298).

The principal language of the district is Tamil. **The following statement shows the** distribution of population according to language :—

Language.	*Population.*
Tamil	2,216,038
Telugu	417,447
Kannada	150,706
Hindustani	20,425
Malayalam	14,890
Sourashtra	64,121
Marathi	1,893
English	1,185
Others	5,112
Total ...	2,891,817

The distribution of population according to religion is as **follows :—**

Religion.	*Population.*
Hindus	2,670,241
Christians	101,885
Muslims	119,543
Others	148
Total ...	**2,891,817**

The **following** table shows the distribution of population among the eight livelihood **classes** into which the economic characteristics of the people have been classified according to the Census of **1951** :—

Occupation.	*Population supported by occupation in column (1).*	*Percentage of the population in column (2) to the district population.*	*Percentage on population in Column (2) of*			*Percentage on the total population in the district of*		
			Self-supporting persons.	*Non-earning dependents.*	*Earning dependents.*	*Self-supporting persons.*	*Non-earning dependents.*	*Earning dependents.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A. Agricultural Class—								
I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents.	1,038,245	35·9	24·5	73·3	2·2	8·8	26·3	0·8
II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents.	224,927	7·8	21·3	75·5	3·2	1·7	5·8	0·3
III. Cultivating labourers and their dependents.	517,110	17·9	33·1	63·2	3·7	5·9	11·3	0·7
IV. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent-receivers and their dependents.	44.421	1·5	26·2	71·2	2·6	0·4	1·1	..
Total ..	1,824,703	**63.1**	**26.5**	**70.7**	**2.8**	**16.7**	44.6	1.8
B. Non-Agricultural Class— (Persons including dependents who derive their principal means of livelihood from)								
V. Production (other than cultivation).	364.495	12·6	30·0	66·5	3·5	3·8	8·4	**0·4**
VI. Commerce	214.567	7·4	24·6	72·9	2·5	1·8	5·4	0·2
VII. Transport	39.595	1·4	25·3	72·2	2·5	0·3	1·0	..
VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources.	448,457	15·5	28·7	68·3	3·0	4·5	10·6	0·4
Total ..	1.067.114	36·9	28·2	68·8	3·0	10·4	25·4	**1·1**
Total Agricultural and Non-agricultural classes.	**2,891,817**	**100.0**	**27.2**	**70.0**	**2.8**	**27.2**	**70.0**	**2.8**

EMPLOYMENT IN TEXTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Name of establishment.	*Number of establishments.*	*Number of persons employed.* Whole time.	*Number of persons employed.* Part time.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving ..	12,592	30,684	2,237
Cotton dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging ..	93	212	..
Woollen spinning and weaving ..	63	108	1
Silk reeling, spinning, twisting and weaving ..	184	1,062	..
Manufacture of rope, twine sting and other related goods from coconut, aloes, straw, linseed and hair.	147	296	50
Mat weaving ..	252	485	65
Total ..	13,331	32,847	2,353

N.B.—These figures are according to the Census Hand Book, 1951.

The status of the landholders may be judged from the following statement :—

Taluk.	*Total number of holdings.*	*Average size of holdings.* *Area.*	*Average size of holdings.* *Assessment.*	*Percentage of revenue paid on holdings on which the assessment is* *Rs.* 10 *and less.*	*Rs.* 30 *and less but over Rs.* 10.	*Rs.* 100 *and less but over Rs.* 30.	*Over Rs.* 100.	*Percentage of total number of holdings on which the assessment is* *Rs.* 10 *and less.*	*Rs.* 30 *and less but over Rs.* 10.	*Rs.* 100 *and less but over Rs.* 30.	*Over Rs.* 100.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		ACS.	RS. A. P.								
Madurai ..	38,709	1·94	11 13 3	15·86	23·64	37·58	22·92	66·99	20·67	11·00	1·34
Melur	60,684	2·37	8 6 1	29·73	25·07	27·50	17·70	79·49	14·57	5·09	0·85
Tirumangalam	97,043	1·89	4 7 10	57·08	26·80	14·49	1·63	87·08	11·11	1·77	0·04
Periakulam ..	60,113	3·05	6 1 6	28·36	17·95	32·28	21·41	82·34	12·76	4·03	0·87
Nilakottai ..	37,353	2·50	7 15 0	28·51	20·48	32·21	18·80	76·98	17·36	4·91	0·75
Dindigul ..	72,592	3·85	5 4 1	47·63	26·55	19·65	6·17	86·40	11·36	2·05	0·19
Palani	23,457	7·48	10 8 11	27·10	28·85	30·17	13·88	65·93	26·03	7·17	0·87
Kodaikanal .	8,680	2·97	5 3 4	26·72	30·24	26·22	16·82	82·58	14·08	2·87	0·47
District total ..	398,631	2·90	6 14 8	33·61	24·32	27·41	14·66	80·86	14·39	4·19	0·56

The largest average area of holding is in **Palani** taluk (7.48 acres), elsewhere it is very much smaller. Holdings paying a kist of Rs. 10 and less account for 80·9 per cent of the total number of holdings. One may of course hold more than one holding or have an interest in more than one and this vitiates these statistics. A considerable number of the small ryots supplement their income from the holdings by wages earned as farm labourers under bigger holders of lands. The tenant-cultivators take the lands of absentee owners or large owners on varam tenure. On good land irrigated by river-fed channels or tanks, the usual share taken by the landlord is two-thirds of the gross produce. The tenant takes the straw and defrays all the expenses of cultivation. The landlord pays the assessment. In inferior wet lands, the more common practice is to divide the produce equally between the landlord and the tenant. The tenant still bears all cultivation expenses and the landlord pays only the assessment. The practice, however, varies in some degree from village to village. If well water is baled, the tenant's share is raised according to the quantity of the water baled. In the case of dry lands, the tenant usually takes two-thirds of the produce and sometimes, he is allowed only half. Dry lands are more often leased for a fixed sum of money.

12. *Industries—Cottage Industry.*—Handspinning, handloom weaving, dyeing and printing, metal industry, iron safes and brass locks, tanning, pottery, etc., are the cottage industries in the district. Handspinning is carried on in an organized form in Kasipalayam, about 25 miles from Dindigul and in Tirumangalam town. There are about 1,005 handlooms in Tirumangalam taluk. Handloom weaving is carried on in Sedapatti and Mamsapuram villages in Tirumangalam taluk. This industry is carried on in Madurai, Dindigul, Nilakottai and other taluks. In Madurai city the largest section of the population is still engaged in handloom weaving and the processes connected with it. A major portion of this section of population is the Sourashtras who have migrated from Northern India to Madurai centuries ago. The other classes of people engaged in weaving are Sodas, Kaikalas, Senguntha Mudaliars, Devanga Chettis, Muslims and Adi-Dravidas. They are mainly distributed over Dindigul and Nilakottai taluks. 'Sungadi' sarees have lost their fancy, and handloom cloth of fine variety in attractive borders are produced at Madurai. The Sourashtras have acquired special skill in weaving superior cotton and silk fabrics. Artificial silk has become popular. A variety of fancy cloth such as napkins, table cloth and wall-hangings are woven. Besides lace cloth of fine

texture for men's upper wear, fine sarees, veils, scraps for export to Northern India, sarees of lower counts with lace border are prepared. Towels, bed-sheets, shirting and fine lace cloth with embroidered borders are produced. A large quantity of the production is exported to the Federated Malaya States, Singapore, Burma, Ceylon and Penang and the monthly production amounts to several lakhs of rupees.

The war brought prosperity to the handloom industry. Cloth rationing and controls and sale of yarn at controlled prices benefited the industry. Lifting of the controls have adversely affected the industry throwing out of employment many handloom workers in the postwar period.

Madurai is one of the largest centres of dyeing especially in red and dark red. New designs have since been introduced due to change in fasion and taste. There are a number of regular dye-houses, large and small, apart from the 91 industrial dyers who carry on the industry in their houses which number about 4,000. Yarn dyed in Madurai besides being locally used, is exported to the adjoining districts.

Pottery is one of the important crafts of the villages. This profession is carried on exclusively by a class of people called 'Kosavars' who cater to the needs of the villagers. The pottery is one of the usual kind.

The manufacture of articles from metal, especially from copper, brass and aluminium intended for domestic use is carried on in almost every centre where a good many artisans and smiths live. In Madurai, merchants dealing in metal wares supply the raw materials to the workers who have no capital of their own and take back the finished products at a fair price leaving a margin for the workers. Smiths as a class have acquired skill in this profession. At Silamalaipatti in Tirumangalam taluk, twenty families of Konars make brass plates, water-pots, etc. Nilakottai is famous for the manufacture of bronze and brass vessels and this work is carried on at Nilakottai, the headquarters town. The chief industrial town of the Madurai district famous for its iron locks, iron safes and iron trucks is Dindigul. There are about 25 factories at Dindigul engaged solely in this work.

The Oil-pressing Industry is carried on regularly in Tirumangalam taluk and there are 107 country oil contrivances. The seeds ground are gingelly, groundnut and castor. The extraction of oil is done mainly by Vaniyars who carry on this profession as a hereditary occupation. This is carried on in Nilakottai and Madurai taluks also.

Natham and Kallupatti are famous for their shoes. The cheroots of Messrs. Spencer and Company, and the purified tobacco of Angu Vilas have established a monopoly of trade in this district. There is a matchstick factory at Palani and a match factory at Tirumangalam and Dindigul. Beedi manufacture is carried on to a limited extent in almost all the parts of the district. Tanning is carried on on a large extent in Dindigul. Furniture-making is the chief industry in Madurai and Dindigul taluks. There is one Tobacco Research Station at Vedasandur under the control of the Union Government There are 107 Printing Presses in the district and about 900 persons are engaged in that work.

A statement showing the particulars of the number of the important cottage and small-scale industries and the approximate number of persons employed in them in each taluk is given below :—

Nature of industry.	*Palani and Kodaikanal.*		*Dindigul.*		*Nilakkottai.*		*Melur.*		*Periyakulam.*		*Tirumangalam*		*Madurai.*	
	(*i*)	(*ii*)	(*i*)	(*ii*)	(*i*)	(*ii*)	(*i*)	(*ii*)	(*i*)	(*ii*)	(*i*)	(*ii*)	(*i*)	(*ii*)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Cotton spinning and weaving	717	1,130	2,329	8,930	1,024	3,555	6	33	1,166	2,650	756	2,607	5,598	1,249
Cotton dyeing and bleaching	..	..	..	..	..	.			.			..	91	205
Woollen spinning and weaving	..	.	..	..	48	85	..	..	.			.	..	..
Rope making	3	18	..	..	52	114	.	..	19	42		.	12	51
Mat weaving	10	31	62	104	53	144	7	43	12	21		.	7	23
Milling of cereals	42	46	18	59	7	31	.	.	13	32	2	6	115	324
Vegetable oil pressing	50	65	102	223	17	35	4	8	14	43	2	11	24	51
Dairy products manufacture	175	187	..	..	248	532	.	.	..		.		98	250
Gur manufacture	20	41	6	38	26	252	..	..	9	32			..	..
Cobblery and shoe-making	2	6	22	68	36	87	32	141	.		.		17	61
Pottery	174	272	178	513	125	377	38	109	93	214	10	26	80	372
Basket making	61	117	48	154	48	96	114	311	37	97		.	101	253
Tobacco products other than bidis	..		31	135	..	..	.	..	11	27	..	..	5	10
Copper, brass and bell-metal works	.	..	19	32	6	19	2	4	5	10	6	17	66	176
Combs and other products	..	..	12	43	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—Subdivision.—(*i*) Number of establishments.
(*ii*) Number of persons employed in them.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Places of location of the Industry.	*Raw materials used for the industry.*	*Name of the articles made.*	*Estimated quantity and value of output per annum.*	*Future prosperity of the industry and its scope for development.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs.	
		MELUR.		
Natham.—Shoe making	Leather got from Dindigul.	Chappals	1,500	Requires marketing facilities.
Melur.—Mat making	*Kora is got locally*	Mat	17,500	Do.
		MADURAI.		
Madurai City—Handloom weaving	Mill spun yarn of various counts.	Sarees, dhoties, towels, napkins, fancy cloths.	Saress, about 80 lakhs Towels, 20 lakhs, Others, 40 lakhs Worth, Rs. 10 crores.	The industry is well established. As the quality is fine, the articles are receiving attention of foreign countries also and are being exported.
Madurai City—Metal Industry	Brass, gold, silver and aluminium.	Household articles and jewellery.	Vessels—600 tons worth Rs. 2 crores Jewellery worth Rs. 10 crores.	Well established.
		NILAKOTTAI.		
		Hand spinning and Handloom weaving.		
			Rs.	
Kadupatti, hamlet of Mullipallam (Nilakottai taluk).	Cotton	Clothes	10,000	The handloom weavers are poor people. The Industry is on the decline.
Gallichettipatti, Vilampatti and Nilakottai.	Do.	Do.	15,000	(as above)
Nilakottai-Metal Industry	Brass	Brass vessels	5,000	Loans may be advanced to the workers through Co-operative societies to encourage them so that there may be a greater outturn.
		TIRUMANGALAM.		
		1. *Hand spinning.*		
Kallupatti, Tirumangalam, Mamsapuram, hamlet of Sengulam, Kunnathur	Cotton	Yarn	One million yards worth about Rs. 25 lakhs.	There is good demand for these products. There is scope for development.
		2. *Handloom weaving.*		
Mamsapuram, Kethuvarpatti, Tirumangalam, Kallupatti, Kunnathur, Sathangudi.	Yarn	Dhoties, towels, sarees, bed-sheets.	Dhoties—One lakh. towels—One lakh. Sarees—One lakh. Bedsheets—One lakh, worth Rs. 1 crore.	(as above)
		3. *Shoe-making.*		
Kallupatti	Leather	Shoes, Chappals, bags and purses.	Shoes and chappals—25,000. Value Rs. 75,000. Bags—10,000, value at Rs. 10,000. Purse—10,000, value at Rs. 20,000.	Though there is demand in the taluk itself and the district Head-quarters town-Madurai, there is scope for transport to other districts.
		4. *Metal works.*		
Silamalaipatti	Brass	Plates and other utensils.	50 tons—Worth about Rs. One lakh.	The people engaged in this trade require encouragement.
		5. *Match works.*		
Tirumangalam and Kallugudi	Sticks and chemical materials imported from outside the district.	Match boxes	Rs. 7 lakhs	There is scope for development, as there is good demand for these match boxes.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES—*cont.*

Place of location of the Industry. (1)	*Raw materials used for the industry.* (2)	*Name of the articles made.* (3)	*Estimated quantity and value of output per annum.* (4)	*Future prosperity of the industry and its scope for development.* (5)
		PERIAKULAM TALUK.		
		1. *Handloom weaving.*		
Jakkampatti and Rajagopalanpatti.	Cotton	Sarees and towels	Rs. 40,000	Handloom clothes have a good demand in the market and up to date designs are available. There is good scope for prosperity.
		KODAIKANAL.		
		1. *Eucalyptus Oil-making.*		
Shenbaganur	Leaves of Eucalyptus trees.	Eucalyptus oil	Rs. 2,500	Encouragement necessary.
		2. *Carpentry.*		
Sacred Heart College	Timber locally available.	Furniture	Rs. 1,500	Encouragement necessary.
		DINDIGUL TALUK.		
Dindigul.				
Cotton spinning and weaving	Cotton	Sarees and dhoties	Rs. 12,000	Marketing facilities may be given.
Shoe-making	Leather	Chappals	5,000	Do.

Factories.—Spinning and weaving industries provide employment to about 18,000 persons in Madurai City and its suburbs. Spinning is a growing industry with wide scope for further expansion. Some of the existing mills have plans for constructions of new mills in the suburbs adjacent to railway stations.

The major spinning mills are as follows :—

(1) The Madurai Mills Company, Madurai.
(2) Sri Meenakshi Mills, Madurai (composite Spinning and Weaving).
(3) The Mahalakshmi Textile Mills, Pasumalai.
(4) The Raja Mills, Madurai.
(5) The Kothandaram Spinning Mills, Madurai.
The Madurai and Pandian Mills are under one management.

The weaving mills are :—

(1) Kothandaram Weaving Mills.
(2) Balakrishna Mills.
(3) The Saroja Weaving Mills.
(4) The Sethuram Weaving Mills.
(5) The Madurai Weaving Mills.
(6) Rajeswari Mills.

These weaving mills have sprung up chiefly during and after the war, and are all located within the city.

A thermal station has been constructed by Government at Samayanallur about nine miles from the city to meet increased demand for Electricity in the city and to act as a stand-by during periods of power cut. The electricity produced at the station is linked to the Madras grid. It has a capacity of 14,000 kilowatts.

Messrs. T. V. S. and Sons have expanded their automobile plant at Madurai. It is a maintenance and servicing station, the largest of its kind in the Southern districts. It is well equipped and upto-date. The automobile engineering students of the Tamil Nad Polytechnic are given practical training in this station.

The Madurai Metal Products, Ltd., was established in 1946. It produces all types of aluminium house-hold utensils out of aluminium ingots and scrap. About 100 tons of aluminium articles are manufactured here per annum. It is the second largest of its kind in the State. The articles manufactured here served the markets of not only the States of

Madras, United State of Travancore and Cochin but were also available for export to the foreign countries of Ceylon, Malaya and Fuji Islands. About 120 workers are employed daily in this factory. The industry has wide scope for development.

The S.K. Industries do wood and letter casting works. The South India Manufacturing Company are engaged in making drugs.

The Government have formed an Ex-Servicemen's Co-operative Society which runs three buses and four lorries for providing employment to ex-servicemen.

Thre is a sugar factory at Pandiarajapuram near Vadipatti, Nilakottai taluk employing about 350 persons.

The following statement shows the factories classed according to the industries and the number of persons daily employed in them :—

Industry.	*Number.*	*Average daily number of persons employed.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Seasonal.		
Decorticating and rice-milling, cotton ginning, pressing and baling.	21	621
Miscellaneous	..	..
Perennial.		
Government and local fund factories	..	..
Textiles—		
Cotton	28	17,749
Hosiery	1	685
Miscellaneous	125	393
Engineering—		
Coach building and motor-car repairing	17	1,227
Railway	1	29
Miscellaneous	1	350
Minerals—Iron foundaries	13	370
Rice Mills	159	395
Miscellaneous	..	..
Match factory	5	267
Miscellaneous	3	70

Industrial Education.—There is a technical institute at Madurai called Tamilnad Polytechnic. It was transferred to the control of the Department of Industries in 1909. It was reorganised in 1920.

The Institute offers the following four courses of study :—

Name of course.	*Number of students.*		
	I Year.	*II Year.*	*III Year.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Automobile Engineering	19	20	14
2 Electrical Engineering	31	26	15
3 Mechanical Engineering	24	14	19
4 Overseer Course	61	79	..

Practical Training Facilities.—Training in foundry, fitting, blacksmithy, machine shop, electrical wiring, electrical laboratory and applied science is given. The laboratories are furnished with certain new machines and equipment like 'Do all' 'Ansless Testing machine', Avery's Cement Testing machine W.9, Tractor, etc. They have been purchased for demonstration purposes. The capital cost of equipments has increased to Rs. 7·5 lakhs. The automobile engineering students are given practical training in the T. V. S. Servicing station. The students are given advanced training in this station, the Workshop of which is considered to be one of the biggest in the southern districts, well equipped and upto-date. The final year's mechanical and Electrical Engineering students are taken to the Central Polytechnic, Madras for intensive practical training. Training in electrical laboratory and hydronic laboratory also have been newly introduced in 1950.

Rural Water-supply.—In view of the difficulty experienced in securing qualified mechanics to take care of numerous rural water supply pumps in various districts, a scheme for training rural Water Supply Mechanics was inaugurated in the Polytechnic from 14th November 1949 for two months. Seventeen candidates were given training in the first instance with proposal to train another batch of 25 candidates.

Adult Civilian Training Scheme.—On termination of the scheme for training of Demobilised Services Personnel on 30th June 1950 the Scheme for the training of adult civilians was introduced by the Government of India from 1st July 1950 for giving training to adult civilians. The following courses are offered :—

	Number of candidates.
1 Tailoring	16
2 Toy making	13
3 Surveying	51
4 General Mechanics	**16**

Certificate Courses of Study.—The school is imparting theoretical instruction and practical training to the students of the certificate courses. Mechanic and turner course has been newly introduced in this Polytechnic.

Workshop.—The workshop is well equipped and has satisfactorily responded to the needs of the Government department and public. A large number of boring tools and pumpset test engines and power drives were repaired in the workshop. Work on manufacture of two power hammers were taken up.

German Reparation Machines.—Large number of German reparation machines were received in this Institute and they were repaired. Some of the machines after repairs were transferred to the Industrial Engineering Workshop, Madras and Arthur Hope Polytechnic, Coimbatore.

Industrial Education is being imparted by schools also especially those belonging to various Mis sions.

(1) *Pasumalai Trade School.*—This is run by the South Indian United Church. The courses available are Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Electrical Wiring, Toy-making, Printing and Rattan working

(2) *St. Joseph's Convent Industrial School, Madurai (For women).*—Lace making, Tailoring and Embroidery are taught here.

(3) *St. Joseph's Industrial School (for Men at Gnanavolivapuram), Madurai.*—Education in carpentry, Blacksmithy and General Mechanics are imparted here.

(4) *Lucy Percy noble Institute (at Ratchaniapuram), Madurai.*—This school is for destitute girls and is being run by the South Indian United Church. Besides the school curriculam, training is given here for the students in Agriculture, Dress making, Needle work and other crafts.

(5) *Madurai Vigilance Association.*—The destitutes are given training in handicraft and spinning. The inmates have been trained in drawing and sewing also.

(6) There is one industrial institution in Dindigul Town. It is run by the Church of Sweden Mission with Government aid. Education in metal working, wood working and rattan working is taught here.

13. *Wealth.*—The latest Income-tax figures show that there are 5,451 assessees in the district graded as follows :—

Grade.	*Grade of income.*	*Number of assessees in Madurai Circle.*	*Number of assessees in Dindigul Circle.*	*Total in Madurai district.*	*Number of assessees in Madurai City.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS.				
I	1,000 to 1,499	..	56	56	..
II	1,500 to 1,999	..	45	45	..
III	2,000 to 2,499	..	71	71	..
IV	2,500 to 2,999	..	72	72	..
V	3,000 to 3,499	..	95	95	..
VI	3,500 to 4,999	2,329	279	2,608	2,097
VII	5,000 to 7,499	757	255	1,187	725
VIII	7,500 to 9,999		175		
IX	10,000 to 12,499		107		
X	12,500 to 14,999		64		
XI	15,000 to 19,999	641	92	959	606
XII	20,000 to 24,999		52		
XIII	25,000 to 29,999		22		
XIV	30,000 to 39,999		29		
XV	40,000 to 49,999	278	9	358	269
XVI	50,000 to 99,999		16		
XVII	1,00,000 and above		4		
	District total ..	**4,008**	**1,443**	**5,451**	**3,697**

There were 3,174 assessees in the last decennium. About three-fourths of the total number of assessees are in Madurai Town.

14. *Area liable to famine.*—So far as recorded information goes, the district does not appear to have been materially affected by any famine prior to 1865. The famine of that year was very severe. The district suffered much loss from the famine of 1876–78 than the greater part of the State being situated at the southern limit of the distressed area, and great relief was afforded to the people by emigration to Ceylon, where there was a large demand for labour. Subsequent to 1876–78 there has been no famine in the district. The area irrigated by the Periyar comprises the whole of the Cumbum valley constituting the revenue firkas of Cumbum, Uthamapalayam, and part of the Theni firka in Periakulam taluk, the revenue taluks of Sholavandan, Nirethan, Alanganallur and part of the Nilakottai firka in Nilakottai taluk, the revenue firkas of Samayanallur, Othakadai, Koolapandi, Arumbanoor and parts of the Madurai and Kunnathur firkas in the Madurai taluk and the revenue firkas of Vellalore, Vellalapatti, Melur and Tiruvadur of Melur taluk.

15. *Irrigation and Protection.*—There are no perennial rivers of any importance in the district. Excepting the Periyar system, the best irrigation sources are the Vaigai and its tributaries, the Suruli and the Varahanadhi. These can only be regarded as equal to the second best irrigation sources in the Tirunelveli and Coimbatore districts. The central part of the district is drained by the Vaigai and its tributaries. The Vaigai rising in the Varasanad valley runs at the foot of the Andipatti and Nagamalai hills through Madurai town to the eastern boundry of the district. The principal tributaries of the Vaigai are the Suruli which drains the Cumbum valley, the Teniar which drains the Bodinayakanur valley, the Varahanadhi and the Manjalar. North of the Vaigai valley the plain of Dindigul and Palani taluks is drained by the rivers of Kodavanar, Nanganji, Nallatangi and Shanmuganadhi. These all rise in the Palani hills and run due north till they join the Amaravathi. On the east, the northern part of Melur taluk is drained by two small rivers called the Palar and Tirumanimuthar which within the district are small uncertain streams but attain greater importance in their lower reaches. In the south-east, the Tirumangalam taluk is drained by the Gundar and its tributary, the Kamalanadhi, which unite outside the district, but within the district are most uncertain, and often fail the tanks which look to them for supply.

The Periyar system takes its source at the head of the Cumbum valley. A few miles across the border between the Madurai district and Travancore at the head of the Cumbum velley, the Periyar river runs in the Travancore territory through the Western Ghats towards Cochin. This river, most of the water of which formerly ran to waste, has been dammed at an elevation of about 3,000 feet and the bulk of its water is thereby collected in an artificial lake on the land leased for 999 years by the Travancore Darbar to the Madras Government By means of a cutting and a tunnel through the water-shed of the hills, this water is diverted from the lake eastwards into the Madurai district, where it flows down the Cumbum valley along first the bed of the Vairavan river and then the bed of the Suruli river. Near the boundary between the Periakulam and Nilakottai taluks, the Suruli discharges its waters into the Vaigai. Down the Vaigai, the Periyar water is carried as far as the Peranai Dam where it is drawn from the river into the main canal of the Periyar system proper. This canal runs for upwards 35 miles through the taluks of Nilakottai, Madurai and Melur. From it the water is led to a vast system of tanks and channels through twelve main branch channels, a number of smaller distributaries and many sluices in the bund of the main canal. Of the branch channels, the twelfth is really the last portion of the main canal. These channels, distributaries and sluices provide direct irrigation for a large portion of the ayacut and for the irrigation of the rest of it they supply Periyar water to supplement the local supply of water to tanks which existed before the Periayar lake was formed. The ayacut of the system as a whole is divided into three parts: the Cumbum valley, and the single and double crop areas of the delta The first of these lies close to the Periyar lake though at a much lower level and is irrigated by means of a system of channels and tanks which existed in the pre-Periyar days and which are fed directly from the river down which the Periyar water now flows. The delta is the name given to the area irrigated below the dam at Peranai where the Periyar water is drawn from the river to the main canal. The portion nearer to Peranai is known is the double-crop area and receives the Periyar water earlier and for a longer period than single-crop area, from which it is divided by a set of sluice gates across the main canal at Kallandri. The area estimated at present as annually irrigable by the Periyar system is 143,000 acres. The area actually irrigated in fasli 1360 was 193,295 acres (136,480 acres first crop and 56,815 acres second crop).

Prior to the introduction of the Periyar system in 1896–97, the taluks of Melur and Tirumangalam were the worst off in respect of irrigation, there being no rivers or river channels of any magnitude and all the sources in them were classed under fourth and fifth groups. The condition of Melur has been improved by the Periyar system but the Tirumangalam taluk continues in the same state. There was a proposal to construct a second

tunnel from the Periyar lake at a level much lower than that of the present tunnel, thereby securing a large perennial discharge for the irrigation of a large tract of land in the taluk. The Periyar Special Officer (Mr. J. F. Hall) who investigated the question in 1929, considered that the scheme was financially unsound and unsuitable from an engineering point of view in that it involved an abnormal wastage of water between the lake and the proposed ayacut. The proposal was accordingly abandoned.

Besides the Periyar system, another project in the district called the Berijam project has been engaging the attention of the Government. The Varahanadi takes its source in the Berijam swamp which is situated among the Palani hills about 12 miles to the south-west of Kodaikanal at a height of 7,100 feet above the sea level. The swamp covers an area of four square miles. At the foot of the hills, the water of the Varahanadi river is diverted into the Varahanadi channel by an ancient dam called Thalavaimadai Dam. This channel flows into the tanks of Thengarai, Papayampatti and Thamaraikulam. The Berijam project was first mooted in 1867 and the project was investigated with a view to save the average annual remission that was being granted on lands irrigated by the tanks around Periyakulam supplied by the Varahanadi and to make it a source of supply of drinking water to the Periakulam Municipality. The surplus weir of the Berijam lake was completed in January 1912 and the Periakulam Municipality got its supply of water and the tanks of Thengarai, Pappayampatti and Thamaraikulam were benefited.

The remarkable feature of the district, especially of the taluks of Melur and Dindigul, is the very large number of small tanks though many of them are extremely small and rainfed under which the ryots struggle, with success proportionate to their industry, to raise wet crops. As shown below, sources irrigating less than 50 acres account for four-fifths of the total number of the sources in the district :—

	Tanks.	*Others.*
1. Sources having an ayacut of under 50 acres.	1,835	597
2. Sources having an ayacut of 50 acres and above . ..	1,103	144

The capacity of the sources shown against item (1) is so small that they have to be filled several times before the crops raised under them are brought to maturity.

This is one of the districts where well irrigation is in great favour. The Dindigul taluk contains by far the greatest number of wells; but in Palani taluk, though the number of wells is smaller, the wells themselves are much bigger than those in the other taluks and command a much larger extent of land. Well irrigation is most important in Dindigul, Palani and Tirumangalam taluks. In every taluk except Madurai and Melur, garden cultivation carried on with the aid of wells is a striking feature. Under many wells, three crops are grown in a year and many of the crops grown, e.g., tobacco, cotton, paddy and sugarcane, yield a handsome return. The wells in the Melur taluk are principally in wet lands and supplement precarious sources of irrigation. In addition to wells proper, temporary pits (மணை கேணி) are frequently dug in wet lands both to facilitate irrigation and to store water for use in the hot weather.

The net area irrigated when compared with the net area sown in the district in fasli 1360 was 36 per cent. The following table shows the areas irrigated by different sources (including wells) in all seasons and in ordinary seasons in the several taluks of the district :

(a) Area protected in all seasons.

Sources of irrigation. (1)	*Madurai.* (2)	*Melur.* (3)	*Dindigul.* (4)	*Tirumangalam.* (5)	*Nilakottai.* (6)	*Palani.* (7)	*Periakulam* (8)	*Kodaikanal.* (9)	*Total.* (10)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tanks and channels ..	86,509	38,849	5,445	28,270	31,218	8,640	32,286	3,086	234,303
Wells and doruvus ..	2,124	2,827	37,146	12,488	11,702	12,700	20,727	..	99,714
Total ..	**88,633**	**41,676**	**43,591**	**40,758**	**42,920**	**21,340**	**53,013**	**3,086**	**334,017**
Percentage of area cultivated on account of irrigation.	**94·2**	**31·6**	**17·0**	**18·8**	**41·9**	**13·5**	**23·3**	**13·0**	**27·7**
(b) Area protected in ordinary seasons.									
Tanks and channels ..	79,220	24,347	9,326	23,246	31,217	49,954	32,286	3,086	272,682
Wells and doruvus ..	868	1,399	6,165	12,450	11,725	39,600	20,727	.	92,934
Total ..	**80,088**	**25,746**	**15,491**	**35,696**	**42,942**	**89,554**	**53,013**	**3,086**	**345,616**
Percentage of Area cultivated on account of irrigation.	**85·1**	**19·5**	**6·2**	**16·4**	**41·9**	**56·5**	**23·3**	**13·0**	**28·7**

16. *Loans—Financial effects due to the grant of Land Improvement Loans and Agricultural Loans.*—During the decennium an amount of Rs. 11,94,482 has been sanctioned as loan to the ryots both under Agricultural Loans Act and Land Improvement Loans Act. An extent of 6,309 acres has been estimated to have been benefited out of the amount granted under Land Improvement Loans Act. The grant of loans under the above acts had given the ryots the much needed financial relief. As a result of such financial assistance, the ryots were able to reclaim and bring under the plough a greater extent of land and this has resulted in the increase of food production.

The following statements show the loans granted in the district under the Agriculturalists' Loans Act and Land Improvement Loans Act and the improvements effected with the loans :—

Fasli.	*Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Act.*
(1)	(2)
	RS.
1351 (1941–42)	12,640
1352 (1942–43)	41,600
1353 (1943–44)	..
1354 (1944–45)	..
1355 (1945–46)	1,32,521
1356 (1946–47)	1,60,262
1357 (1947–48)	88,235
1358 (1948–49)	2,47,497
1359 (1949–50)	1,54,430
1360 (1950–51)	3,57,297
Total	11,94,482

LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.

Taluk.	*Construction of new wells.*	*Repair of wells.*	*Extent of land benefited.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			ACS.
Palani	..	88	146
Tirumangalam	63	845	4,568
Nilakottai	..	19	23
Dindigul	36	150	446
Melur	27	56	255
Madurai	25	40	214
Periakulam	115	275	645
Kodaikanal	1	2	12
Total	267	1,475	6,309

AGRICULTURAL LOANS ACT.

Taluk.	*Number of cattle purchased.*
Periakulam	..
Palani	42
Tirumangalam	1,125
Nilakottai	219
Dindigul	2,120
Melur	52
Madurai	106
Kodaikanal	..
Total	3,664

NEW WELL SUBSIDY SCHEME.

Fasli.	Total number of wells for which subsidy loans paid.	Total amount of subsidy loans paid.	Additional area brought under cultivation.	Additional quantity of foodgrains produced.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	ACS.	TONS.
1351	Scheme not in force.			
1352				
1353				
1354				
1355				
1356				
1357	2,731	8,17,370	1,813 50	1,019 75
1358	1,750	8,75,000	126 91	60·75
1359	1,321	7,70,000	137·80	71·00
1360	890	5,25,000	22 00	9·50
Total ..	**6,692**	**29,87,370**	**2,100·21**	**1,161·00**

There were 642 credit societies working in Madurai district in the year 1941–42. The number of societies increased to 983 at the end of the year 1949–50. The District was bifurcated into two circles, viz., Madurai and Dindigul circles in the year 1950–51 and the number of societies in Madurai circle was 580. The number of members was 43,900 for the whole of District at the end of 1941–42 as against 39,156 for Madurai circle alone in 1950–51. The amount of loan disbursed to the members also increased during these years. The maximum amount of loan disbursed during this Decennium was in the year 1950–51 which was to the tune of Rs. 50,46,977. The working capital of these Credit Societies was strengthened more and more during the years and at the end of the year 1950–51, it amounted to Rs. 43,36,672 for the 580 societies in this circle alone. The Credit Societies issued loans to the agriculturists mainly for productive purposes and for the discharge of prior debts. Though the number of societies decreased after bifurcation, the transactions in these societies increased considerably during this period.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.

MADURAI CIRCLE.

Year.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Amount of loan disbursed during the year.	Loans issued for: Productive purposes.	Non productive purposes.	Discharge of prior debts.	Loans outstanding against members on the last day of the year.	Working capital
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42 ..	642	43,900	28,56,236	21,49,531	6,04,966	1,01,739	15,44,619	22,04,260
1942–43 ..	660	46,572	34,23,215	30,71,234	2,90.953	61,028	12,01,579	21,12,246
1943–44 ..	674	47,803	35,36,775	30,36,859	2,55,213	2.44,703	11,76,476	21,23,293
1944–45 ..	635	45,597	12,87,843	12,00,382	24,472	62,989	14,53,707	23,54,579
1945–46 ..	643	37,893	18.48,307	17.00.683	92,414	55,210	20,11,409	26.86,371
1946–47 ..	729	44,661	24,08.379	23.38,229	40.475	29.675	31,21,534	37,66.556
1947–48 ..	775	33,053	24.17,932	24,16.122	905	905	30,31,373	36,25,919
1948–49 ..	998	55,658	31,82,842	30,73,721	56.709	52,412	41,58,935	48,61,438
1949–50 ..	983	69,002	47,58,369	46,60,078	55.138	43,153	72,64,157	78,31,753
1950–51 ..	580	39.156	50.46.977	38.60.911	65.662	11,20,404	32,55,028	43.36.672

DINDIGUL CIRCLE..

1950–51 ..	461	42,475	..	..	360	65.302	54,34,937	..

The long-term credit of the agriculturists was met by the land mortgage banks. Just before the bifurcation of this district there were seven land mortgage banks with 7,963 members. The amount of loans issued by six land mortgage banks in the year 1941–42 was Rs. 3,31,145. In the year 1947–48, the loans issued increased to Rs. 5,58,983. But after bifurcation, the number of land mortgage banks in this circle was only four and the amount of loans issued during the year 1950–51 was only Rs. 2,75,357. The long term credit needs of the agriculturists was met by these land mortgage banks and a marked improvement was noticed in the working of these banks during the period.

PRIMARY LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

MADURAI CIRCLE.

Year.	*Number of Primary Land Mortgage Banks.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loan issued during the year.* *For Land improvement.*	*For Discharge of prior debts.*	*Loans outstanding against members on the last day of the year.*	*Working capital.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	6	3,468	..	3,31,145	13,25,860	14,06,918
1942–43	6	3,757	..	2,23,775	13,48,877	14,35,945
1943–44	6	2,117	..	1,81,805	10,18,555	14,82,638
1944–45	6	4,005	..	2,62,437	14,94,374	13,79,713
1945–46	6	5,648	..	3,45,779	17,87,855	19,65,995
1946–47	6	5,648	13,700	4,22,783	21,96,229	23,79,191
1947–48	6	6,138	..	5,58,983	21,96,229	19,00,473
1948–49	6	6,766	..	5,43,498	27,75,911	29,60,418
1949–50	7	7,963	..	5,24,726	31,67,747	33,99,100
1950–51	4	3,706	..	2,75,357	9,74,398	10,65,003
			DINDIGUL CIRCLE.			
1950–51 ..	3	5,984	..	4,00,630	26,37,167	28,39,672

The sales societies also played their part in financing the agriculturists. There were three loans and sales societies and one Marketing Federation at the end of the year 1950–51 with 6,685 members. During the year 1950–51 these four societies in Madurai circle issued loans on the pledge of produce to the tune of Rs. 2,30,111.

CO-OPERATIVE SALE OR MARKETING SOCIETIES.

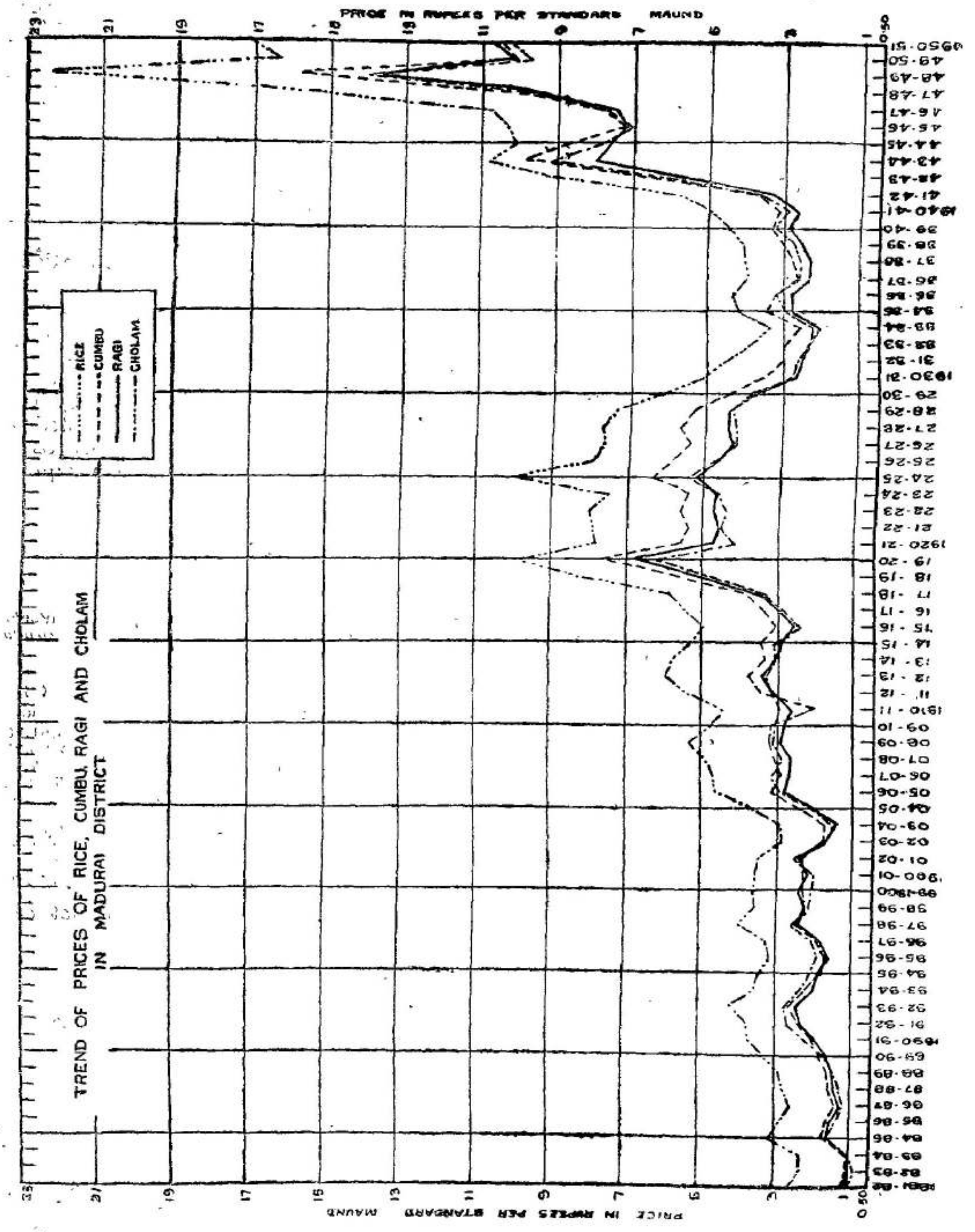
MADURAI CIRCLE.

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loans issued on pledge of produce.*	*Value of the produce of the members sold.*	*Value of seed, manures, and of agricultural implements.*	*Number of godowns hired.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	
1941–42	13	7,034	14,35,260	2,65,735	..	39
1942–43	14	8,027	21,40,057	15,35,836	1,34,032	42
1943–44 . ..	14	8,940	1,07,839	19,85,476	..	40
1944–45	14	8,940	1,66,833	26,81,945	..	37
1945–46	11	10,797	10,71,878	6,71,597	..	30
1946–47	11	10,865	20,74,965	9,76,535	..	30
1947–48	7	11,667	29,21,265	12,76,845	..	20
1948–49	7	12,274	70,425	3,19,736	..	20
1949–50	3	6,342	2,29,696	13,32,365	..	9
1950–51	4	6,685	2,30,111	13,63,125	..	12
			DINDIGUL CIRCLE.			
1950–51	3	8,336	1,98,970	4,02,892	4,139	13

Progress on Co-operative Milk Supply and Weavers' Societies in Madurai circle for the Decennium ending 1950–51 :—

There were only 11 milk supply societies with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 15,355 in the year 1941–42. More societies were started in later years and there were 61 societies with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 4,42,141 in 1949–50. After bifurcation. i.e., 1950–51 there were only 20 societies in this circle. The value of milk sold during this year was Rs. 1.52,062. A steady progress was maintained in the business of these societies.

As regards Milk Supply Unions, there were five Unions at the outset, with a membership of 1,660. They purchased milk to the tune of Rs. 4,03,700 and sold to the extent of Rs. 4,13,750. But after bifurcation there was only one Union with a membership of 1,320. It purchased milk valued at Rs. 2,96,472 and sold it for Rs. 3,24,352. The Milk Supply Union markets the milk produced by the feeder societies and provides pure and wholesome milk to the hospital, jails and the consumers in the Madurai city.



TREND OF PRICES OF RICE, CUMBU, RAGI AND CHOLAM IN MADURAI DISTRICT
RICE
CUMBU
RAGI
CHOLAM
PRICE IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND

Co-operative Milk Supply Societies, Madurai Circle.

Year.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Paid up share capital.	Value of milk and milk products sold.	Amount of Government loans disbursed for purchase of milch animals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	11	714	15,355	1,26,500	..
1942–43	23	1,089	25,891	1,37,925	..
1943–44	32	1,286	63,564	1,45,050	..
1944–45	31	1,286	41,711	1,54,035	..
1945–46	38	2,919	64,167	7,49,033	..
1946–47	40	3,345	66,825	7,52,675	..
1947–48	45	3,345	1,62,127	8,25,728	..
1948–49	55	4,040	1,67,235	8,95,837	..
1949–50	61	7,579	4,42,141	25,51,200	..
1950–51	20	2,088	3,355	1,52,062	7,184

There is also marked improvement in the progress achieved in the organisation of weavers' societies. As against 13 societies with a membership of 1,036 in 1941–42, there were 41 societies with a membership of 3,606 at the end of 1950–51. The number of looms brought under the co-operative fold was steadily increasing. These societies produced goods to the value of Rs. 32,82,775 and sold goods to the extent of Rs. 33,76,855 in 1947–48 when there was a large demand for handloom goods due to the control of mill cloth. Even after bifurcation in 1950–51, the volume of business transacted by these Societies was of the order of Rs. 23,59,379. The Co-operative Movement attracted the weavers to come under its fold. They joined the movement in large number as the principle of co-operation was well suited to this industry where the middlemen exploited the actual workers.

Weavers' Co-operative Societies, Madurai Circle.

Year.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Number of looms brought into the fold of the society.	Paid up share capital.	Value of finished goods produced.	Value of finished goods sold.	Working capital.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	13	1,036	4,290	14,290	6,92,635	7,22,335	3,51,765
1942–43	12	2,160	3,750	31,330	5,26,375	7,16,345	2,95,750
1943–44	16	2,425	4,250	37,332	8,82,525	9,95,334	3,37,840
1944–45	23	3,545	5,690	42,810	9,75,320	11,09,421	5,39,765
1945–46	28	5,568	8,765	86,902	25,22,429	25,66,427	4,83,538
1946–47	28	5,565	9,653	86,985	27,25,628	26,76,751	5,67,895
1947–48	32	6,535	10,451	26,355	32,82,775	33,76,855	7,63,745
1948–49	39	9,199	11,917	3,04,191	14,01,057	16,62,653	8,47,748
1949–50	39	6,129	4,781	2,38,744	19,56,934	20,93,391	4,45,368
1950–51	41	3,606	2,135	1,40,866	16,73,787	23,59,379	3,99,044

17. *Foodgrains.*—The approximate percentage of the rice eating and millet eating population in the district is shown below :—

Rice-eating—60 per cent.

Millet eating—40 per cent.

With the advent of World War II, the food position in the district became acute and the Government undertook the supply of foodgrains to the consumers in urban areas. By the end of 1943, the municipal areas of the district were brought under Rationing. In 1945–46, the Government introduced the system of Informal Rationing in the rural areas also and with a view to build up sufficient stock for regulated supply, the movement of Intensive Procurement was started. The three-fold items (i.e.) the Statutory Rationing in municipal areas, the Informal Rationing in the Rural areas and the Intensive Procurement in all areas had their ' sway ' over the district till the end of 1947 and in the year 1948 a ' free-trade ' commenced. Though the Rationing was given up, the Government were serious in keeping the price of essential foodgrains at the easy reach of the common man and with this end in view the ' Fair Price Shops ' replaced those Ration shops. This had its effect and the ' Fair Price shops ' were also given a go-by soon when the prices showed a downward trend and the food market became steady. Then by the end of 1949–50, the prices recorded a steady increase and this resulted in the reintroduction of Statutory Rationing.

(Please see the graph at page 35)

18. *Numbers relieved during past famines.*—During the famine of 1866–67, the average number of people relieved during eleven months from August 1866 to June 1867 was 4,290 or 0·22 per cent of the population in 1866–67, of whom 1,378 were employed on works and 2,912 were relieved gratuitously. The maximum number relieved during any one month was 9,568 in January 1867. During the famine of 1876–78, the average number of people relieved during nineteen months from December 1876 to June 1878 was 27,598 or 1·22 per cent of the population in 1871 of whom 7,884 were employed on works and 19,714 were relieved gratuitously. The maximum relieved during any one month was 108,960 in September 1877 or 4·81 per cent of the population in 1871.

Subsequent to the famine of 1876–78, there have been no years of famine though there were years of scarcity, the worst of them being faslis 1302, 1309, 1314, 1315 and 1317. During these years no relief works were started. The district, however, depends largely on the grains from other places, particularly Tanjavur. There was some scaricity in 1920, the aftermath of the war and some Burma rice had to be imported under Government control. There were no years of famine or scarcity in the decennium ending fasli 1350 and in the decennium ending fasli 1360.

19. *Accessibility for relief.*—There are 136½ miles of meter guage railway of the Southern Railway in the district. The south-east line from Madras passes through Dindigul, Nilakkottai, Madurai and Tirumangalam taluks to Tuticorin, Tirunelveli and Trivandrum. A line branches off from Dindigul Junction to Coimbatore traversing Palani taluk and another line branches off from Madurai Junction to Dhanushkodi in Ramanathapuram district. The line from Madurai Junction to Bodinaickanur which was dismantled during the last war is being relaid. At present the taluks of Palani, Dindigul, Nilakkottai, Tirumangalam and Madurai are served by railway. The district headquarters and taluk headquarters of Madurai and the taluk headquarters of Palani, Dindigul and Tirumangalam have Railway stations. Palani station serves the out-agency of Dharapuram in Coimbatore district. Kodaikanal Road railway station in Nilakkottai taluk serves the out-agency at Kodaikanal as well as the out-agencies at Periyakulam and Theni in Periyakulam taluk. The out-agencies at Periyakulam and Theni are only for parcels and goods traffic while that at Kodaikanal is available for passengers service also.

The Madurai district is well served by roads and railways working out to 3·45 miles of railway for every square mile of country and one mile of road for every two square miles of country.

The District Board, Madurai, were maintaining all the roads in the district in the year 1943, classified as trunk roads, important marketing roads, econd-class roads, etc., totalling 1310 miles. The condition of the main roads of the district is generally good and Madurai indeed enjoys certain facilities which make it possible to maintain its roads in sound condition. It has granite in most parts and quartz and kankar in others and except in a few places, the quarries of road materials are easily accessible to carts during the working season. The average lead from them to roads is between two and three miles which calls for no transport of road materials by rail and enables carting to be done at a cheaper rate. Metalling with granite carried on mostly during the last twenty-five years and cement-concreting and surface-dressing done during recent years have contributed much to make many roads fit for wheeled traffic.

Though the district may be said to be well-placed in the matter of main roads, or through communications, some areas of it such as the Cumbum-valley and portions of Palani taluk have yet to be opened up by the construction of new roads. Again as in Palani taluk, short feeder roads are necessary in Kodaikanal, Periyakulam, Tirumangalam and Madurai taluks, to connect the villages to main roads. This has been satisfied to some extent under the first Five-Year Plan village road programme. Further the roads in the southern part of the district which run through black cotton soil and which for that reason become impassable for several months in the year require to be metalled. A majority of these roads have been made passable by the District Board by metalling them. The district is not badly served in the matter of bridges. There are a few broad rivers and several bridges already exist. The following important bridges have been constructed during the period under report :—

(1) The bridge at 13/4 of Mettur-Palakkanuthu road.
(2) Bridge in 3/4 of Uthamapalayam–Thevaram road.
(3) Bridge across Kodavanar in Dindigul-Aravakurchi road.
(4) Bridge across Nanganji river on Oddanchatram–Dharapuram road.
(5) Bridge at 30/L-6 of Melur–Tiruchi road.
(6) Bridge over Kokkalar on the Periakulam–Kodaikanal road.
(7) Bridge over Manjalar at 2/3 of Batlagundu–Usilampatti road.

Besides the bridges, several culverts have been constructed.

The district boards were maintaining these roads from their own resources and from the toll compensation amount. In 1940, the Chief Engineer (Buildings and Roads) was made the controlling authority and three posts of Superintending Engineers (Communications) were created for the improvements and superintendence of roads. In 1942 they went further and created a new post of Chief Engineer (Communications) and soon afterwards created six road divisions and a road circle.

With the passage of time, there arose defects demanding new remedies. The district boards and municipalities failed to make the minimum allotments for the maintenance of roads, while the wheels of war rolled on reducing everywhere the roads to ruin. All over India, experts and laymen alike, now began to clamour for more metalling, more surface topping, more cement concreting, and more mileage of roads. This led to the convening of a conference of Chief Engineers at Nagpur and to the appointment of a Special Officer in Madras to review afresh the whole subject of road development and to the drawing up of a five-year post-war development plan for the construction of new national highways, provincial highways, major district roads and village roads, and for the widening, repairing and improving the existing roads wherever necessary. The aim of this plan is eventually to provide access by road to all villages having a population of 500 and more and to so plan the highways that all villages would be within two miles of a district road or highways in densely populated areas. For the execution of these schemes and to bring the roads to proper standard, a separate department called the Highways Department was formed from 1st April 1946. This department took under its management, all National and Provincial Highways and in the first instance about 10,000 miles of important District Board Roads, leaving the remaining roads as before under the control of district boards and municipalities.

This is how the Highways Department came to manage all the roads in the district and to exercise a general supervision over the District Board Roads. Against a total length of 1,310 miles and seven furlongs of roads at the end of March 1943, the total length of roads at the end of the decennium was 1,551 miles and two furlongs showing an increase of 241 miles and 3 furlongs. A length of 657 miles and one furlong was under the maintenance of Highways Department and 894 miles and one furlong under the maintenance of district board. A major portion of Government roads, were black-topped and metalled roads and under district board, all major district roads, and major portion of other district roads, were metalled roads. As regards roads in hills, the Kodaikanal ghat road, which was handed over to this department in 1946 from Public Works Department has been improved since then to its present position at a heavy cost, by providing black-topping, nearly about 30 miles, including widening of about 60 culverts and strengthening of about 40 by constructing retaining walls, erection of cautionary signs, opening of holiday places, etc. There is another road (viz.), Kodaikanal to Munnar road, which is maintained as an earthen road. In Kodaikanal, there are still four roads maintained partly as earthen road, by district board, totalling five miles and connects important villages, which produce mainly potatoes, wheat and garlic.

20. *Scheduled castes and Backward community—Work among Kallars.*—The Kallar Reclamation work continued to function during the years from 1941–42 to 1950–51 in this district. The work was in the hands of the Police till 1st September 1949 when the Government transferred it to the Harijan Welfare Department and a Deputy Collector was appointed to be in charge of the work under the Administrative Control of the District Collector.

Education.—A statement showing the number of schools, number of Kallar children educated during every year and the number of Kallar pupils for whom scholarships and boarding grants were sanctioned from the year 1941–42 to 1950–51 is given below :—

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of children educated in the elementary schools.			Number of Kallar pupils for whom scholarships were awarded.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1941–42 ..	256	10,389	5,209	15,598	187	7	194
1942–43	256	10,293	5,374	15,667	207	13	220
1943–44	256	9,655	5,445	15,100	171	12	183
1944–45	256	10,269	6,416	16,685	161	16	177
1945–46	256	9,954	7,228	17,182	205	22	227
1946–47	256	10,340	6,962	17,302	222	25	247
1947–48	256	11,940	5,322	17,262	174	23	197
1948–49	255	11,416	4,775	16,191	191	31	222
1949–50 ..	251	8,512	5,095	13,607	209	39	248
1950–51	250	8,300	3,958	12,258	276	45	321

Year.	Number of Kallar pupils for whom Boarding grants were awarded.			Government Boarding.			Assignment of lands.	Total expenditure.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
							ACS.	RS.
1941–42	471	617	1,088	271	24	295	267·00	2,52,019
1942–43	497	529	1,026	286	24	310	244·07	3,00,601
1943–44	413	568	981	310	286	596	.	3,30,667
1944–45	399	592	991	345	30	375	..	3,84,301
1945–46	360	590	950	375	..	375	..	4,45,236
1946–47	462	561	1,023	400		400	.	5,21,358
1947–48	485	558	1,043	349	..	349	..	5,51,882
1948–49	443	547	990	360	..	360	.	5,92,443
1949–50	402	537	939	311	.	311	..	6,06,118
1950–51	540	558	1,098	389	.	389	6·37	6,45,770

The number of Kallar schools was reduced from 261 to 250 at the end of the decennium owing to irregular attendance. The number of Kallar children brought under instruction in the year 1950–51 was 12,258. When the Kallar Reclamation Department was under the control of the Police Department, the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act, had been enforced to secure admission and regular attendance of Kallar children. After the repeal of the Act, only persuasive measures are followed. At the end of the decennium, 321 Kallar pupils were awarded scholarships and 1,098 pupils were awarded boarding grants to enable them to prosecute higher education. In addition, 389 pupils were given free food, etc., in the Government Boarding Homes at Usilampatti and Uthamapalayam to enable higher education in high schools. The figures show an increase in the number of grantees over those at the beginning of the decennium which is an index of the growing interest which the Kallars have taken in the education of their children.

Scouting.—The Scout movement in the Kallar Reclamation work showed a marked improvement during the decennium. The following figures show the progress made by the scout movement as on 31st March 1951 :—

Number of units.	Strength.
(1)	(2)
225 Cub packs	4,639 Cubs.
10 Scout troops	276 Scouts.
4 Rover Crews	93 Rovers.
64 Blue Bird Flocks	954 Blue Birds.
4 Girl Guide Companies	98 Girl Guides.

The Scout movement has helped to reform Kallar children and in particular to develop character and a sense of social service.

Co-operation.—The Co-operative activities were considerably increased during the decennium. It is through these societies that financial aid is given to Kallars to improve their economic position. The number of societies as on 31st March 1941 was 266 including 2 supervising unions, 1 sales society and 1 labour society. The number of societies as on 31st March 1951 is 284 including two supervising unions, one cottage industries Society at Usilampatti, one Egg Production Sales Society at Veilerichampatti, one Sales Society at Usilampatti, one Labour Contract Society at Checkanurani and three Milk Supply Societies at Sathangudi, Andrespuram and Uthamapuram. Bee-keeping, poultry farming and sheep-breeding were developed among Kallars through the Cottage Industries Society at Usilampatti. The Sales Society at Usilampatti with its four branches, advances loans on pledge of produce and had done useful business in helping the community to tide over unfavourable fluctuations in the market. The Labour contract society has taken up contract works under the Government and local bodies and has thus provided work to the Community.

The position of the Co-operative Societies as on 31st March 1951 is furnished below :—

1 Total members	12,009
2 Total assets	Rs. 1,86,98,870
3 Working capital	Rs. 5,94,161
4 Deposits in the Madurai District Central Co-operative Bank.	Rs. 57,047
5 Reserve Fund	Rs. 2,08,037

A statement showing the loans disbursed to the societies is also given below :—

Year.	*Number of Kallar Co-operative societies benefited.*	*Amount granted.*
		RS.
1941–42	20	25,000
1942–43	31	30,000
1943–44	17	30,000
1944–45	23	33,000
1945–46	29	40,000
1946–47	37	60,000
1947–48	31	60,000
1948–49	30	60,000
1949–50	32	85,000
1950–51	38	90,000

The annual grant of loans has increased from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 90,000 at the end of the decennium.

Besides loans have been granted to Kallars under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Act. The number of wells constructed and repaired during the decennium are 746 and 253 respectively involving the grant of a total loan of Rs. 4,67,860. Under the Agricultural Loans Act, 128 loans involving a sum of Rs. 42,600 have been granted. On the whole, credit facilities have been granted to the Kallars in large measure and have enabled them to improve their economic conditions.

Kallar Common Fund.—The Kallar Common Fund, a registered fund under the Societies Registration Act XXI, has continued to function during the decennium with increased transactions. It has given loans to individuals and societies for purposes such as trading, cultivation and education. The fund has given loans amounting to Rs. 2,04,729 during this decennium. It has also given free grants of Rs. 1,346 to deserving students of Kallar community for education and for the improvement of sanitation in the Kallar villages.

A statement showing the assets of the fund as on 30th June 1951 is given below :—

Kallar Common Fund assets as on 30th June 1951.

		RS.
Cash Balance		535
Current Deposit in Indian Bank ..		2,216
Savings Deposit in Post Office ..		200
Loans outstanding—		
Good		62,543
Bad		2,909
Interest accrued		2,485
Interest overdue		52
Interest on time-barred loan ..		2,337
Miscellaneous income due ..		621
	RS.	
Adjusting heads due to—		
1 Advances to Labour Society ..	10,500	
2 Purchase of site ..	2,000	
3 Hostel at Batlagundu ..	1,705	
4 Civil suit charges ..	426	
5 Free grant ..	168	
6 Miscellaneous advances ..	350	
		15,149
Free gifts		195
Value of building and sites ..		50,705
Value of jeep		3,690
Value of furniture		399
Value of sound service ..		1,105
Value of equipment		53
Value of vessels		7
	Total ..	1,45,201

With a view to provide drinking water to the Kallars in the district in good sanitary conditions 16 new wells were constructed by the Government at a cost of Rs. 6,365 and 38 old wells were repaired and improved at a cost of Rs. 10,431 during this decennium.

General.—The ameliorative measures taken by the Government have been fruitful in spreading literacy among Kallars and improving their economic condition. Kallar crimes

have generally shown a downward tendency. Kallar villages are mainly spread out in dry areas which had been subjected to adverse seasonal conditions during recent years with the result that their income from agriculture which is their main occupation had been considerably reduced. The main problem is still one of improving their economic position. It is hoped that when the Vaigai irrigation scheme which is now under execution, happens to be completed, there will be substantial improvement in their economic position.

Scheduled Caste.—According to the Census of 1951 there are 436,321 persons belonging to scheduled castes in the district.

An Officer in the grade of a Tahsildar designated as Harijan Welfare Officer is in charge of the Harijan Welfare work in the district. The Harijan Welfare Officer has been paying special attention to the provision of house-sites for houseless Harijans. Acquisition of patta lands had to be resorted to in almost every case for want of Government vacant lands. Grant of fire relief to the distressed Harijan victims, provision of drinking water wells, maintenance of schools, provision of sanitary amenities in Harijan colonies, assignment of cultivable lands to landless Harijans, and other matters involving civil disabilities, etc., have been attended to by the special staff. A District Harijan Welfare Committee consisting of 15 members, both officials and non-officials, constituted to suggest ways and means for the welfare of Harijans.

In the financial year ending 31st March 1951 provision of new drinking water well was included in the Rural Water Supply Scheme and the wells were provided out of the one crore Fund set apart for the purposes. An amount of Rs. 6,970 was spent for the repair of drinking water wells.

Statement showing the number of wells constructed and repaired is shown below :—

Name of taluk.	1950–51.					*Expenditure incurred during the year 1950–51.*			
	Number of wells constructed during the year.	*Total up to the end of the year.*	*Number of wells repaired during the year.*	*Total up to the end of the year.*	*Number of wells in progres during the year.*	*On repairs.*	*On new wells.*	*On incompleted wells in the previous year.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
						RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Madurai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Melur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Tirumangalam	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	107	107
4 Periyakulam	..	..	1	1	..	860	..	..	860
5 Dindigul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Nilakottai	..	..	5	5	1	3,042	..	2,031	5,073
7 Palani	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	930	930
Total ..	..	..	9	9	2	3,902	..	3,068	6,970

Education.—In 1951 there were 13 Harijan Welfare Schools in the district. They were located in remote villages where there were no educational facilities for Harijans and where there were large number of school going Harijan children. Large number of Caste Hindu-pupils were also admitted in these schools. Thus the schools have also proved useful for the eradication of untouchability. Two of the thirteen schools were being run on Basic Education Scheme with Basic trained teachers.

Mid-day Meals.—Midday meals were supplied with effect from January 1951 onwards in 12 out of the 13 Harijan Welfare Schools. The total expenditure in this regard up to March 1951 amounted to Rs. 2,069-3-0. This scheme has improved the health of the Harijan children and has contributed largely to the strength in each school. The Harijans have enthusiastically welcomed this scheme.

Grant of scholarship.—In 1951, residential scholarship and non-residential scholarship were sanctioned and particulars of scholarships are given below :—

Type of scholarship.	*Harijans.*		*Backward Community*	
	Number.	*Amount.*	*Number.*	*Amount.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.		RS.
Residential scholarship	113	24,467	171	49,909
Non-residential scholarship	1,191	15,429	37	1,954
Total ..	1,304	39,896	208	51,863

Lumpsum Boarding Grants.—Boarding grants were sanctioned in 1951 for 30 hostels as detailed below :—

Number of grants.		Amount involved.	
Harijans.	*Backward Community.*	*Harijans.*	*Backward Community.*
		RS.	RS.
735	91	1,10,250	13,650

Provision of sanitary facilities.—A sum of Rs. 5,000 was alloted during 1950–51 for provision of sanitary amenities in Harijan colonies. Since Wardha type latrines provided in previous years had been disapproved by health authorities in so far as rural parts were concerned, the entire sum of Rs. 5,000 was spent in improving the approaches and pathways to colonies.

Up to the end of 1950 an extent of 2,696·74 acres have been assigned to the members of communities eligible for ameliorative measures as shown below :—

Serial number and name of taluk.	*Area reserved in acre.*		*Number of applications received in the year.*	*Number of applications received upto the end of the year.*	*Number of applications accepted in the year.*	*Number of applications accepted up to the end of the year.*	*Number of applications rejected in the year.*	*Number of applications rejected up to the end of the year.*	*Area assigned in the year.*	*Area assigned up to the end of the year*
	For the year.	*Up to the end of the year.*								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	ACS.	ACS.							ACS.	ACS.
1 Madurai	..	834·28	10	294	..	163	8	131	..	251·52
2 Madurai sub-taluk ..	..	153·26	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	153·26
3 Tirumangalam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Usilampatti sub-taluk.	..	1,331·47	..	485	..	278	..	207	..	671·79
5 Peryakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Uthamapalayam sub-taluk.	..	952·12	..	1,455	..	253	..	1,202	..	809·06
7 Kodaikanal	..	..	48	271	..	181	34	90	..	156·65
8 Nilakottai .. .	..	2.337·58	14	14	..	..	12	12	..	..
9 Dindigul	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Palani	..	812·87	75	75	2	2	42	42	6·80	6·80
11 Melur	..	2,254·66	..	791	..	305	..	486	..	647·66
Total .	..	8,676·24	147	3,385	2	1,182	96	2,170	6·80	2,696·74

Harijan Day was being celebrated on 30th of every month in one or two selected villages in each taluk. Efforts taken were successful in enlisting the co-operation of the Caste Hindus of the villages in celebrating the day as a village festival. These meetings served as a medium for propagation of the several activities of the Government for uplifting the Harijans as a whole and the several ameliorative measures taken to help in achieving the object.

21. *Prohibition.*—Prohibition has been in force in this district since 1st October 1947. Special staff were appointed a view to enforce the Prohibition.

Before the introduction of the scheme a large number of poor persons and also a major portion of the labour population in the district who could not get even a square meal a day used to spend the small earnings they used to get on alcohol. The poor and the middle class people are now enjoying good health and they are in a better condition since prohibition. It has also decreased cases of assaults which were quite common during the 'wet' period. Propoganda work to make the addicts to take to butter-milk, etc., was carried on by various methods and the scheme had contributed to the improvement in the standard of society. The enforcement of prohibition has thus improved the social and economic condition of the labouring classes to a fair extent. There was a general increase in crimes in 1950–51 but that was due to economic depression.

Statement showing the prohibition offences reported during the years 1947-48 to 1950-51.

Name of offence.	1947–48.	1948–49.	1949–50.	1950–51.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Smuggling of liquor from other States ..	..	..	1	..
2 Smuggling of liquor from district to district ..	5	38	5	..
3 Illicit distillation of arrack ..	32	87	100	65
4 Possession of illicitly distilled arrack ..	23	48	47	82
5 Sale of illicitly distilled arrack ..	2	..	..	..
6 Illicit tapping of fermented toddy ..	1	6	25	7
7 Permitting sweet toddy for ferment ..	..	..	1	..
8 Tapping of sweet toddy without licence ..	36	7	6	6
9 Illicit transport of liquor ..	3	..	..	..
10 Unlicensed sale of liquor ..	1	1	..	..
11 Possession of liquor without permit ..	204	224	53	156
12 Illicit cultivation of hemp plant ..	..	..	2	..
13 Smuggling of drugs from district to district ..	..	3	3	1
14 Smuggling of drugs from other States ..	..	1	..	..
15 Illicit transport of drugs ..	2	..	..	..
16 Unlicensed sale of drugs ..	8	1	1	..
17 Unlicensed possession of drugs ..	300	429	285	389
18 Miscellaneous ..	618	821	85	497
19 Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit for human consumption.	..	..	3	..
20 Smuggling of opium ..	..	..	..	..
21 Transport of opium ..	2	..	..	..
22 Possession of opium ..	74	153	152	115
23 Sale of opium ..	4	4	2	2
24 Offences under dangerous Drugs Act ..	30	94	83	101
	1,345	1,917	854	1,421

Even among the rich, prohibition has tied their hands and as such the consumption of liquor by such people has also been very moderate.

The special staff for enforcing the prohibition were abolished with effect from 1st December 1950. Since then Prohibition work is being enforced by the regular Police. The Prohibition Act has been working satisfactorily in this district.

APPEN

Statistical Table

Taluk.	Ryotwari. Number.	Ryotwari. Government minor inams.	Inam. Number.	Inam. Area.	Zamindari. Number.	Zamindari. Area.	Reserved forests.	Atlas sheet scale atlas.	Total. Number.	Total. Area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	ACS	ACS.		ACS.
Madurai ..	123	124,057	120	41,248	17	6,215	..	..	260	171,520
Melur	94	237,173	16	9,960	..	..	62,729	..	110	309,862
Tirumangalam.	156	250,717	37	37,500	81	23,056	8,410	138,018	283	457,701
Dindigul ..	119	374,761	4	6,763	32	145,084	48,638	..	155	575,246
Palani	69	212,745	1	510	50	172,954	13,695	..	120	399,904
Periakulam ..	46	251,510	1	1,281	43	281,262	63,701	110,080	90	707,834
Nilakottai ..	82	135,033	27	18,309	15	69,839	39,878	..	124	263,059
Kodaikkanal ..	15	77,792	..	..	..	..	152,800	..	15	230,592
Total ..	**704**	**1,663,788**	**206**	**115,571**	**238**	**698,410**	**389,851**	**248,098**	**1,157**	**3,115,718**

Number and area of villages exclusive of tributary estates.

APPEN

Rent roll of ryotwari

Taluk.	Total holdings. Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average extent. Dry.	Average extent. Wet.	Average assessment. Dry.	Average assessment. Wet.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Madurai	38,709	74,637	4,58,054	0·71	1·23	0 12 11	11 0 4
Melur	60,684	143,822	5,08,451	1·47	0·90	1 12 6	6 9 7
Tirumangalam	97,043	183,196	4,35,469	1·73	0·16	3 4 1	1 3 9
Periakulam	60,113	183,581	3,66,246	2·77	0·28	3 2 5	2 15 1
Nilakottai	37,353	93,421	2,96,581	1·97	0·53	2 4 4	5 10 8
Dindigul	72,592	279,073	3,81,613	3·73	0·12	4 4 0	1 0 1
Palani	23,457	175,495	2,65,958	7·16	0·32	7 7 6	3 1 5
Kodaikkanal	8,680	25,765	45,194	2·56	0·41	3 15 2	1 4 2
Total ..	**398,631**	**1,158,990**	**27,57,566**	**2·47**	**0·43**	**3 2 1**	**3 12 7**

APPEN

Rent roll of ryotwari lands

Pattas.		Below 1 acre.	Between 1–2 acres.	Between 2–3 acres.	Between 3–4 acres.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
					MADURAI
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		6,392	9,216	7,234	1,068
Number of holdings		6,392	9,216	7,234	1,06 8
Average assessment per acre in rupees annas and pies.	**Dry ..**	**1– 2– 0**	**1– 2– 0**	**1– 2– 0**	**1– 2– 0**
	Wet ..	**7–10– 0**	**7–10– 0**	**7–10– 0**	**7–10– 0**

DIX I.

for 1950–51.

Deduct area of: Not available for cultivation.	Deduct area of: Forests.	Deduct area of: Area for which returns are not available.	Deduct area of: Total.	Remainder arable area (Zamin, Government and ryotwari).	Area in occupation: Cultivation and actually occupied.	Area in occupation: Fallows.	Percentage of arable area occupied.	Total land revenue excluding cesses.	Population according to the Census of 1951 ryotwari.	Incidence of land revenue per head.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS. A. P.
46,570	4,134	..	50,704	120,816	94,097	14,411	90	6,10,118	564,505	1 1 4
45,715	62,729	..	108,444	201,418	131,985	38,275	85	5,78,402	224,211	2 9 3
97,091	8,410	..	105,501	352,200	217,355	127,250	98	3,25,742	374,465	0 13 11
111,126	48,798	..	159,924	415,322	250,027	112,591	87	2,55,737	554,767	0 7 8
56,926	13,695	..	70,621	329,283	158,534	140,945	91	1,75,936	272,002	0 10 4
37,173	63,701	..	100,874	606,960	227,174	25,978	42	4,47,675	584,430	0 12 3
19,202	39,878	..	59,080	203,979	102,437	84,857	92	3,75,856	277,187	1 5 8
44,108	152,800	..	196,908	33,684	23,658	5,622	87	13,466	40,250	0 5 4
457,911	**394,145**	**..**	**852,056**	**2,263,662**	**1,205,267**	**549,929**	**78**	**2,782,932**	**2,891,817**	**0 15 5**

DIX II.

lands for fasli 1360.

Holdings on which the assessment is

Rs. 10 and less. Number.	Rs. 10 and less. Assessment.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10. Number.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10. Assessment.	Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 30. Number.	Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 30. Assessment.	Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 50. Number.	Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 50. Assessment.	Over Rs. 100. Number.	Over Rs. 100. Assessment.
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
25,933	72,627	8,002	1,08,263	2,609	76,332	1,648	95,818	517	1,05,041
48,236	1,51,164	8,844	1,27,468	2,077	67,800	1,012	72,040	515	89,979
84,500	2,48,560	10,786	1,16,700	1,514	47,312	203	15,808	40	7,089
49,498	1,03,863	7,669	65,731	1,535	58,782	890	59,456	521	78,414
28,756	84,551	6,486	60,739	1,160	39,185	672	56,338	279	55,768
62,715	1,81,771	8,243	1,01,328	997	37,244	492	37,741	145	23,529
15,466	72,086	6,107	76,716	1,131	42,673	550	37,567	203	36,916
7,168	12,074	1,222	13,667	160	5,388	89	6,464	41	7,601
322,272	**9,26,696**	**57,359**	**6,70,612**	**11,183**	**3,74,716**	**5,556**	**3,81,232**	**2,261**	**4,04,310**

DIX II-A.

according to limits of holding.

Size of holding.

Beetween 4–5 aeses	Between 5–10 acres.	Between 10–25 acres.	Between 25–50 acres.	Between 50–100 acres.	Above 100 acres.	Total.
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
TALUK,						
2,064	1,897	489	466	352	15	29,193
2064,	1,897	439	466	352	15	29,193
1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	
7–10– 0	7–10– 0	7–10– 0	7–10– 0	7–10– 0	7–10– 0	

APPEN

Rent roll of ryotwari lands

Pattas. (1)		Below 1 acre. (2)	Between 1–2 acres. (3)	Between 2–3 acres. (4)	Between 3–4 acres. (5)
					MADURAI
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		11,703	21,999	11,662	11,804
Number of holdings		2,942	5,595	2,412	2,502
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0
	Wet ..	7–10– 0	7–10– 0	7–10– 0	7–10– 0
					MELUR
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		5,958	4,994	8,006	5,580
Number of holdings		5,958	4.994	8,006	5,580
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	1–10– 0	1–10– 0	1–10– 0	1–10– 0
	Wet ..	7– 8– 0	7– 8– 0	7– 8– 0	7– 8– 0
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		6,994	11,366	8,103	8,012
Number of holdings		5,550	6,639	6,430	4,597
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	1–10– 0	1–10– 0	1–10– 0	1–10– 0
	Wet ..	7– 8– 0	7– 8– 0	7– 8– 0	7– 8– 0
					THIRUMANGALAM
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		8,896	25,003	10,166	2,985
Number of holdings		8,896	25,003	10,166	2,985
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	1–12– 0	2– 4– 0	2– 4– 0	2– 4– 0
	Wet ..	3– 4– 0	4– 4– 0	4– 4– 0	4– 2– 0
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		39,355	52,688	67,446	40,026
Number of holdings		7,538	8,707	15,388	2,123
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	1–12– 0	1–12– 0	1–12– 0	1–12– 0
	Wet ..	4– 8– 0	3– 4– 0	3– 4– 0	4– 0– 0
					DINDIGUL
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		502	1,488	3,763	2,212
Number of holdings		502	1,488	3,763	2,212
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	1– 3– 7	1– 3– 7	1– 3– 7	1– 3– 7
	Wet ..	4– 3–11	4– 3–11	4– 3–11	4– 3–11
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		10,218	12,985	6,976	12,310
Number of holdings		8,664	7,232	5,777	9,530
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	1– 3– 1	1– 3– 1	1– 3– 1	1– 3– 1
	Wet ..	4– 3–11	4– 3–11	4– 3–11	4– 3–11
					PALANI
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		1,593	3,416	3,204	950
Number of holdings		1,593	3,416	3,204	950
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	1– 4– 0	1– 4– 0	1– 4– 0	1– 4– 0
	Wet ..	4–15– 0	4–15– 0	4–15– 0	4–15– 0
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		6,126	11,328	7,498	7,434
Number of holdings		2,612	2,474	2,767	2,174
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	1– 1– 0	1– 1– 0	1– 1– 0	1– 1– 0
	Wet ..	4–14– 0	4–14– 0	4–14– 0	4–14– 0
					PERIAKULAM
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		2,662	11,875	7,557	3,995
Number of holdings		2,662	11,875	7,557	3,995
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	0–14– 0	0–14– 0	0–14–0	1– 0– 0
	Wet ..	7– 4– 0	7– 4– 0	7– 6– 0	7– 6– 0

DIX II-A—*cont.*

according to limits of holdings—*cont.*

Size of holding.

	Between 4–5 *acres.* (6)	*Between* 5–10 *acres.* (7)	*Between* 10–25 *acres.* (8)	*Between* 25–50 *acres.* (9)	*Between* 50–100 *acres,* (10)	*Above* 100 *acres,* (11)	*Total* (12)
TALUK—*cont.*							
	11,578	10,804	10,512	620	33	31	90,748
	2,614	1,614	2,282	151	9	7	20,128
	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	
	7–10– 0	7–10– 0	7–10– 0	7–10– 0	7–10– 0	7–10– 0	
TALUK.							
	5,001	1,989	2.106	909	359	57	34,959
	5,001	1,989	2,106	909	359	57	34,959
	1–10– 0	1–10– 0	1–10– 0	1–10– 0	1–10– 0	1–10– 0	
	7– 8– 0	7– 8– 0	7– 8– 0	7– 8– 0	7– 8– 0	7– 8– 0	
	8,040	7,011	7,453	262	82	65	57,388
	2,619	802	1,258	208	65	52	28,220
	1–10– 0	1–10– 0	1–10– 0	1–10– 0	1–10– 0	1–10– 0	
	7– 8– 0	7– 8– 0	7– 8 –0	7– 8– 0	7– 8– 0	7– 8– 0	
TALUK.							
	2,311	781	140	24	..	4	50,310
	2,311	781	140	24	..	4	50,310
	2– 4– 0	2– 2– 0	2– 2– 0	2– 2– 0	..	1– 8– 0	
	4– 2– 0	5– 0– 0	5–12– 0	5– 0– 0	..	3– 0 –0	
	38,431	29,506	28,256	44	..	5	295,757
	3,026	1,582	1,050	8	..	2	39,424
	2– 2– 0	2– 2– 0	2– 4– 0	2– 4– 0	..	2–10 –0	
	4– 0– 0	4– 0– 0	4– 0– 0	3– 0– 0	..	..	
TALUK.							
	1,460	420	240	130	9	2	10,226
	1,460	420	240	130	9	2	10,226
	1– 3– 7	1– 3– 7	1– 3– 7	1– 3– 7	1– 3– 7	1– 3– 7	
	4– 3–11	4– 3–11	4– 3–11	4– 3–11	4– 3–11	4– 3–11	
	10,635	10,254	9,165	3,756	2,787	72	79,158
	8,113	7,925	3,714	2,429	1,286	39	54,709
	1– 3– 1	1– 3– 1	1– 3– 1	1– 3– 1	1– 3– 1	1– 3– 1	
	4– 4–11	4– 3–11	4– 3–11	4– 3–11	4– 3–11	4– 3–11	
TALUK.							
	2,765	1,592	1,484	418	144	25	15,591
	2,765	1,592	1,484	418	144	25	15.591
	1– 3– 0	1– 4– 0	1– 4– 0	1– 4– 0	1– 4– 0	1– 4– 0	
	4–15– 0	4–15– 0	4–15– 0	4–15 0	4–15– 0	4–15– 0	
	7,307	9,679	9,112	2,570	918	106	62,078
	2,302	2,924	2,840	1,157	489	46	19,785
	1– 1– 0	1– 1– 0	1– 1– 0	1– 1– 0	1– 1– 0	1– 1– 0	
	4–14– 0	4–14– 0	4–14– 0	4–14– 0	4–14– 0	4–14– 0	
TALUK.							
	3,866	1,454	306	135	82	34	31,966
	3,866	1,454	306	135	82	34	31,966
	1– 0– 0	1– 0– 0	1– 1– 0	1– 1– 0	1– 1– 0	1– 1– 0	
	7– 8– 0	7– 8– 0	7– 8– 0	7– 8– 0	7– 8– 0	7– 8– 0	

APPEN

Rent roll of ryotwari

Patta.		*Size of*			
		Below 1 acre.	*Between 1–2 acres.*	*Between 2–3 acres.*	*Between 3–4 acres.*
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
					PERIAKULAM.
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		1,868	5,102	3,864	3,730
Number of holdings		1,476	2,469	2,419	2,325
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	0–14– 0	0–14– 0	0–15– 0	0–15– 0
	Wet ..	7– 2– 0	8– 4– 0	7– 4– 0	7– 4– 0
					NILAKOTTAI
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		5,430	7,710	2,619	2,451
Number of holdings		5,430	7,710	2,619	2,451
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0
	Wet ..	10– 0– 0	10– 0– 0	10– 0– 0	10– 0– 0
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		4,440	9,683	2,950	2,329
Number of holdings		1,898	5,075	2,769	1,928
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0
	Wet ..	10– 0– 0	10– 0– 0	13– 0– 0	10– 0– 0
					KODAIKANAL
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		2,960	735	475	272
Number of holdings		2,960	735	475	272
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	1– 0– 7	1– 0– 7	1– 0– 7	1– 0– 7
	Wet ..	2–11– 7	2–11– 3	2–11– 3	2–11– 3
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		2,805	1,007	1,213	635
Number of holdings		1,050	430	301	245
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	1– 0– 8	1– 0– 7	1– 0– 7	1– 0– 7
	Wet ..	2–11– 3	2–11– 3	2–11– 3	2–11– 3
					WHOLE.
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		34,393	64,437	43,024	19,513
Number of holdings		34,393	64,437	43,024	19,513
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	1– 3–11	1– 3–11	1– 3–11	1– 3–11
	Wet ..	5–15– 0	5–15– 3	5–15– 0	5–15– 0
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		83,509	126,158	109,712	86,280
Number of holdings		31,730	38,621	38,263	25,424
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry ..	1– 3– 7	1– 3– 7	1– 3– 7	1– 3– 7
	Wet ..	6– 1– 2	0– 1– 2	6– 1– 2	6– 1– 2

APPEN

Cropping in repreeentative years

Taluk.	*Cereals*						*Pulses*		*Fruits and vege-tables.*
	Paddy.	*Cholam.*	*Cumbu.*	*Ragi.*	*Varagu.*	*Others.*	*Horse-gram.*	*Others.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Madurai	85,621	7,668	857	2,729	2,153	3,082	272	..	2,229
Melur	71,345	13,143	2,973	8,268	7,066	2,141	2,441	6,474	2,969
Dindigul	26,025	75,200	23,895	3,223	9,454	23,000	5,619	3,218	12,039
Palani	25,506	53,167	4,508	5,864	1,263	15,796	25,805	18,739	3,379
Nilakottai ..	50,143	43,477	1,212	1,660	4,296	3,245	918	779	4,806
Kodaikanal ..	2,135	..	..	477	8	1,584	..	75	9,523
Periyakulam ..	47,968	78,426	4,038	15,714	6,613	26,540	16,463	5,313	3,842
Tirumangalam ..	30,684	40,829	7,217	7,932	24,338	14,175	638	119	1,568
Total ..	**339,427**	**311,910**	**44,700**	**45,867**	**55,191**	**89,563**	**52,156**	**34,717**	**40,355**

DIX I[I]–A *cont.*

according to limits of holdings—*cont.*

holding

Between 4 to 5 acres.	*Between 5 to 10 acres.*	*Between 10 to 25 acres.*	*Between 25 to 50 acres.*	*Between 50 to 100 acres.*	*Above 100 acres.*	*Total.*
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
TALUK—*cont.*						
3,990	2,480	2,426	320	104	52	23,936
2,247	1,346	1,322	230	75	29	13,938
1– 0– 0	1– 0 – 0	1– 0– 0	1– 0– 0	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	
7– 6– 0	7– 8– 0	7– 8– 0	7– 8– 0	7– 8– 0	7– 8– 0	
TALUK.						
2,300	2,679	1,333	267	70	35	24,894
2,300	2,679	1,333	267	70	35	24,894
1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	
10– 0– 0	10– 0– 0	10– 0– 0	10– 0– 0	10– 0– 0	10– 0– 0	
2,500	2,660	1,500	280	80	37	26,459
1,987	2,356	1,050	163	57	13	17,296
1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	1– 2– 0	
10 – 0–0	10– 0– 0	10– 0– 0	10– 0 –0	10– 0– 0	10– 0– 0	
TALUK.						
223	390	273	26	5	4	5,363
223	390	273	26	5	4	5,363
1– 0– 7	1– 0 –7	1– 0– 7	1– 0– 7	1– 0– 7	1– 0– 7	
2–11– 3	2–11– 3	2–11– 3	2–11– 8	2–11– 7	2–11– 3	
722	1,068	615	221	92	92	8,470
165	290	83	40	15	10	2,629
1– 0– 7	1– 0– 7	1– 0– 7	1– 0– 7	1– 0– 7	1– 0– 7	
2–11– 3	2–11– 3	2–11– 3	2–11– 3	2–11– 3	2–11– 3	
DISTRICT.						
19,990	11,202	6,371	2,375	1,021	176	202,502
19,990	11,202	6,371	2,375	1,021	176	202,502
1– 3–11	1– 3–11	1– 3–11	1– 3–11	1– 3–11	1– 3–11	
5–15– 0	5–15– 0	5–15– 0	5–15– 0	5–15– 0	5–15– 0	
83,203	73,462	69,039	8,073	4,096	460	643,992
23,073	18,839	13,599	4,386	1,996	198	196,129
1– 3– 7	1– 3– 7	1– 1– 7	1– 5– 7	1– 3– 7	1– 3– 7	
6– 1 –2	6– 1 –2	6– 3 –2	0– 1– 2	6– 1– 2	6– 1 –2	

DIX III.

(average of three faslis 1358, 1359 and 1360).

Condiments and spices.	*Industrial crops.*		*Oil seeds.*			*Miscellaneous.*	*Total first and second crops.*	*Area cropped more than once.*	*Net area cultivated.*
	Cotton.	*Tobacco.*	*Gingelly.*	*Castor.*	*Others.*				
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS
269	201	17	45	352	3,813	3,423	112,731	22,402	90,329
591	2,773	1	2,257	134	24,667	189	147,432	16,613	130,819
2,250	9,159	820	11,067	59	59,661	5,662	270,351	23,800	246,551
365	20,291	1,342	175	479	172	9,743	186,594	29,296	157,298
569	1,023	293	2,954	10	11,025	3,174	129,584	20 610	108,974
4,899	..	..	..	8	9	3,948	22,666	1,328	21,338
10,254	23,788	2,221	7,296	26	20,412	9,672	278,586	57,696	220,818
1,055	44,386	45	1,203	3	34,957	5,469	214,618	12,632	201,986
20,252	**101,621**	**4,739**	**24,997**	**1,071**	**154,716**	**41,280**	**1,362,562**	**184,377**	**1,178,185**

APPEN

Agricultural stock

Taluk.	Cattle. Males over three years. Breeding bulls.	Cattle. Males over three years. Working bullocks.	Cattle. Males over three years. Others.	Cattle. Females over 3 years. Cows.	Cattle. 3 years and under. Young stock.	Buffaloes. Males over three years. Breeding bulls.	Buffaloes. Males over three years. Working bullocks.	Buffaloes. Males over three years. Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Madurai	479	37,653	8,107	36,614	23,738	340	6,706	1,751
Melur	794	48,601	10,686	57,072	28,818	208	5,072	2,007
Tirumangalam ..	768	57,376	9,352	38,035	25,090	534	664	849
Periakulam	487	77,317	8,854	51,351	42,098	292	2,370	1,694
Dindigul	682	63,621	15,593	76,924	32,162	421	963	1,056
Palani	307	39,750	3,096	33,321	25,088	110	528	270
Nilakottai	654	47,598	10,112	34,493	29,573	211	3,325	995
Kodaikanal	163	3,942	589	6,151	3,563	27	161	22
Total ..	**4,334**	**375,858**	**66,389**	**333,961**	**210,130**	**2,143**	**19,789**	**8,644**

APPEN

Water-supply

Taluk.	Occupied area wet and dry lands, etc. irrigated.	Irrigated under all sources except wells in ordinary years. First crop. Extent.	First crop. Percentage of occupied area.	Second crop. Extent.	Second crop. Percentage of occupied area.	Percentage of remission on demand.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	ACS.	ACS.	PER CENT.	ACS.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Madurai	86,504	79,220	92	22,280	26	0·73
Melur	74,479	52,557	71	10,639	14	7·00
Tirumangalam	61,928	32,942	53	13,277	21	51·80
Nilakottai	67,740	33,851	50	22,363	33	..
Dindigul	51,927	14,781	29	9,433	18	51·00
Periakulam	103,962	67,385	65	36,577	35	0·32
Palani	58,594	49,954	85	8,640	15	..
Kodaikanal	3,523	3,086	88	787	22	..
Total ..	**508,657**	**333,776**	**66**	**123,996**	**24**	**13·76**

APPEN

Number of minor works

Taluk.	Under 50 acres. Tanks. In repair.	Under 50 acres. Tanks. Out of repair.	Under 50 acres. Others. In repair.	Under 50 acres. Others. Out of repair.	From 50 to 200 acres. Tanks. In repair.	From 50 to 200 acres. Tanks. Out of repair.	From 50 to 200 acres. Others. In repair.	From 50 to 200 acres. Others. Out of repair.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Madurai	109	..	289	..	146	..	97	..
Dindigul	33	321	..	60	8	27	..	7
Kodaikanal ..	..	..	40	..	..	..	11	..
Nilakottai	15	85	..	43	20	39	..	5
Periyakulam ..	43	4	38	1	20	10	4	..
Palani	28	..	4	..	36	..	2	..
Melur	1,047	..	120	..	569	..	..	..
Tirumangalam ..	..	150	..	2	..	108	..	..
Total ..	**1,275**	**560**	**491**	**106**	**799**	**84**	**114**	**12**

DIX IV.

IN 1950–51.

Buffaloes. Females over 3 years. cows.	Buffaloes. 3 years and under. young stock.	Sheep and goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Sugar-cane crushers.	Oil Engines	Boats.	Looms.	Indigo vats.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
19,030	10,673	51,012	778	2,378	29,917	7,004	169	42	5	144	..
6,504	4,313	133,495	32	1,734	48,576	5,857	68	39	..	50	..
18,734	13,024	200,127	32	3,145	38,984	10,920	104	29	..	1,005	..
18,929	12,691	119,736	378	4,225	48,456	13,957	107	211	..	1,027	8
26,488	16,594	267,524	945	3,355	58,836	6,273	39	100	..	..	..
18,632	14,727	131,114	294	3,180	26,300	7,826	96	60	..	145	..
9,414	6,553	96,330	90	1,995	32,349	4,804	217	67	..	2,350	..
682	359	3,336	1,242	126	2,275	7	..	..	57	..	..
118,413	**78,934**	**1,002,674**	**3,791**	**20,138**	**285,693**	**56,648**	800	**548**	**62**	**4,721**	**8**

DIX V.

AND IRRIGATION.

Irrigation under wells.							
Irrigating dry lands.				Supplementing registered sources of irrigation.			
Number.		Area irrigated.		Number.		Area irrigated.	
In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
		ACS.	ACS.			ACS.	ACS.
181	54	860	120	377	58	1,256	576
..	4	6,768	4,512	..	7,461	14	..
1	235	28,980	..	436	.	..	..
5,157	..	11,680	..	1,173	..	2,529	..
1,171	17,330	37,140	..	3,844	..	6,165	..
..	8,253	20,580	..	..	641	138	..
4,221	871	39,600	60	4,560	2,280	7,088	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,731	**26,747**	**145,608**	**4,692**	**10,390**	**10,440**	**17,190**	576

NOTE.—The sum of total of columns (8+9) and columns (12+13) represents to total number of wells used for irrigation purposes.

(2) Columns (8 + 9) represent the number of wells having independent ayacut.

DIX V–A.

THE AYACUT OF WHICH IS.

From 200 to 500 acres.				500 acres and above.			
Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.	
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
33	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	..	16	..	1	..
11	..	3	..	2	..	7	..
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	37	10	..	22	..	**8**	..

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE

Fasli.	Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second crop.	Charge for water.	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1311 (1901-02)	856,044	176,384	27,615	1,060,043	9,48,516	8,89,533	89,233	1,35,937	30,310	20,93,529
1312 (1902-03)	871,670	177,064	16,353	1,065,087	9,62,363	8,87,838	83,466	1,63,038	18,786	21,15,491
1313 (1903-04)	880,140	177,650	14,784	1,072,574	9,70,016	8,87,904	78,974	1,50,008	17,986	21,04,888
1314 (1904-05)	886,668	178,321	15,829	1,080,818	9,75,721	8,94,492	75,301	1,43,007	18,968	21,07,489
1315 (1905-06)	890,647	178,672	48,995	11,18,314	9,79,337	8,96,260	84,263	1,38,038	70,625	21,69,123
Average	**877,034**	**177,818**	**24,715**	**1,079,367**	**9,67,191**	**8,91,206**	**82,246**	**1,46,126**	**31,335**	**21,18,104**
1316 (1906-07)	895,042	178,925	53,241	1,127,208	9,83,604	9,02,122	83,196	1,43,587	81,629	21,94,138
1317 (1907-08)	901,823	179,753	59,387	1,140,983	8,89,629	9,07,727	99,199	1,47,279	84,116	22,27,950
1318 (1908-09)	909,671	181,066	57,644	1,148,381	9,96,420	9,12,787	1,03,662	1,47,366	76,418	22,36,653
1319 (1909-10)	919,619	181,652	54,602	1,155,873	10,04,814	9,17,250	1,06,121	1,47,085	76,041	22,52,511
1320 (1910-11)	930,140	182,053	51,990	1,164,183	10,13,541	9,17,738	81,581	1,49,566	73,124	22,35,550
Average	**911,259**	**180,690**	**55,373**	**1,147,322**	**9,97,602**	**9,11,525**	**94,752**	**1,47,096**	**78,385**	**22,29,360**
1321 (1911-12)	939,012	183,871	*	1,122,383	10,20,625	9,27,285	68,179	1,39,411	*	21,55,500
1322 (1912-13)	946,064	183,530	*	1,130,494	10,26,691	9,28,388	94,382	1,52,162	*	22,01,623
1323 (1913-14)	953,275	183,501	*	1,136,836	10,31,941	9,29,620	70,852	1,44,425	*	21,76,838
1324 (1914-15)	952,511	182,867	*	1,135,378	10,27,803	9,29,284	80,150	1,53,934	*	21,91,270
1325 (1915-16)	955,706	183,445	*	1,139,151	10,54,253	9,52,047	98,760	1,56,715	*	22,61,775
Average	**949,494**	**183,355**	*	**1,132,848**	**10,32,281**	**9,33,325**	**82,466**	**1,49,329**	*	**21,97,401**
1326 (1916-17)	957,916	183,772	*	1,141,688	10,72,080	9,70,931	83,392	1,58,258	*	22,84,641
1327 (1917-18)	959,536	184,625	*	1,144,161	11,28,278	10,46,060	97,835	1,57,738	*	24,29,911
1328 (1918-19)	936,524	209,458	*	1,145,982	11,95,074	14,86,409	74,473	18,186	*	27,74,142
1329 (1919-20)	938,706	209,620	*	1,148,326	11,97,472	14,88,495	94,755	22,598	*	28,01,320
1330 (1920-21)	941,106	209,954	*	1,151,060	11,99,818	14,88,052	1,09,472	36,746	*	28,34,088
Average	**946,757**	**199,436**	*	**1,146,243**	**11,58,540**	**12,95,589**	**91,985**	**78,705**	*	**26,24,820**
1331 (1921-22)	943,161	210,743	*	1,153,904	12,00,903	14,90,750	89,034	31,245	*	28,11,932
1332 (1922-23)	944,419	211,470	*	1,155,889	12,01,737	14,96,252	93,348	43,264	*	28,34,601
1333 (1923-24)	946,640	212,090	*	1,158,730	12,04,808	14,99,764	86,240	22,438	*	28,13,250
1334 (1924-25)	948,305	212,739	*	1,161,044	12,12,655	15,05,128	82,219	21,064	*	28,21,966
1335 (1925-26)	956,364	213,211	*	1,169,575	12,19,920	15,08,557	72,289	29,414	*	28,30,180
Average	**947,778**	**212,050**	*	**1,159,828**	**12,08,005**	**15,00,090**	**84,626**	**29,665**	*	**28,22,386**
1336 (1926-27)	961,178	213,419	*	1,174,597	12,24,550	15,09,889	89,604	26,206	*	28,50,249
1337 (1927-28)	963,525	213,334	*	1,176,859	12,27,183	15,09,595	89,648	26,051	*	28,52,477
1338 (1928-29)	967,677	213,373	*	1,181,050	12,31,765	15,09,902	83,143	25,039	*	28,49,849
1339 (1929-30)	969,849	213,631	*	1,183,480	12,33,802	15,10,461	1,07,061	27,426	*	28,78,750
1340 (1930-31)	972,147	213,656	*	1,185,803	12,36,128	15,10,813	81,198	42,777	*	28,70,916
Average	**966,875**	**213,483**	*	**1,180,358**	**12,30,686**	**15,10,132**	**90,131**	**29,499**	*	**28,60,448**
1341 (1931-32)	929,823	212,851	..	1,142,674	11,88,327	15,07,359	61,252	36,517	..	27,93,455
1342 (1932-33)	929,142	212,879	..	1,142,021	11,87,718	15,07,615	87,091	41,230	..	28,24,554
1343 (1933-34)	928,864	212,885	..	1,141,740	11,87,671	15,07,936	81,780	46,420	..	28,23,807
1344 (1934-35)	928,714	212,777	..	1,141,491	11,87,933	15,07,457	74,551	35,857	..	28,05,798
1345 (1935-36)	926,371	212,678	..	1,139,049	11,85,079	15,07,012	66,425	32,434	..	27,91,900
Average	**928,583**	**212,814**	..	**1,141,397**	**11,87,526**	**15,07,476**	**74,400**	**38,501**	..	**28,07,903**
1346 (1936-37)	925,859	212,687	..	1,138,546	11,85,810	15,07,143	1,03,529	40,017	..	28,36,499
1347 (1937-38)	926,212	212,695	..	1,138,907	11,86,157	15,07,499	82,057	38,509	..	28,14,222
1348 (1938-39)	927,291	212,843	..	1,140,134	11,87,354	15,08,318	73,571	20,792	..	27,90,035
1349 (1939-40)	927,037	212,855	..	1,139,892	11,87,284	15,08,607	63,173	32,897	..	27,91,961
1350 (1940-41)	927,908	212,823	..	1,140,731	11,88,287	15,08,521	1,19,947	44,931	..	28,61,686
Average	**926,861**	**212,781**	..	**1,139,642**	**11,86,978**	**15,08,018**	**88,455**	**35,429**	..	**28,18,889**
1351 (1941-42)	929,536	212,807	20,711	1,163,054	11,90,178	15,08,119	89,023	40,073	25,359	28,53,952
1352 (1942-43)	930,718	212,856	20,066	1,163,640	11,91,572	15,08,691	98,458	33,862	28,181	28,60,767
1353 (1943-44)	931,132	212,896	20,868	1,164,896	11,91,938	15,08,874	1,17,500	35,626	38,682	28,92,620
1354 (1944-45)	975,032	213,687	21,147	1,209,866	12,41,224	15,12,595	99,715	93,796	31,259	29,78,589
1355 (1945-46)	975,043	213,808	22,504	1,211,355	12,41,222	15,12,654	93,150	46,896	53,840	29,47,762
Average	946,292	213,211	21,059	1,182,562	12,11,227	15,10,247	99,749	50,051	35,464	29,06,738
1356 (1946-47)	984,958	213,701	36,410	1,235,159	12,47,127	15,12,637	93,176	52,979	85,890	29,92,129
1357 (1947-48)	984,816	213,826	20,170	1,218,812	12,47,350	15,12,734	1,86,162	52,958	1,96,052	31,95,256
1358 (1948-49)	984,573	213,829	35,905	1,234,307	12,47,118	15,12,753	1,01,028	41,506	60,991	29,66,486
1359 (1949-50)	985,017	213,834	44,704	1,243,555	12,47,550	15,12,757	1,02,830	38,765	75,550	29,77,461
1360 (1950-51)	985,143	213,843	66,474	12,65,463	12,47,821	15,12,715	70,555	39,503	88,450	29,50,077
Average	984,901	213,825	40,733	1,239,459	12,47,454	15,12,729	1,11,350	45,160	1,01,388	30,18,081

* Figures not available.

DIX VI.

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Remissions.										
Due to season.								*Deduct* amount of beriz deductions for religious institutions.		
Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.	Fixed and others.	Total.	Net demand (current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.		Settled demand (ryotwari).	Fasli.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1,968	5,282	2,821	6,624	16,695	20,76,834	3,38,105	24,14,939	50,376	23,64,563	1311 (1901-02).
1,121	5,580	2,941	6,710	16,352	20,99,139	2,74,218	23,73,357	50,531	23,22,826	1312 (1902-03).
6,264	8,229	2,077	6,693	23,263	20,81,625	2,67,251	23,48,876	50,438	22,98,438	1313 (1903-04).
34,811	80,324	6,574	7,123	1,28,832	19,78,657	2,99,259	22,77,916	50,733	22,27,183	1314 (1904-05).
45,620	22,622	19,891	1,466	89,599	20,79,524	3,10,067	23,89,591	50,531	23,39,060	1315 (1905-06).
17,957	**24,407**	**6,861**	**5,723**	**54,948**	**20,63,156**	**2,97.780**	**23,60,936**	**50,522**	**23,10,414**	Average.
5,778	3,416	6,803	1,992	17,989	21,76,149	2,90,395	24,66,544	50,885	24,15,659	1316 (1906-07).
20,700	29,801	23,806	3,638	77,945	21,50,005	3,07,992	24,57,997	50,965	24,07,032	1317 (1907-08).
10,665	11,439	15,538	6,384	44,016	21,02,637	4,12,260	26,04,897	51,068	25,53,829	1318 (1908-09).
6,157	4,417	15,804	5,975	32,353	22,20,158	3,25,199	25,45,357	51,134	24,94,223	1319 (1909-10).
2,676	1,593	8,555	4,283	17,107	22,18,443	3.16,577	25,35,020	51,366	24,83,654	1320 (1910-11).
9,193	**10,133**	**14,101**	**4,455**	**37,882**	**21,91,478**	**3,30,485**	**25,21,963**	**51,084**	**24,70,879**	Average.
38,594	38,977		53,955	1,31,526	20,23,974	3,85,262	24,09,236	This is included in column (15) as the seperate figures are not available.	24,09,236	1321 (1911-12).
3,297	10,117		53,700	67,114	21,34,509	4,03,688	25,38,197		25,38,197	1322 (1912-13).
40,819	54,198		53,572	1,48,589	20,28,249	3,78,955	24,07,204		24,07,204	1323 (1913-14).
11,006	19,676		53,213	83,895	21,07,375	3,95,882	25,03,257		25,03,257	1324 (1914-15).
3,038	9,571		54,975	67,584	21,94,191	4,37,431	26,31,622		26,31,622	1325 (1915-16).
19,351	**26,508**		**53,883**	**99,742**	**20,97,660**	**4,00,244**	**24,97,903**		**24,97,903**	Average
15,998	50,703		55,151	1,21,852	21,62,789	3,96,889	25,59,678		25,59,678	1326 (1916-17).
1,903	13,115		70,094	85,112	23,44,799	4,56,396	28,01,195		28,01,195	1327 (1917-18).
22,294	21,507		98,809	1,42,610	26,31,532	4.24,617	30,56,149		30,56,149	1328 (1918-19).
7,855	10,869		66,901	85,625	27,15,695	3,84,617	31,00,312		31,00,312	1329 (1919-20).
230	481		57,643	58,354	27,75,731	4,12,461	31,88,195		31,88 195	1330 (1920-21).
9,656	**19,355**		**69,720**	**98,711**	**25,26,110**	**4,14,996**	**29,41,106**		**29,41,106**	Average
4,849	10,836		55,558	71,243	27,40,680	5,37,580	32 78.269		32,78,269	1331 (1921-22).
409	559		58,568	59,536	27,75,065	5,21,013	32,96,078		32,96,078	1332 (1922-23).
(1,260	82,278		59,778	2,03,316	26,09,934	6,05,772	32,15,706		32,15,706	1333 (1923-24).
46,551	1,00,490		61,308	2,08,349	26,13,617	5,88,564	32,02,181		32,02,181	1334 (1924-25).
17,937	30,768		65,831	1,14,536	27,15,614	5.64.119	32,79,763		32,79,763	1335 (1925-26)
26,201	**44,986**		**60,209**	**1,31,396**	**26,90,990**	**5,63,409**	**32,54,399**		**32,54,399**	Average.
36,413	1,30,087		62'628	2,29,128	26,21,121	4,99.345	31,20,466		31,20.466	1336 (1926-27).
34,439	72,901		62,365	1,69,705	26,82,772	5,02.201	31,84,973		31,84,973	1337 (1927-28).
25,400	56,064		62,594	1,44,058	27 05,791	4.57.226	31,63,017		31,63,017	1338 (1928-29).
12,806	45,406		61,745	1,19,957	27,58,793	4,63,207	32.22,000		32,22,000	1339 (1929-30)
1,101	3,565		59,576	64,242	28,06,674	5,98.554	34,05,228		34,05,228	1340 (1930-31).
22,032	**61,605**		**61,781**	**1,45,418**	**27,15,130**	**5,04,107**	**32,19,137**		**32,19,137**	Average.
8,410	7,830	..	59,079	75,325	27,18,130	1.22.520	31,40,650		31,40,650	1341 (1931-32).
1,428	3,491	..	58,975	63,894	27,60,660	3.95.688	31,56,348		31,56,348	1342 (1932-33).
215	498	.	58,723	59.436	27,64,371	3,54,753	31.19.124	..	31,19 124	1343 (1933-34).
44.110	1,46,576	.	57,894	2,48,580	25.57.218	3,51,548	29,08,766	.	29,08,766	1344 (1934-35).
27,726	59,518	..	57,583	1,44,827	26,47,073	3,19,634	29,66,707		29,66,707	1345 (1935-36).
16,378	**43,584**	..	**58,451**	**1,18,413**	**26,89,490**	**3,68,829**	**30,58,319**	.	**30,58,319**	Average.
17,304	54,763	..	55,551	1,27,618	27,08,881	3,54,529	30,63,410	.	30,63,410	1346 (1936-37).
5,407	22,128	..	61,232	88,767	27,25,455	3,38,113	30,63,568	..	30,63,568	1347 (1937-38).
60,176	1,40,600		56,537	2,57,313	25,32,722	3,18,158	28 50,880	..	28,50,880	1348 (1938-39).
12,845	74,011	.	60,677	1,47,533	26,44,428	3,29,098	29,74.126		29,74.126	1349 (1939-40).
288	1,162	..	58,480	59,930	28,01,756	3,46,803	31,48,559	.	31,48,559	1350 (1940-41).
9,204	**58,533**	..	**58,495**	**1,26,232**	**26,82,648**	**3,37,460**	**30,20,108**	..	**30,20,108**	Average
7,873	8,672	11,918	10 380	38,843	28,15,109	3,25,697	31,40,806	47,041	30,93,765	1351 (1941-42).
1,407	..	4,518	11,303	17,228	28,43,539	3 34,681	31,78,220	48,170	31,30,050	1352 (1942-43)
4,765	4,146	16,320	10.356	35,596	28,57,024	2.87,805	31,44,829	48,371	30,96,458	1353 (1943-44).
302	6	444	8,007	8,849	29.69,740	3 65,828	33,35,568	46,011	32,88,657	1354 (1944-45).
31,021	38,917	31,441	'0,572	112'854	28,34,908	2,42.155	30.77,063	45,154	30,31,909	1355 (1945-46).
9,254	**10,348**	**12,930**	**10,142**	**42,674**	**28,64,064**	**3,11,288**	**31,75,247**	**47,129**	**31,28,168**	Average.
456	154	543	3,482	4,635	29,87,494	3,06,796	32,94,290	45,742	32,48,548	1356 (1946-47).
3,870	4,53,905	91,971	27,397	5,77,143	26 18,113	2,06.852	28 24,965	46,783	27,78,182	1357 (1947-48).
30,748	31,252	86,786	11,053	1,59,839	28,06,647	3,63,363	31,70,010	46,882	31,23,128	1358 (1948-49).
72,611	3,00,374	3,17,273	9,007	6,90,265	22,78,196	4,02,761	27,40,957	48,794	26,92,163	1359 (1949-50).
61,879	5,42,158	37,499	14,126	6,55,002	23,03,415	4,35,985	27,39,200	50,191	26,89,209	1360 (1950-51).
33,913	**2,65,568**	**1,06,815**	**13,013**	**4,19,309**	**25,98,773**	**3,55,151**	**29,53,924**	**47,678**	**29,06,246**	Average.

N·B. Separate figures or columns (13) and (14) are not available, hence given in a lump for both the items.

APPENDIX VII

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS.

Statement showing the normal monthly temperature recorded at Madurai and Kodaikanal based on data upto 1950.

Month.	*Mean temperature.*	*Mean range.*	*Highest temperature.*	*Lowest temperature.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		MADURAI.		
	DEGREES.	DEGREES.	DEGREES.	DEGREES.
January	78·2	17·1	95	64
February	79·6	23·4	95	63
March	85·4	22·4	102	64
April	86·1	18·0	100	72
May	89·7	21·6	104	74
June	88·3	19·0	102	75
July	86·5	19·1	102	70
August	87·4	20·7	102	73
September	85·5	18·9	101	71
October	89·9	17·9	98	72
November	81·3	13·1	92	72
December	79·0	17·2	95	67
Average ..	84·3	19·0	..	..
		KODAIKANAL.		
January	54·3	15·0	68	42
February	56·0	17·8	71	42
March	58·1	15·9	70	45
April	58·9	11·9	69	51
May	61·9	13·5	71	52
June	58·3	10·8	69	51
July	57·6	9·2	68	51
August	58·6	11·6	69	51
September	59·1	12·2	69	51
October	58·2	11·9	67	49
November	56·3	10·2	65	45
December	54·8	15·4	69	41
Average ..	57·7	12·9	..	..

APPENDIX VIII.

AVERAGE RAINFALL OF MADURAI DISTRICT IN INCHES.

Year. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November (12)	December. (13)	Total. (14)
1870	0·86	..	0·26	1·39	1·02	2·67	0·51	5·77	2·96	4·49	5·00	0·89	25·82
1871	2·03	1·29	2·49	1·81	2·99	2·34	1·09	2·97	2·00	6·11	8·76	0·61	34·49
1872	0·15	0·87	0·27	1·22	2·09	2·78	2·35	4·01	5·49	4·14	6·78	3·63	33·78
1873	..	2·10	0·20	2·82	4·48	0·15	0·79	2·79	1·09	7·80	3·50	1·40	28·02
1874	..	0·89	0·15	3·00	2·55	1·58	0·83	3·13	2·99	5·63	8·88	1·93	31·56
1875	0·43	..	0·53	3·32	3·89	2·57	1·13	2·81	2·17	14·48	2·17	0·54	34·04
1876	..	..	0·94	0·76	2·38	0·68	0·90	3·12	3·15	3·09	1·89	1·01	17·92
1877	..	..	2·01	1·25	2·49	1·67	0·65	0·50	7·66	14·82	8·09	9·84	48·98
1878	0·84	..	0·06	1·72	5·14	1·97	3·43	6·18	3·10	3·50	3·86	1·00	30·80
1879	0·03	0·74	3·13	1·25	1·01	1·02	5·80	1·59	3·19	3·79	3·08	0·08	26·71
1880	0·63	0·24	0·24	2·23	2·55	0·67	0·39	2·21	1·28	7·26	8·78	2·63	29·11
1881	0·26	..	0·91	0·03	2·25	0·82	0·48	2·70	4·32	3·62	6·15	2·06	23·60
1882	1·26	0·29	0·22	1·92	4·57	0·95	0·65	4·12	1·28	5·63	6·07	0·96	27·92
1883	0·01	0·54	0·30	1·47	4·35	1·02	1·24	2·87	1·81	10·03	9·52	1·54	34·70
1884	0·28	..	0·21	0·68	2·15	0·85	0·62	2·14	1·67	10·78	7·16	5·42	31·96
1885	..	.	0·12	0·29	1·73	2·13	0·53	2·59	3·34	8·50	3·72	4·75	27·50
1886	0·18	..	1·00	1·05	5·04	1·84	3·07	4·17	6·43	3·36	1·64	0·15	27·93
1887	..	0·38	2·58	3·13	1·24	1·38	0·24	3·02	1·21	8·36	3·43	6·40	31·37
1888	0·04	..	0·19	1·08	3·75	0·52	0·55	1·13	3·27	6·53	6·35	3·76	27·17
1889	0·42	0·02	0·90	5·13	2·06	1·06	2·63	2·64	4·93	5·34	2·17	1·99	29·29
1890	0·57	0·38	0·73	2·71	2·34	2·02	1·41	3·08	1·80	11·61	3·26	0·28	30·19
1891	0·23	2·07	1·61	2·10	1·75	1·27	0·25	1·08	1·19	14·61	4·37	1·15	31·68
1892	0·01	0·80	0·05	2·56	1·47	2·13	1·01	3·42	0·61	8·11	0·45	0·82	21·44
1893	0·23	0·33	3·39	1·53	3·41	2·81	3·24	1·30	1·68	6·53	9·77	0·01	34·32
1894	0·06	1·14	0·77	2·62	2·41	0·93	0·84	2·80	2·07	8·32	3·59	0·83	26·47
1895	..	0·01	..	4·83	2·54	1·16	0·66	3·34	4·58	10·87	2·40	5·48	35·93
1896	0·31	..	0·89	0·28	3·14	1·93	0·66	0·76	7·11	7·44	9·70	5·40	37·71
1897	0·02	2·28	0·55	1·72	3·45	1·64	0·59	3·72	7·22	3·63	4·62	0·24	29·68
1898	0·24	0·88	0·62	2·83	4·13	0·81	0·53	2·15	8·25	9·29	6·35	3·32	38·80
1899	0·02	0·86	0·06	9·02	1·42	0·27	0·84	0·49	3·35	7·75	0·67	0·68	25·43
1900	0·65	0·01	0·01	3·28	4·31	0·79	2·22	1·86	3·71	6·51	3·55	2·10	29·00
1901	1·36	0·45	1·41	2·71	2·78	0·87	0·65	1·72	8·03	5·07	7·11	1·78	35·14
1902	3·25	0·04	1·64	1·62	3·72	2·18	1·00	2·48	2·00	10·97	5·18	4·43	38·51
1903	0·74	0·37	0·17	0·91	3·84	1·63	1·41	3·58	5·03	4·96	5·09	5·66	33·39
1904	1·04		0·02	1·14	6·72	0·31	1·63	0·97	3·40	7·86	0·75	0·81	24·65
1905	0·01	0·30	0·50	3·45	3·44	1·94	0·13	1·95	2·35	7·63	3·05	0·03	25·38
1906	0·61	0·70	1·05	0·48	2·45	1·31	1·07	6·81	2·86	5·78	7·10	1·96	32·18
1907	0·68	..	1·11	4·07	3·24	0·97	2·09	1·24	3·38	6·04	5·07	1·86	29·45
1908	0·63	1·98	1·49	1·41	2·07	0·67	0·70	1·27	4·67	11·27	0·76	0·32	27·24
1909	4·71	0·73	0·37	5·25	3·19	0·87	0·13	5·98	1·65	10·13	5·68	0·58	39·27
1910	0·82	1·27	0·11	1·80	2·20	2·05	3·72	4·34	1·54	12,58	7·37	0·01	37·90
1911	0·04	0·05	0·29	1·55	2·58	3·45	0·60	0·36	3·36	4·46	5·57	4·72	27·03
1912	0·10	0·06	0·04	1·18	3·19	1·88	0·48	1·54	5·08	8·70	9·12	0·71	32·68
1913	0·02	0·07	0·07	1·03	3·17	1·16	1·95	1·23	2·96	5·77	3·02	2·00	23·35
1914	0·09	0·05	0·32	1·68	2·46	1·15	0·36	2·24	3·66	9·08	3·60	4·98	29·67
1915	0·83	0·48	2·06	2·23	1·94	2·45	3·08	2·88	5·13	6·09	1·33	1·71	30·21
1916	..	0·06	0·01	1·40	3·62	0·42	5·85	4·28	2·15	6·24	2·55	0·65	27·53
1917	0·48	2·65	0·30	0·38	3·92	1·23	0·64	4·95	7·31	5·69	6·48	2·71	38·09
1918	2·56	..	1·65	0·38	2·90	0·59	1·43	1·61	0·68	4·58	11·25	2·83	30·46
1919	0·88	0·01	0·65	1·04	3·25	1·07	2·26	1·02	4·76	7·14	6·75	2·01	30·84
1920	4·81	0·08	0·23	4·06	4·77	1·59	0·43	2·38	5·67	5·23	11·81	0·09	41·15
1921	6·89	0·13	0·13	1·26	1·26	1·84	2·00	4·35	2·30	9·62	4·25	2·86	39·21
1922	1·33	0·78	0·30	1·99	4·86	0·81	0·47	1·86	1·72	12·87	0·85	5·47	42·31
1923	2·76	0·33	1·92	1·06	1·55	0·47	0·42	0·58	1·97	7·09	1·86	4·02	24·03
1924	1·25	0·07	1·17	1·42	2·61	1·33	3·77	2·12	5·57	2·27	5·57	0·49	27·58
1925	0·60	0·10	1·47	1·83	3·15	1·67	0·92	1·84	2·30	4·61	9·73	6·46	34·68
1926	2·81	0·08	1·05	2·19	2·42	0·73	1·48	1·98	4·47	9·27	2·34	0·45	29·27
1927	0·40	0·74	0·58	3·33	3·73	1·68	0·66	2·50	4·67	4·02	7·89	1·72	31·92
1928	0·31	1·91	0·89	3·22	2·35	0·53	2·35	0·55	1·06	8·39	6·12	3·12	30·80
1929	0·53	1·85	0·67	6·25	2·41	1·04	0·49	1·12	6·47	5·18	5·37	2·81	34·19
1930	0·68	2·52	0·75	2·35	3·56	2·25	0·37	1·92	2·77	13·94	9·77	2·89	43·77
1931	0·45	..	0·26	2·53	2·07	0·42	1·85	1·34	3·95	5·49	7·91	8·30	34·57
1932	0·01	1·64	0·14	2·31	4·44	0·78	0·88	6·93	1·49	9·57	7·57	1·53	37·29
1933	0·01	0·23	0·43	3·08	3·99	0·58	1·74	8·97	4·10	9·51	6·17	0·69	39·50
1934	5·42	.	0·55	1·58	2·29	1·54	0·82	0·52	0·61	11·32	2·23	0·50	27·37
1935	1·25	0·12	0·30	3·06	1·47	3·29	0·50	4·40	1·86	6·07	6·45	2·25	31·92
1936	0·07	2·76	3·08	2·43	2·31	0·99	1·50	1·05	4·62	4·40	9·97	2·55	35·74
1937	0·12	0·72	0·88	3·02	2·54	0·71	0·68	3·42	4·80	5·41	8·64	0·30	31·24
1938	0·01	1·56	2·00	1·94	1·82	0·47	2·79	4·07	3·07	3·09	2·31	2·52	25·56
1939	1·06	0·25	1·22	3·62	1·82	1·92	0·37	3·24	2·97	8·14	7·35	0·11	32·07
1940	..	.	0·84	4·59	4·95	1·92	0·78	1·83	5·76	5·74	16·11	2·28	44·80
1941	1·64	0·01	0·01	4·57	1·91	0·80	1·08	1·73	5·16	5·70	8·12	1·76	32·49
1942	.	..	0·41	4·68	2·47	1·04	0·60	3·25	4·28	8·48	2·90	4·99	33·19
1943	6·91	1·09	0·43	3·63	2·23	0·54	1·05	1·79	2·86	10·60	3·54	1·86	36·53
1944	0·40	1·55	3·40	2·74	2·68	1·34	0·81	3·35	7·10	9·51	10·66	4·69	48·23
1945	0·20	0·51	0·10	3·01	1·78	0·48	1·08	2·66	1·34	8·00	8·33	0·27	27·76
1946	0·67	0·15	2·24	2·72	2·79	0·86	0·86	1·50	4·28	7·65	10·14	7·41	41·27
1947	1·47	0·12	4·79	8·50	2·38	1·32	1·17	3·48	3·74	11·44	0·60	1·06	40·07
1948	2·32	0·31	0·29	1·28	2·50	1·05	1·54	4·02	2·52	6·16	7·65	1·13	30·67
1949	0·61	0·54	..	4·65	3·96	1·26	2·94	5·64	3·02	6·80	2·79	.	32·21
Average for 1870–1949 ..	**0·91**	**0·56**	**0·88**	**2·48**	**2·90**	**1·32**	**1·32**	**2·74**	**3·54**	**7·52**	**5·84**	**2·33**	**32·34**
1950	..	**3·24**	**0·76**	0·84	2·67	0·49	0.89	**4·85**	**1·76**	**9·06**	**2·68**	**1·97**	**28·3**

APPENDIX VIII-A.

Average number of wet days—Madurai District.

Year. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)	Total. (14)
1870	2	..	..	3	2	4	1	8	4	7	9	3	43
1871	4	2	3	3	6	2	2	6	4	9	9	1	51
1872	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	6	9	6	11	7	53
1873	..	4	..	4	3	..	1	5	3	12	8	2	42
1874	..	3	..	3	4	3	3	5	7	9	8	3	48
1875	..	..	1	4	5	3	2	4	3	16	5	1	44
1876	..	..	1	2	6	2	2	6	5	5	3	1	33
1877	..	..	2	2	5	3	2	2	9	15	11	8	59
1878	2	..	..	2	6	4	5	8	5	6	6	2	46
1879	..	1	4	3	2	2	7	3	5	7	4	..	38
1880	2	1	1	4	5	1	2	4	3	10	13	3	49
1881	1	..	1	..	5	2	1	4	6	6	9	5	40
1882	2	..	1	3	8	3	3	6	2	8	9	1	45
1883	..	1	1	3	6	2	3	5	3	15	10	4	53
1884	1	..	1	2	3	2	1	3	4	11	10	6	44
1885	..	..	..	1	4	4	2	5	5	12	6	8	47
1886	1	..	1	1	7	5	5	7	8	6	3	1	45
1887	..	1	2	3	2	3	1	5	2	14	7	10	50
1888	..	..	1	3	6	1	1	3	6	10	11	6	48
1889	1	..	2	5	5	2	4	5	8	6	4	3	45
1890	1	1	2	5	4	4	3	6	4	11	6	1	48
1891	.	5	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	18	6	4	49
1892	..	1	..	5	3	3	3	6	1	9	1	2	34
1893	1	1	5	3	5	5	5	2	3	10	13	..	53
1894	..	2	2	5	4	1	1	6	4	11	3	2	46
1895	..	..	..	8	4	2	1	6	6	16	5	4	52
1896	1	..	1	1	5	3	2	2	10	11	11	11	58
1897	..	3	1	3	4	4	2	7	9	6	6	1	46
1898	1	1	..	4	6	1	1	4	11	14	11	4	60
1899	..	1	..	12	2	1	2	1	6	8	2	1	36
1900	1	..	..	5	6	2	4	2	8	10	6	5	49
1901	2	1	2	4	5	2	2	3	9	9	10	3	52
1902	5	..	2	2	7	3	2	4	4	12	10	7	58
1903	1	..	.	3	7	3	4	5	10	7	7	8	55
1904	3	..	..	2	8	1	3	2	5	12	1	3	49
1905	..	1	1	7	6	4	..	4	4	10	8	..	45
1906	1	1	2	1	5	2	3	10	3	10	10	4	52
1907	1	..	2	6	6	2	4	3	5	8	8	3	48
1908	1	3	2	2	5	2	2	2	7	16	1	..	43
1909	4	1	1	6	6	2	1	8	3	11	8	2	53
1910	2	2	..	2	4	3	7	7	2	14	9	..	52
1911	..	..	1	3	4	7	2	1	5	7	8	8	46
1912	..	.	..	2	6	3	2	.	6	14	10	2	48
1913	..	..	..	2	6	2	3	2	6	9	7	5	42
1914	1	.	1	3	4	3	1	4	6	14	5	6	48
1915	1	1	3	4	4	5	5	5	8	6	13	5	60
1916	..	..	.	2	6	2	9	6	4	8	5	2	44
1917	1	4	5	1	5	4	2	7	10	6	10	3	58
1918	5	..	2	1	5	2	2	3	2	8	15	5	50
1919	2		1	2	5	3	4	2	8	9	10	6	52
1920	5		..	6	5	4	1	4	8	8	15	..	56
1921	7	.	.	7	2	3	4	7	4	13	5	3	55
1922	2	2	1	3	8	2	2	3	4	14	11	2	54
1923	5	1	3	2	3	2	1	2	3	11	3	5	41
1924	3	.	2	3	5	3	5	5	9	5	9	1	50
1925	2	..	3	3	5	4	2	3	4	7	10	7	50
1926	5	..	2	2	4	2	3	4	7	9	4	1	43
1927	2	2	1	6	5	3	2	4	8	8	9	2	50
1928	1	4	1	6	4	1	3	2	2	10	10	5	49
1929	1	2	1	8	6	3	1	3	8	10	10	6	59
1930	2	3	1	4	6	4	1	3	6	17	10	3	60
1931	2	..	..	3	4	1	3	4	5	7	11	11	51
1932	.	2	1	4	6	1	1	9	2	14	11	5	56
1933	.	..	1	4	7	2	3	11	6	13	8	2	57
1934	5	..	1	2	4	4	2	1	2	15	5	1	42
1935	3	..	..	5	2	5	2	7	3	11	8	5	51
1936	..	4	3	2	4	3	3	2	6	8	13	5	53
1937	.	1	2	5	4	2	2	6	5	7	12	1	47
1938	..	3	2	4	4	1	4	7	6	5	8	4	43
1939	3	1	2	5	3	3	1	5	5	12	10	.	50
1940	..	..	1	5	7	3	2	3	6	8	16	5	56
1941	3	..	1	4	3	2	2	3	8	7	12	3	48
1942	..	..	1	5	4	2	2	4	7	12	4	9	50
1943	7	2	2	8	6	3	3	3	4	15	6	2	61
1944	1	2	5	3	4	3	2	6	8	12	14	7	67
1945	1	1	1	5	3	1	2	4	3	11	8	1	41
1946	1	1	4	5	4	2	2	3	5	10	13	9	59
1947	3	1	4	6	3	2	2	6	5	12	1	2	47
1948	3	1	1	2	4	3	4	4	4	8	9	3	46
1949	1	1	..	7	7	2	5	9	5	10	8	..	53
Average for 1870–1949	1	1	1	3	5	3	3	4	5	10	8		48
1950	..	3	2	2	4	1	2	[illegible]	2	11	4		41

APPENDIX IX.

Variations of Rainfall in inches.

Recording station.	Year.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Melur	Maximum, 1917 ..	4·18	0·04	7·59	2·52	0·26	9·51	14·36	8·92	6·05	3·78	57·21
	Minimum, 1905 ..	0·62	1·62	1·01	0·67	..	5·07	2·78	5·78	4·43	0·03	22·01
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	**1·92**	**2·03**	**3·08**	**2·06**	**2·31**	**4·90**	**5·05**	**7·62**	**5·68**	**2·54**	**37·19**
Sholavandan	Maximum, 1947 .	9·90	10·77	0·79	0·08	1·78	4·81	5·88	17·06	0·23	1·56	52·88
	Minimum, 1913 ..	0·34	0·78	2·75	1·82	0·01	0·85	5·90	3·99	1·63	1·45	20·12
	Average, 1906–1949 ..	**2·31**	**2·48**	**2·87**	**1·27**	**1·32**	**2·94**	**4·11**	**7·87**	**6·66**	**1·96**	**33·19**
Madurai	Maximum, 1921 ..	8·87	1·98	0·36	2·82	5·57	7·52	3·86	10·89	11·57	3·35	56·79
	Minimum, 1913 ..	0·10	0·78	1·15	0·41	2·14	2·64	1·16	4·06	1·99	1·73	16·16
	Average, 1906–1949 .	**2·23**	**2·37**	**2·64**	**1·58**	**1·80**	**4·17**	**4·68**	**7·75**	**5·59**	**2·07**	**34·88**
Periyar	Maximum, 1940 .	0·41	8·39	1·74	1·96	0·60	1·99	6·11	4·38	20·35	4·42	50·35
	Minimum, 1913 .	0·31	0·10	4·85	0·64	..	1·47	3·84	4·68	3·39	3·13	22·41
	Average, 1906–1949 ..	**2·92**	**3·48**	**2·93**	**1·03**	**1·12**	**2·83**	**3·72**	**7·91**	**6·81**	**2·70**	**35·51**
Tirumangalam ..	Maximum, 1922	0·99	5·13	8·48	1·34	0·01	3·76	1·87	15·75	7·05	9·13	53·54
	Minimum, 1876	0·30	0·65	1·70	.	0·30	3·65	2·20	1·70	1·80	0·75	13·05
	Average, 1870–1949	**1·82**	**2·54**	**2·92**	**1·40**	**1·49**	**3·66**	**4·01**	**7·64**	**5·61**	**2 09**	**33·18**
Usilampatti	Maximum, 1930	5·00	3·85	2·05	3·04	0·20	0 41	1·58	23·17	16·82	5·98	62·10
	Minimum, 1892 .	0·10	3·70	1·85	0·85	0·40	1·00	0·55	3·40		0·50	13·25
	Average, 1880–1949 .	**2·93**	**2·64**	**3·16**	**0·86**	**0·83**	**2·50**	**4·05**	**8·66**	**6·72**	**2·20**	**34·55**
Uthamapalayam ..	Maximum, 1915 .	1·94	4·40	0·34	1·70	1·92	0·69	5·08	12·07	10 27	1·21	42·62
	Minimum, 1890	2·75	2·81	1·55	0·72	0·20	0·42	0·30	5·92	0·15	0·50	15·32
	Average, 1880–1949 .	**2·42**	**2·61**	**2·43**	**1·43**	**1·70**	**1·47**	**1·79**	**6·92**	**5 64**	**2·22**	**28·63**
Bodinaickanur .	Maximum, 1930 ..	4·05	5·07	2·15	1·00	.	0·60	2·45	15·85	10 90	3·30	45·33
	Minimum, 1914	1·14	1·23	0·45	0·41	0·43	0·40	2·64	6·01	3 08	5 14	21·26
	Average, 1905–1949 ..	**4·19**	**3·15**	**2·34**	**0·99**	**1·13**	**1·46**	**1·97**	**7·47**	**6 05**	**2·11**	**30·86**
Periyakulam	Maximum, 1944 .	13·83	6·26	1·71	0·76	1·07	2·51	9·07	8·83	12·76	3·62	40·42
	Minimum, 1876 ..	2·75	1·15	0·80	0·45	..	1·90	2·78	1·72	4·58	.	16·13
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	**4·60**	**3·47**	**2·72**	**0·83**	**0·94**	**1·92**	**2·80**	**7·53**	**5·68**	**1 97**	**32·46**
Nilakottai	Maximum, 1922 ..	2·52	2·01	8·87	0·13	0·16	1·02	2·09	12·03	12 15	4·85	47·33
	Minimum, 1923	4·13	0·99	2 15	0·15	0·02	0·13	2·93	4·96	.	2·31	17·77
	Average, 1887–1949 ..	**2·23**	**2·74**	**3·31**	**0·91**	**1·06**	**2·57**	**4·07**	**7·19**	**5·16**	**1·82**	**31·05**
Dindigul .. .	Maximum, 1896	0·36	0·11	6·01	5·48	0·28	1·00	7 88	11·16	12·55	6·88	52·07
	Minimum, 1876 .	0·30	1·55	4·55	0·27	1·25	1·53	3·24	1·15	2·31	1·23	17·41
	Average, 1870–1949	**2·06**	**2·29**	**2·83**	**1·82**	**1·36**	**2·62**	**3·60**	**6·65**	**5 91**	**2 76**	**31 90**
Vedasandur	Maximum, 1920 ..	5·32	1·59	7·07	1·47	..	.	8·37	10·46	11 90	0·05	49·23
	Minimum, 1924 .	2·78	0·17	0·49	0·86	1·11	0·69	4·65	2·17	2 83	0·07	16·12
	Average, 1887–1949	**1·96**	**2·40**	**2·98**	**1·01**	**0·68**	**2·05**	**3·05**	**7·19**	**5·01**	**2·34**	**28 67**
Chatrapatti	Maximum, 1941	2·07	2·59	3·85	1·47	2·31	0·99	3·95	10·55	16 71	10 04	51 56
	Minimum, 1938 ..	1·39	1·05	0·92	..	1·22	2·27	2·02	3·14	1·59	2·09	15·69
	Average, 1904–1949 ..	**2·50**	**2 17**	**3·08**	**1·16**	**1·20**	**1·79**	**2·70**	**8·95**	**8 05**	**3·14**	**35 04**
Palani	Maximum, 1941 .	3 67	1·38	2 82	0 24	0·25	2·82	4·91	11·29	11 93	10·03	52·37
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·50	0·50	1·65	0·20	0·10		3·25	2·75	0 20	0·80	9·95
	Average, 1870–1949 .	**1·82**	**1·96**	**2·93**	**0·96**	**0·77**	**1·40**	**2·26**	**6·96**	**6 61**	**2 72**	**28·43**
Kodaikanal	Maximum, 1877 .	14 78	4·54	7·77	4·68	4·32	1·75	21·81	22·18	15 17	13·23	110 23
	Minimum, 1930 ..	3·95	2 35	3·56	2·25	0·37	1·92	2·77	13·94	9·77	2·89	43·77
	Average, 1874–1949 ..	**6·60**	**5·13**	**6·15**	**1·24**	**4·33**	**6·48**	**6·77**	**10·88**	**9 51**	**5·21**	**65·33**
Natham	Maximum, 1943 ..	6·01	1·74	1·97	1·74	3·26	1·82	5·86	12·41	3·05	14·80	56·56
	Minimum, 1923 ..	2·90	2·06	0·87	0·22	0·50	1·62	3·20	7·80	.	1·18	20·35
	Average, 1912–1949 ..	**2·35**	**2·74**	**3·11**	**2·13**	**1·97**	**4·17**	**5·28**	**7·62**	**6·58**	**2 72**	**38·67**
District excluding Kodaikanal	Maximum, 1877 ..	2·01	1·25	2·40	1·67	0·65	0·50	7·66	14·82	8·09	9·84	48·98
	Minimum, 1876 .	0·94	0·76	2·38	0·68	0·90	3·12	3·15	3·09	1·89	1·01	17 92
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	**2·35**	**2·48**	**2·90**	**1·32**	**1·32**	**2·74**	**3·54**	**7·52**	**5·84**	**2·33**	**32·34**

APPENDIX X.

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS.

(Average monthly prices for the whole district).

Grain.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Rice, second sort.	3·45	3·48	3·48	3·48	3·45	3·33	3·05	2·70	2·67	2·55	2·51	3·53	3·06	1874–75
	2·56	2·74	2·96	2·96	2·82	2·65	2·61	2·80	2·72	2·67	2·72	2·80	2·75	1875–76
	3·08	3·17	3·36	3·36	4·54	5·71	5·40	5·33	4·88	4·49	4·88	4·94	4·41	1876–77
	6·15	6·15	5·97	5·97	5·06	5·33	4·35	3·81	4·60	4·40	4·40	4·94	5·17	1877–78
	5·06	5·00	4·54	4·54	4·60	4·70	4·30	3·88	3·77	3·74	3·92	4·21	4·37	1878–79
	4·21	4·12	3·85	3·85	3·36	3·08	3·05	2·88	2·86	2·86	2·86	2·00	3·34	1879–80
	2·98	3·15	3·12	3·12	2·96	2·86	2·72	2·63	2·51	2·45	2·34	2·42	2·52	1880–81
	2·70	2·84	2·86	2·86	2·76	2·67	2·56	2·42	2·37	2·34	2·35	2·41	2·60	1881–82
	2·41	2·45	2·53	2·53	2·60	2·41	2·29	2·27	2·16	2·17	2·15	2·16	2·34	1882–83
	2·25	2·21	2·42	2·42	2·34	2·30	2·10	2·14	2·33	2·37	2·38	2·56	2·32	1883–84
	2·92	2·98	3·23	3·23	3·23	3·39	3·45	3·23	3·05	2·98	3·03	3·03	3·13	1884–85
	3·15	3·12	3·17	3·17	3·20	3·08	2·86	2·60	2·48	2·47	2·48	2·53	2·86	1885–86
	2·60	2·55	2·48	2·48	2·44	2·51	2·76	2·67	2·76	2·61	2·67	2·65	2·60	1886–87
	2·80	2·82	2·08	2·08	2·92	2·94	2·88	2·67	2·51	2·55	2·65	2·70	2·78	1887–88
	2·78	2·92	2·98	2·98	3·01	3·05	2·96	2·80	2·94	2·72	2·78	2·84	2·89	1888–89
	2·88	2·94	3·03	3·03	3·05	3·70	3·48	3·39	3·36	3·42	3·54	3·64	3·29	1889–90
	2·75	2·80	2·35	2·88	2·85	2·80	2·81	2·71	2·62	2·61	2·61	2·69	2·73	Average*
	3·88	3·88	3·88	3·81	3·67	3·57	3·60	3·88	3·88	3·42	3·45	3·48	3·70	1890–91
	3·60	3·74	3·81	3·65	3·77	3·88	3·85	3·67	3·51	3·54	3·67	3·88	3·73	1891–92
	3·92	3·92	4·04	4·00	4·12	4·54	4·54	4·26	4·04	4·08	3·96	3·96	4·12	1892–93
	3·88	3·88	4·00	4·00	3·96	3·77	3·45	3·17	3·08	2·98	3·03	3·15	3·53	1893–94
	3·48	3·57	3·54	3·54	3·57	3·51	3·36	3·33	3·25	3·28	3·23	3·28	3·41	1894–95
	3·39	3·48	3·48	3·48	3·28	3·17	3·17	2·92	2·76	2·78	2·88	2·96	3·15	1895–96
	3·01	3·01	3·05	3·10	3·48	3·42	3·42	3·15	3·08	3·17	3·42	3·57	3·23	1896–97
	3·60	3·70	3·74	3·85	4·21	4·40	4·40	4·12	4·00	3·96	4·04	4·04	4·00	1897–98
	4·12	4·12	4·21	4·04	4·00	3·85	3·85	3·01	3·03	2·96	2·94	2·86	3·55	1898–99
	2·96	2·92	2·96	3·05	3·17	3·77	3·77	3·88	4·08	4·12	4·08	4·12	3·60	1899–1900
	3·58	3·62	3·67	3·67	3·72	3·80	3·72	3·54	3·47	3·43	3·47	3·53	3·60	Average.
	4·12	4·44	4·17	3·67	4·00	3·77	3·48	3·15	2·90	3·05	2·88	3·05	3·56	1901–02
	2·94	3·10	3·05	3·17	2·98	2·90	2·78	2·74	2·74	2·72	2·76	2·80	2·89	1902–03
	2·94	2·06	3·01	2·92	2·96	2·98	3·03	2·96	2·90	2·90	2·94	2·96	2·96	1903–04
	2·96	2·04	3·01	2·98	3·10	3·74	4·00	4·12	4·12	4·04	4·00	4·04	3·59	1904–05
	4·40	4·54	4·60	4·54	4·60	4·76	4·88	4·49	4·30	4·44	4·70	4·88	4·60	1905–06
	5·13	5·13	5·13	5·19	4·88	4·76	4·49	4·21	4·35	4·44	4·44	4·17	4·69	1906–07
	4·30	4·60	4·70	4·76	4·88	5·13	5·19	5·06	5·00	5·00	4·94	5·00	4·88	1907–08
	5·26	5·33	5·40	5·40	5·40	5·97	5·55	5·00	4·82	6·06	4·94	4·94	5·34	1908–09
	5·06	5·19	5·19	4·49	4·94	4·76	4·65	4·54	4·54	4·54	4·60	4·60	4·76	1909–10
	4·70	4·65	4·65	4·65	4·54	4·40	4·12	4·04	4·12	4·26	4·54	4·65	4·44	1910–11
	4·18	4·33	4·29	4·18	4·23	4·32	4·22	4·03	3·98	4·15	4·07	4·11	4·17	Average.
	5·00	4·70	5·00	5·19	5·48	5·63	5·55	5·48	5·40	5·55	5·63	5·88	5·37	1911–12
	6·35	6·45	6·56	6·35	6·15	5·97	5·88	5·63	5·48	5·55	5·55	5·63	5·96	1912–13
	5·80	5·80	5·88	5·88	5·80	5·88	5·80	5·71	5·55	5·55	5·55	5·80	5·75	1913–14
	5·88	5·97	5·97	5·88	5·63	5·48	5·40	5·13	4·70	4·54	4·54	4·60	5·31	1914–15
	4·76	4·76	4·88	4·82	4·94	5·13	5·26	4·94	5·00	5·00	5·06	5·06	4·97	1915–16
	5·33	5·40	5·48	5·48	5·40	5·55	5·55	5·40	5·33	5·40	5·55	5·63	5·46	1916–17
	5·55	5·63	5·80	5·88	5·97	5·97	5·97	5·80	5·71	5·88	5·97	6·06	5·85	1917–18
	6·56	7·02	7·54	7·69	8·33	8·51	8·80	8·89	8·89	8·70	8·89	9·76	8·31	1918–19
	10·00	10·00	10·26	10·00	9·52	9·52	10·26	9·76	9·52	9·52	9·52	9·30	9·77	1919–20
	8·89	8·89	8·89	8·63	8·16	8·16	8·33	7·54	6·78	6·66	6·56	6·66	7·82	1920–21
	6·41	6.46	6·63	6·45	6·54	6·58	6·69	6.43	6·24	6·24	6·28	6.44	6·46	Average.
	7·02	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·51	8·70	7·84	7·41	7·54	7·84	8·00	7·91	1921–22
	8·16	8·51	8·70	8·51	8·33	8·51	8·33	7·84	7·41	7·14	7·14	7·41	8·00	1922–23
	7·41	7·41	7·54	7·27	7·41	7·41	7·69	7·54	7·27	7·84	7·69	7·84	7·50	1923–24
	8·16	8·70	9·09	9·30	9·30	9·30	9·09	8·89	8·70	8·89	8·51	8·33	9·96	1924–25
	8·70	8·70	8·70	8·33	8·16	8·00	8·00	7·54	7·41	7·14	7·14	7·14	7·91	1925–26
	7·41	7·54	7·54	7·41	7·27	7·54	7·84	7·84	7·84	7·54	7·54	7·84	7·62	1926–27
	8·00	8·16	7·84	7·84	7·84	7·69	7·84	7·69	7·54	7·41	7·27	7·41	7·71	1927–28
	7·54	7·54	7·69	7·54	7·54	7·54	7·54	7·41	7·14	7·02	6·90	6·90	7·36	1928–29
	6·90	6·90	6·78	6·56	6·45	6·06	6·15	6·15	5·55	5·40	5·48	5·48	6·16	1929–30
	5·55	5·63	5·63	5·55	5·55	5·71	5·63	5·07	4·44	4·26	4·12	4·08	5·10	1930–31
	7·49	7·71	7·75	7·63	7·59	7·63	7·68	7·38	7·07	7·02	6·97	7·64	7·52	Average.
	4·60	4·60	4·60	4·60	4·60	4·70	4·70	4·40	4·30	4·30	4·30	4·50	4·50	1931–32
	4·30	4·50	4·40	4·27	4·14	4·10	3·88	3·55	3·20	3·07	3·12	3·31	3·82	1932–33
	3·48	3·49	3·49	3·33	3·34	3·33	3·52	3·45	3·24	3·21	3·20	3·32	3·37	1933–34
	3·36	3·44	3·93	4·67	4·44	4·27	4·14	4·12	4·24	4·35	4·21	4·51	4·14	1934–35
	4·75	4·86	4·57	4·49	4·37	4·30	4·24	4·07	4·01	3·98	4·11	4·19	4·33	1935–36
	4·15	4·06	4·13	3·93	3·94	3·96	3·95	3·85	3·75	3·72	3·75	3·83	3·92	1936–37
	3·83	3·90	3·99	3·96	4·15	4·20	4·18	4·06	3·94	3·91	3·88	3·97	4·00	1937–38
	3·97	4·04	4·03	3·90	3·87	4·25	4·23	4·95	4·05	4·09	4·09	4·12	4·06	1938–39
	4·14	4·13	4·34	4·41	4·08	4·43	4·40	4·44	4·49	4·49	4·48	4·66	4·41	1939–40
	4·70	4·77	4·91	4·94	4·93	5·03	5·05	4·81	4·63	4·90	5·06	5·26	4·91	1940–41
	4·12	4·18	4·42	4·25	4·21	4·26	4·23	4·08	3·99	4·00	4·04	4·15	4·15	Average.

* Average for the ten years ending June 1890.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS—*cont.*

(Average monthly prices for the whole district)—cont.

Grain.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	
Rice (second sort)—*cont.*	5·76	6·13	5·91	5·38	5·02	5·66	5·61	5·39	5·54	5·54	5·50	6·57	5·72	1941-42
	7·04	7·44	8·45	8·76	9·62	10·14	10·59	9·32	8·82	9·88	10·41	10·52	9·22	1942-43
	10·71	10·58	10·48	10 63	12·18	11·98	11·44	10·18	10·09	9·97	10·03	10·56	10·74	1943-44
	10·12	9·92	10·11	10·28	10·26	10·25	10 06	9·97	10·00	10·12	10·19	10·02	10·11	1944-45
	10 00	10·02	10·18	10·31	10·32	10·32	10·66	10·52	10·18	10·33	10·43	10·52	10·32	1945-46
	10·70	10·66	10·62	10·67	10·71	10·68	10·66	10·72	10 77	10·85	10·97	11 02	10·75	1946-47
	11·03	11·15	11·12	11·09	11 22	11·64	12·89	13 83	16·08	20·81	24·62	28·63	15·34	1947-48
	28·67	28·97	29·02	27·80	26·55	25·77	21·84	16·33	15·99	15 67	15·80	15·84	22·35	1948-49
	16·02	16·11	16·23	16·67	16·77	16·40	15·58	16 78	16·36	16·16	16·43	16·58	16·34	1949-50
	16·16	16 18	16·34	16·97	16·18	16·61	16·65	16 44	17·76	18 19	19 16	18 57	17 10	1950-51
	12·62	**12·72**	**12 85**	**12 86**	**12·91**	**12·95**	**12·60**	**11 95**	**12·17**	**12 75**	**13·35**	**13·88**	**12·80**	Average
Cholam ..	1·58	1·71	1·72	1·73	1·68	1·59	1·25	1·08	1·07	1 31	1·18	1·12	1·42	1874-75
	1·15	1·29	1·36	1·39	1·30	1·15	1·11	1·20	1·15	1 12	1·14	1·23	1·22	1875-76
	1·34	1·37	1·47	1·78	2·88	2·94	2·94	3·03	3·20	3·20	3·23	3·81	2·60	1876-77
	4·54	5·13	5·40	4·76	2·51	2·31	1·81	1·56	2·06	2·50	2·21	3·28	3·17	1877-78
	3·54	3·06	3·12	3·01	1·90	1·80	1·88	1·88	1·82	1·81	1·92	2·13	2·32	1878-79
	2·26	2·38	2·25	2·23	1·66	1·18	1·22	1·28	1·32	1·41	1·39	1·46	1·67	1879-80
	1·46	1·54	1·54	1·53	1·56	1·33	1·21	1·27	1·23	1·09	1·08	1·05	1·32	1880-81
	1·07	1·11	1·09	1·07	1·07	1·05	1·03	0·98	1·04	1·00	1·02	0·99	1·04	1881-82
	0·98	0·95	0·95	1·05	1·07	0·88	0·83	0·80	0·86	0·84	0·83	0·83	0·91	1882-83
	0·84	0·90	0·93	0·96	0·97	0·95	0·95	1·08	1·12	1·17	1·09	1·15	1·01	1883-84
	1·32	1·45	1·51	1·57	1·59	1·74	1·75	1·63	1·82	1·54	1·72	1·75	1·62	1884-85
	1·67	1·75	1·75	1·78	1·75	1·44	1·26	1·11	1·00	1·07	1·08	1·09	1·40	1885-86
	1·20	1·21	1·20	1·15	1·18	1·00	1·15	1·23	1·15	1·23	1·21	1·17	1·17	1886-87
	1·24	1·30	1·39	1·53	1·50	1·46	1·39	1 34	1·12	1·03	1 03	1·25	1·30	1887-88
	1·38	1·44	1·45	1·48	1·51	1·43	1·60	1·50	1·45	1·32	1 23	1·56	1·45	1888-89
	1·63	1·69	1·68	1·73	1·58	1·90	1·75	1·72	1·72	1·64	1·68	1·73	1 70	1889-90
	1·28	**1·33**	**1 35**	**1·39**	**1·38**	**1·32**	**1·29**	**1 27**	**1·25**	**1·19**	**1 20**	**1·26**	**1·29**	Average.*
	2·19	2·27	2·38	2·51	2·50	2·31	2 40	2 08	1 97	1·91	1·96	1·88	2·20	1890-91
	2·14	2·29	2·63	2·68	2·88	3·05	3·10	2 92	2·53	2·60	2·61	2·67	2·68	1891-92
	2·84	2·78	2·58	2·65	2·74	3·08	3·08	3·03	2 90	2·67	2·56	2·56	2·79	1892-93
	2·51	2·53	2·60	2·70	2·80	2·63	2·47	2·25	2·08	1·73	1·90	1·80	2·33	1893-94
	1·96	2·01	2·05	2·08	2·13	2·08	2·06	2·11	2·16	2·22	2·10	1·91	2·08	1894-95
	1·98	2·00	2·00	2·00	1·81	1·70	1·72	1 75	1·72	1·76	1·81	1·79	1·92	1895-96
	1·85	1·82	1·82	1·83	2·12	2·21	2·04	2·11	2·05	2·05	2·05	2·17	2·04	1896-97
	2·33	2·61	2·61	2·44	2·53	2·53	2·76	2·72	2·76	2·76	2·55	2·42	2·59	1897-98
	2·65	2·68	2·60	2·53	2·44	2·17	2·08	1·86	1·86	1·63	1·48	1·46	2·12	1898-99
	1·58	1·61	1·68	1·90	2·03	2·16	2·25	2·11	2·21	2·22	2·30	2·33	2·03	1899-1900
	2·12	**2·26**	**2·30**	**2·33**	**2·40**	**2·39**	**2·40**	**2·29**	**2·22**	**2·16**	**2 14**	**2·10**	**2·28**	Average.
	3·03	2·96	2·82	2·90	2·76	2·47	2·20	3·20	2·10	2·19	2·01	1·97	2·56	1901-02
	1·92	1·85	1·94	1·72	1·64	1 65	1·65	1·63	1·65	1·69	1·67	1·76	1·73	1902-03
	2·14	1·66	1·63	1·63	1·48	1·44	1·43	1·50	1·44	1·53	1·17	1·48	1·57	1903-04
	1·45	1·39	1·31	1·47	1·69	2·06	2·35	2·48	2·15	2·68	2·55	2·61	2·02	1904-05
	2·86	2·92	3·01	3·01	3·05	3·01	2·78	2·68	2·50	3·17	3 30	2·96	2·95	1905-06
	3·60	3·60	3·67	3·46	3·33	2·94	3·01	2·76	3·08	2·78	3·12	2·98	3·18	1906-07
	2·88	2·90	2·96	2·94	2·90	2·96	2·96	3·17	3·01	2·90	2·61	2·60	2·90	1907-08
	2·65	2·68	3·01	3·05	3·10	3·00	3·57	3·25	3·20	3·08	2·98	3·08	3·10	1908-09
	3·08	3·10	3·12	3·12	3·08	3·01	2·98	2·96	2·94	2·92	3·10	3·28	3·06	1909-10
	3·10	2·92	2·84	2·88	2·84	2·76	2·61	2·94	2·96	2·98	3·17	3·25	2·94	1910-11
	2·67	**2·60**	**2·62**	**2·61**	**2·59**	**2·59**	**2·65**	**2·56**	**2·51**	**2·59**	**2·61**	**2·60**	**2·60**	Average.
	3·03	2·84	2·96	3 01	3·31	3·33	3·23	3·48	3·25	3·12	3 30	3·30	3·19	1911-12
	3·57	3·60	3·70	3·60	3·57	3·48	3·28	3·05	3·01	2·98	3·05	3·15	3·34	1912-13
	3·23	3·08	3·12	3·08	3·10	3·03	2·98	2·94	2·98	3·03	3·17	3·20	3·08	1913-14
	3·15	3·25	3·28	3·17	3·17	3·23	3·28	3·28	3·05	3·86	2·56	2·50	3·07	1914-15
	2·41	2·33	2·27	2·40	2·30	2·41	2·40	2·38	2·35	2·42	2·58	2·50	2·40	1915-16
	2·56	2·55	2·72	2·78	2·86	2·84	2·96	3·01	2·08	3·08	3·05	3·15	2·88	1916-17
	3·10	3·10	3·20	3·31	3·51	3·39	3·39	3·51	3·31	3·48	3·67	3·67	3·39	1917-18
	3·45	3·77	4·04	4·44	4·54	4·65	4·08	5·48	4·88	5·71	5·71	6·06	4·73	1918-19
	6·45	6·56	6·78	6·78	7·14	5·80	6·06	6·15	5·88	5·80	5·71	5·19	6·19	1919-20
	4·94	4·88	4·76	4·82	4·76	4·65	3·81	3·60	3·51	3·51	3·57	3·48	4·19	1920-21
	3·59	**3·60**	**3·68**	**3·74**	**3·83**	**3·68**	**3·55**	**3·69**	**3·52**	**3·60**	**3·61**	**3 63**	**3·65**	Average.
	4·00	4·30	4·76	4·76	4·70	4·54	4·65	4·54	4·44	4·44	4·60	4·14	4·51	1921-22
	4.49	4·54	4·44	4·44	4·60	4·54	4·40	4·35	4·40	4·26	4·40	4·26	4·43	1922-23
	4·35	4·40	4·40	4·54	4·49	4·88	4·88	4·65	4·00	4·88	5·06	5·06	4·63	1923-24
	5·40	5·55	5·71	5·80	5·33	5·48	5·33	5·55	5·19	5·13	5·13	5·00	5·30	1924-25
	5·00	5 92	5·13	5·19	5·13	4 76	4·65	4 54	4 54	4 35	4 00	3 70	4 08	1925-26
	4·04	4·08	4·04	4·04	4·17	4·17	4·35	4·40	4·35	4·30	4·30	4 21	4 20	1926-27
	4·40	4·49	4·54	4 65	4·65	4·26	4·21	4·01	3 85	3·85	3·77	3·77	4·21	1927-28
	3·74	3·88	4·21	4·40	4·60	4·49	4·63	4·60	4·40	4·49	4·40	4·00	4 32	1928-29
	3·92	4·00	4·08	4·08	1·04	3·91	3·96	3·67	3·57	3·51	3·42	3·17	3·78	1929-30
	2·94	2·94	2·92	2·96	2·96	3·01	2·84	2·80	2·67	2·56	2·47	2·35	2·79	1930-31
	4.23	**4·34**	**4·42**	**4·49**	**4·47**	**4·41**	**4·39**	**4·31**	**4·14**	**4·18**	**4·16**	**4·00**	**4·29**	**Average.**

* Average for the ten years ending June 1890.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS—*cont.*

(*Average monthly prices for the whole district*)—cont.

Grain. (1)	July. (2)	August. (3)	September. (4)	October. (5)	November. (6)	December. (7)	January. (8)	February. (9)	March. (10)	April. (11)	May. (12)	June. (13)	Annual average. (14)	Year (July to June). (15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cholam—*cont.*	2·50	2·50	2·50	2 50	2·50	2·50	2·70	2·70	2·70	2·70	2·80	2·60	2·60	1931–32
	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·41	2·35	2·30	2·18	2·21	2·21	2·19	2·22	2·19	2·31	1932–33
	2·15	2·10	2·09	2·00	2·01	2·12	2·12	2·15	2·24	2·51	2·03	2·32	2·20	1933–34
	2·15	2·18	2·77	3·25	2·92	3·01	3·13	3·17	3·18	3·27	3·17	2·98	2·93	1934–35
	3·29	3·42	3·22	3·26	3·31	3·32	3·27	3·24	3·19	3·19	2·98	2·58	3·10	1935–36
	2·62	2·65	2·71	2·69	2·68	2·62	2·63	2·66	2·64	2·62	2·56	2·34	2·62	1936–37
	2·40	2·47	2·39	2'43	2·51	2·62	2·68	2·73	2·60	2·66	2·62	2 39	2·55	1937–38
	2·35	2·38	2·34	2·42	2·71	3·00	3·02	3·07	3·07	3·03	2·91	2·80	2·76	1938–39
	2·97	3·06	3·21	3·29	3·43	3·41	3·07	3·41	3 46	3·45	3·35	2·74	3·24	1939–40
	2·67	2·90	2·81	2·89	2·95	3·07	3·07	2·73	2·90	3·32	3·07	2·87	2·94	1940–41
	2·13	**2·18**	**2·21**	**2·26**	**2·28**	**2·83**	**2·32**	**2·34**	**2·36**	**2·41**	**2·36**	**2·15**	**2·28**	Average.
	3·14	3·38	3·29	3·29	3·36	3·57	3·55	3·68	3·87	4·00	4·05	4·06	3·60	1941–42
	4·27	4·45	4·77	5·30	5·79	6·71	7·45	7·50	7·72	7·91	8·14	7·58	6·47	1942–43
	7·71	8·28	7·95	8·02	9·42	9·83	9·59	10·00	9·58	10·07	9·18	8·83	9·09	1943–44
	8·49	8·56	8·09	8·41	8·41	8·39	7·78	7·29	7·29	7·17	7·31	6·62	7·82	1944–45
	6·49	6·39	6·43	6·68	7·04	7·36	7·51	7·44	7·52	7·18	7·27	7·37	7·06	1945–46
	7·62	7·55	7·88	7·85	7·65	7·68	7·68	7·94	7·96	8·13	8·02	7·85	7·82	1946–47
	7·75	7 88	7·15	7·74	7·99	7·23	7·69	9·07	10·48	12·08	15·37	15·79	9·69	1947–48
	16·37	16·08	16 52	17·06	17·54	17·62	16·13	9·80	9·80	9·80	9·03	10·63	13·94	1948–49
	9·91	9·98	10·36	10·88	10·40	9·56	9·09	8·86	9·35	9·12	9·62	9·82	9·73	1949–50
	10·02	10·52	10·68	10·73	10·08	10·08	9·99	9·85	9·78	9·95	9·88	10·77	10·19	1950–51
	8·18	**8·31**	**8·31**	**8·64**	**8·77**	**8·80**	**8·65**	**8·14**	**8·33**	**8·54**	**8·88**	**8·93**	**8·54**	Average.
Cumbu ..	1·81	1·85	1·77	1·72	1·81	1·75	1·50	1·34	1·33	1·31	1·25	1·29	1·56	1874–75
	1·34	1·38	1·40	1·44	1·33	1·23	1·20	1·32	1·33	1·32	1·34	1·44	1·34	1875–76
	1·53	1'61	1'63	1·74	2·70	3·81	3·64	3·81	3·70	3·74	4·04	4·08	3·00	1876–77
	4·49	4·70	4·94	4·49	3·74	3·42	2·13	2·00	2·40	2·50	2·56	3·05	3·37	1877–78
	3·39	3·05	2 58	2·47	2·61	2·31	2·26	2·21	2·26	2·27	2·37	2·44	2·52	1878–79
	2·53	2·37	1·99	2 08	2·03	1·75	1·63	1·62	1·68	1·73	1·68	1·67	1·90	1870–80
	1·59	1·57	1·59	1·57	1·54	1·37	1·34	1·25	1·27	1·15	1·29	1·28	1·40	1880–81
	1 29	1·12	1·25	1 19	1·19	1·18	1·14	1·18	1·14	1·11	1·14	1·16	1·17	1881–82
	1·16	1·16	1·10	1·15	1·09	1·10	1·03	1·03	1·04	1·06	1·06	1·06	1·09	1882–83
	1 05	1 03	1·05	1·03	1·01	1·00	1·01	1·02	1·16	1·20	1·18	1·23	1·08	1883–84
	1·45	1·54	1·54	1·62	1·72	1·81	1·85	1·96	1·81	1·76	1·84	1·81	1·73	1884–85
	1·92	1·92	1·80	1·82	1·79	1·78	1·49	1·37	1·29	1·35	1·45	1·47	1·62	1885–86
	1·45	1·39	1·24	1·19	1·17	1·20	1·41	1·00	1·62	1·53	1·50	1·47	1·40	1886–87
	1·56	1 64	1·59	1·69	1·68	1·73	1·63	1·50	1·48	1·52	1·53	1·56	1·59	1887–88
	1·62	1·67	1·71	1 65	1·68	1·71	1·54	1·52	1·57	1·63	1·57	1·56	1·62	1888–89
	1·59	1·56	1 58	1·55	1·66	2·02	1·90	1·94	2·02	2·07	2·08	2·13	1·84	1889–90
	1·47	1·46	**1·45**	**1·45**	**1·45**	**1·49**	**1·43**	**1·44**	**1·44**	**1·44**	1·16	1·47	**1·45**	Average*
	2·42	2·19	2·23	2·37	2·21	2·14	2·20	2·14	2·09	2·06	2·09	2·11	2·02	1890–91
	2·12	2·21	2 41	2·50	2·40	2·53	2·44	2·44	2·41	2·38	2·33	2·53	2·39	1891–92
	2 60	2 45	2·30	2·33	2·48	2·84	2·80	2·94	2·80	2·72	2·74	2·56	2·63	1892–93
	2·45	2 40	2·41	2·53	2·86	2·30	2·04	1·90	1·90	1·79	1·86	1·91	2·20	1893–94
	2 09	2·02	1·97	1·91	1·90	1·85	1·72	1·71	1·74	1·83	1·89	1·90	1·88	1894–95
	1·90	1·90	1·91	1·83	1·76	1·63	1·61	1·58	1·54	1·57	1·61	1·66	1·71	1895–96
	1 72	1·78	1·70	1·79	1·96	2·01	1·92	1·90	1·92	1·94	2·06	2·21	1·92	1896–97
	2·33	2·37	2·37	2·35	2·50	2·53	2·60	2·50	2·56	2·61	2·58	2·55	2·49	1897–98
	2 53	2·67	2·72	2·72	2·51	2·37	1·96	1·85	1·89	1·91	1·91	1·81	2·24	1898–99
	1·87	1·83	1·85	1·95	2·03	2·34	2·48	2·45	2·60	2·68	2·67	2·70	2·29	1899–1900
	2·20	**2·18**	**2·20**	**2·23**	**2·26**	**2·25**	**2·18**	**2·15**	**2·15**	**2·15**	**2·17**	**2·19**	**2·18**	Average.
	2·92	3·10	3·10	2·78	2·70	3·39	2·12	2·06	2·11	2·01	2·01	1·96	2·36	1901–02
	2 02	1·98	1·87	1·45	1·75	1·66	1·64	1·50	1·72	1·78	1·86	2·09	1·78	1902–03
	1·95	1·79	1·77	1·72	1·67	1·69	1·67	1·78	1·60	1·76	1·78	1·83	1·75	1903–04
	1 83	1·75	1·79	1·80	1·89	2·38	2·51	2·70	2·92	2·82	2·86	2·02	2·35	1904–05
	2·96	3·20	3·31	3·31	3·36	3·25	3·08	2·90	2·82	2·94	3·03	3·39	3·13	1905–06
	3·42	3·42	3·23	3·17	3·39	2·86	2·61	2·68	2·65	2·76	2·72	2·78	2·97	1906–07
	2·84	2 98	3·08	3·15	3·17	3·20	3·10	3·03	2·98	2·88	2·86	2·96	3·02	1907–08
	3·08	3·10	3·15	3·17	3·15	3·60	3·74	3·15	3·08	3·12	3·08	**3·15**	3·21	1908–09
	3·28	3·28	3·33	3·31	3·28	3·10	3 03	2 72	3·01	3·03	3·36	**3·80**	**3·18**	1909–10
	3·36	3·17	2·98	3·17	2·84	2·78	2·70	2·86	2·98	3·01	3·03	**3·17**	**2·00**	1910–11
	2·77	**2·78**	**2·76**	**2·70**	**2·72**	**2·69**	**2·62**	**2·55**	**2·59**	**2·61**	**2·66**	**2·76**	**2·68**	Average.
	2·94	2·98	3·05	2·20	3·51	3·64	3·04	3·57	3·54	3·57	3·81	3·96	3·45	1911–12
	3 96	4·04	4·17	3·96	3·85	3·74	3·60	3·64	3·57	3·64	3·85	3·74	3·81	1912–13
	3·51	3·42	3·48	3·48	3·39	3·39	3·28	3·17	3·17	3·25	3·48	3·70	3·39	1913–14
	3·70	3·60	3·48	3·54	3·48	3·48	3·57	3·42	3·33	3·33	3·31	3·28	3·46	1914–15
	3·15	3·10	2·98	2·98	2·82	3·05	3·03	3·03	3·05	3·12	3·17	3·28	3·06	1915–16
	3·01	2·88	3·20	3·20	3·36	3·33	3 39	3·64	3·04	3·85	3·90	3·74	3·43	1916–17
	3·57	3·64	3 92	3·92	3·92	3·85	3·88	3·85	4·00	4·04	4·12	4·08	3·90	1917–18
	4·26	1·49	5·19	5·19	5·40	5·40	5·63	6·25	6 25	6·90	6·90	6 90	5·73	1918–19
	7·27	7·14	7·14	7 27	7·54	7·54	8·16	8·51	8·00	8 00	7·69	7·14	7·62	1919–20
	6·56	6 35	5·80	5·40	5·40	5·40	5·63	5 13	5·06	5·48	5·19	5·06	5·57	1920–21
	4·19	**4·18**	**4·24**	**4·21**	**4·27**	**4·32**	**4·38**	**4·42**	**4·36**	**4·52**	**4·55**	**4·49**	**4·84**	**Average**

* Average for the ten years ending June 1890.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS—*cont.*

(*Average monthly prices for the whole district*)—cont.

Grain. (1)	July. (2)	August. (3)	September. (4)	October. (5)	November. (6)	December. (7)	January. (8)	February. (9)	March. (10)	April. (11)	May. (12)	June. (13)	Annual average. (14)	Year (July to June) (15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cumbu—*cont.*	5·13	5·33	5·40	5·40	5·26	5·33	5·55	5·48	5·48	5·48	5·55	5·55	5·41	1921-22
	5·55	5·55	5·33	5·40	5·63	5·71	5·63	5·63	5·71	5·63	5·55	5·40	5·56	1922-23
	5·48	5·26	4·94	5·06	5·13	5·48	5·48	5·55	5·40	5·40	5·88	6·06	5·42	1923-24
	6·06	5·88	6·25	6·35	6·45	6·90	6·35	6·45	6·35	6·25	6·35	6·35	6·33	1924-25
	6·45	6·15	6·06	6·15	6·15	5·15	5·71	5·63	5·63	5·40	5·40	5·33	5·85	1925-26
	5·33	5·26	5·26	5·00	4·94	5·00	5·33	5·48	5·63	5·80	6·15	5·97	5·43	1926-27
	5·63	5·48	5·55	5·80	5·97	5·97	5·88	5·55	5·40	5·63	5·55	5·48	5·66	1927-28
	5·26	5·13	5·13	5·55	5·48	5·63	5·40	5·63	5·48	5·00	4·94	4·82	5·29	1928-29
	4·70	4·60	4·44	4·44	4·44	4·54	4·40	4·26	4·17	4·08	4·26	4·08	4·37	1929-30
	3·96	3·92	3·85	3·70	3·67	3·60	3·51	3·48	3·28	3·20	3·12	3·01	3·53	1930-31
	5·36	**5·26**	**5·22**	**5·29**	**5·31**	**5·43**	**5·32**	**5·31**	**5·25**	**5·19**	**5·28**	**5·21**	**5·29**	Average
	2·90	2·90	2·90	2·90	2·90	2·90	3·00	3·00	3·10	3·20	3·20	3·10	3·00	1931-32
	3·10	3·10	3·10	3·08	3·05	3·10	2·79	2·77	2·90	2·76	2·89	2·80	2·96	1932-33
	2·75	2·59	2·59	2·28	2·38	2·35	2·49	2·45	2·36	2·62	2·90	2·73	2·54	1933-34
	2·69	2·71	3·02	3·72	3·40	3·44	3·55	3·68	3·70	3·87	3·78	3·97	3·46	1934-35
	3·70	3·63	3·29	3·27	3·40	3·22	3·08	3·02	2·94	2·93	2·93	2·86	3·19	1935-36
	2·83	2·78	2·78	2·80	2·71	2·66	2·63	2·63	2·71	2·71	2·08	2·67	2·67	1936-37
	2·64	2·64	2·62	2·63	2·63	2·71	2·75	2·77	2·84	2·89	2·87	2·82	2·73	1937-38
	2·65	2·59	2·50	2·53	2·62	3·09	3·29	3·32	3·37	3·37	3·46	3·43	3·02	1938-39
	3·24	3·25	3·33	3·36	3·32	3·29	3·28	3·23	3·31	3·33	3·50	3·41	3·32	1939-40
	3·21	3·00	3·12	3·29	3·24	3·18	3·14	2·95	2·98	3·15	3·11	3·17	3·13	1940-41
	2·97	**2·92**	**2·93**	**2·99**	**2·96**	**2·99**	**3·00**	**2·98**	**3·02**	**3·08**	**3·13**	**3·11**	**3·00**	Average.
	3·46	3·54	3·56	3·50	3·54	3·55	3·48	3·44	3·64	3·88	4·55	4·83	3·75	1941-42
	5·05	4·97	5·35	5·66	5·97	6·72	7·62	7·56	7·46	7·96	9·22	8·51	6·84	1942-43
	8·66	8·92	8·26	8·86	9·49	10·33	10·13	11·11	9·98	10·67	10·53	10·55	9·79	1943-44
	8·42	6·37	8·43	8·04	9·21	8·83	9·33	9·34	8·94	8·57	10·53	8·25	8·69	1944-45
	7·93	7·46	7·46	6·75	6·79	6·84	7·36	6·73	7·28	7·44	7·44	7·28	7·23	1945-46
	8·89	8·58	7·64	7·52	7·52	7·50	7·50	7·55	7·80	8·35	7·55	7·50	7·83	1946-47
	7·55	7·37	7·37	7·59	7·74	7·15	7·15	8·75	14·56	15·02	17·17	.	9·79	1947-48
	..	15·77	16·84	18·93	21·39	19·67	14·72	..	..		9·70	9·41	15·80	1948-49
	..	..	10·16	10·16	10·08	10·66	10·35	10·03	10·42	10·56	9·32	9·32	10·11	1949-50
	9·95	11·31	11·27	11·62	10·61	10·61	10·16	10·01	10·23	10·01	10·01	10·01	10·48	1950-51
	7·49	**8·25**	**8·63**	**8·86**	**9·23**	**9·19**	**8·78**	**8·28**	**8·92**	**9·16**	**9·63**	**8·41**	**9·03**	Average.
Ragi	1·68	1·74	1·72	1·69	1·77	1·57	1·40	1·30	1·29	1·30	1·25	1·25	1·50	1874-75
	1·28	1·30	1·35	1·35	1·23	1·19	1·17	1·24	1·32	1·28	1·30	1·38	1·28	1875-76
	1·48	1·51	1·52	1·70	2·78	3·70	3·25	3·81	3·81	3·77	3·96	4·08	2·95	1876-77
	4·44	4·82	4·88	4·26	3·70	2·84	2·31	2·45	3·03	3·82	2·82	3·49	3·49	1877-78
	3·60	3·23	2·65	2·51	2·56	2·34	2·19	2·27	2·29	2·19	2·38	2·50	2·56	1878-79
	2·55	2·45	2·26	2·29	1·95	1·57	1·66	1·65	1·62	1·61	1·68	1·56	1·90	1879-80
	1·64	1·67	1·60	1·59	1·53	1·27	1·31	1·16	1·19	1·18	1·16	1·16	1·38	1880-81
	1·23	1·30	1·29	1·16	1·17	1·07	1·03	1·05	1·09	1·08	1·13	1·13	1·14	1881-82
	1·14	1·12	1·12	1·12	1·06	1·01	0·96	0·93	0·96	0·98	0·97	0·98	1·03	1882-83
	0·96	1·00	1·02	1·04	0·98	0·93	0·95	0·99	1·08	1·08	1·11	1·17	1·03	1883-84
	1·34	1·43	1·40	1·45	1·50	1·61	1·71	1·69	1·75	1·75	1·84	1·86	1·61	1884-85
	1·90	1·88	1·83	1·79	1·67	1·50	1·27	1·22	1·27	1·31	1·37	1·45	1·54	1885-86
	1·44	1·34	1·23	1·14	1·12	1·13	1·34	1·40	1·42	1·36	1·29	1·29	1·29	1886-87
	1·37	1·42	1·43	1·53	1·53	1·44	1·32	1·29	1·39	1·39	1·42	1·45	1·42	1887-88
	1·51	1·57	1·54	1·55	1·53	1·49	1·40	1·38	1·44	1·43	1·42	1·41	1·48	1888-89
	1·48	1·51	1·45	1·39	1·42	1·76	1·63	1·72	1·73	1·73	1·72	1·81	1·62	1889-90
	1·40	**1·42**	**1·39**	**1·38**	**1·35**	**1·32**	**1·29**	**1·29**	**1·33**	**1·33**	**1·35**	**1·38**	**1·35**	Average *
	2·06	2·00	1·96	2·06	1·95	1·84	1·98	2·00	1·91	1·92	1·90	1·91	1·96	1890-91
	1·99	2·05	2·34	2·34	2·40	2·42	2·29	2·27	2·33	2·49	2·53	2·58	2·34	1891-92
	2·67	2·45	2·29	2·17	2·34	2·60	2·60	2·58	2·48	2·42	2·44	2·12	2·46	1892-93
	2·40	2·27	2·35	2·55	2·45	1·94	1·73	1·69	1·74	1·61	1·62	1·72	2·01	1893-94
	1·91	1·95	1·87	1·82	1·85	1·74	1·67	1·74	1·82	1·85	1·81	1·81	1·82	1894-95
	1·86	1·85	1·85	1·76	1·61	1·48	1·51	1·46	1·48	1·51	1·57	1·63	1·63	1895-96
	1·69	1·70	1·70	1·64	1·83	1·79	1·73	1·71	1·77	1·80	2·00	2·09	1·79	1896-97
	2·21	2·26	2·21	2·12	2·37	2·34	2·50	2·50	2·51	2·58	2·63	2·60	2·40	1897-98
	2·72	2·72	2·70	2·58	2·45	2·25	2·14	1·88	2·01	1·87	1·75	1·75	2·21	1898-99
	1·80	1·83	1·75	1·99	2·04	2·29	2·53	1·83	2·48	2·58	2·56	2·56	2·27	1899-1900
	·13	**2·11**	**2·10**	**2·10**	**2·13**	**2·07**	**2·07**	**2·07**	**2·05**	**2·06**	**2·08**	**2·11**	**2·09**	Average.
	2·76	3·01	2·65	2·47	2·47	2·25	2·03	1·87	1·90	1·87	1·83	3·15	2·36	1901-02
	1·77	1·85	1·15	1·65	1·57	1·51	1·48	1·49	1·53	1·59	2·74	1·61	1·70	1902-03
	1·67	1·63	1·57	1·49	1·43	1·20	1·39	1·40	1·39	1·43	1·48	1·49	1·46	1903-04
	1·45	1·45	1·48	1·48	1·54	2·11	2·23	2·50	2·45	2·41	2·41	2·45	2·09	1904-05
	2·76	2·86	2·86	2·88	2·94	2·86	2·74	2·58	2·58	2·74	2·94	3·08	2·82	1905-06
	3·17	3·17	3·05	3·01	2·84	2·51	2·27	2·35	2·37	2·60	2·63	2·63	2·72	1906-07
	2·70	2·68	2·65	2·65	2·65	2·67	2·74	2·70	2·70	2·70	2·70	2·67	2·68	1907-08
	2·76	2·78	2·82	2·78	2·78	3·31	2·88	2·76	2·78	2·72	2·74	2·84	2·83	1908-09
	2·98	3·08	3·01	2·92	2·84	2·70	2·56	2·51	2·58	2·63	2·63	2·65	2·76	1909-10
	2·78	2·76	2·67	2·61	2·61	2·47	2·41	2·50	2·53	2·61	2·90	2·08	2·65	1910-11
	2·48	**2·53**	**2·44**	**2·39**	**2·37**	**2·36**	**2·27**	**2·27**	**2·28**	**2·34**	**2·50**	**2·56**	**2·40**	**Average.**

* Average for the ten years ending June, 1890.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS—*cont.*

(*Average monthly prices for the whole district*)—cont.

Grain.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ragi-cont.	3·01	2·90	2·92	3·03	3·26	3·20	3·12	3·01	3·12	3·23	3·31	3·42	3·13	1911–12
	3·48	3·57	3·67	3·51	3·42	3·25	3·17	3·10	3·15	3·17	3·15	3·23	3·41	1912–13
	3·28	3·20	3·23	3·20	3·10	3·01	2·94	2·92	2·92	2·92	3·03	3·15	3·08	1913–14
	3·12	3·23	3·17	3·10	3·05	2·98	2·86	2·80	2·78	2·68	2·67	2·70	2·93	1914–15
	2·68	2·61	2·55	2·58	2·61	2·55	2·48	2·45	2·47	2·55	2·60	2·68	2·57	1915–16
	2·80	2·80	2·76	2·74	2·84	2·88	3·03	3·03	3·05	3·15	3·25	3·31	2·97	1916–17
	3·31	3·31	3·36	3·36	3·36	3·33	3·33	3·33	3·39	3·48	3·67	3·74	3·41	1917–18
	3·92	4·17	4·44	4·40	4·54	4·65	4·94	5·48	5·55	6·90	6·06	6·66	5·14	1918–19
	6·78	7·02	6·66	6·25	6·15	6·25	7·41	7·27	6·90	6·78	6·66	6·45	6·72	1919–20
	5·97	5·80	5·19	4·88	4·88	4·65	4·54	4·30	4·17	4·17	3·88	3·85	4·09	1920–21
	3·84	3·86	3·80	3·71	3·72	3·68	3·78	3·77	3·75	3·90	3·83	3·92	3·81	Average.
	4·30	4·82	4·70	4·54	4·44	4·54	4·65	4·19	4·10	4·54	4·60	4·65	4·56	1921–22
	4·82	4·88	4·70	4·60	4·65	4·65	4·49	4·49	4·49	4·54	4·70	4·65	4·64	1922–23
	4·65	4·54	4·44	4·44	4·35	4·76	4·76	4·65	4·76	4·70	4·94	4·94	4·66	1923–24
	5·06	5·19	5·33	5·33	5·33	5·19	5·13	5·06	5·06	5·13	5·13	5·13	5·17	1924–25
	5·06	5·13	5·13	5·00	5·00	4·82	4·60	4·35	4·21	4·12	4·12	4·08	4·64	1925–26
	4·26	4·26	4·17	3·92	3·88	3·96	4·26	4·35	4·35	4·44	4·49	4·49	4·24	1926–27
	4·65	4·70	4·00	4·44	4·40	4·49	4·40	4·30	4·30	4·21	4·21	4·17	4·41	1927–28
	4·21	4·21	4·30	4·40	4·44	4·54	4·60	4·65	4·40	4·30	4·26	4·21	4·38	1928–29
	4·26	4·17	4·04	3·88	3·88	3·77	3·54	3·48	3·33	3·33	3·33	3·20	3·68	1929–30
	3·12	3·03	2·98	2·80	2·82	2·82	2·72	2·67	2·50	2·48	2·44	2·40	2·73	1930–31
	4·44	4·49	4·44	4·34	4·32	4·35	4·32	4·25	4·18	4·18	4·22	4·19	4·31	Average.
	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·40	2·40	2·50	2·60	2·60	2·50	1931–32
	2·60	2·60	2·50	2·47	2·40	2·30	2·08	2·11	2·03	2·17	2·20	2·12	2·30	1932–33
	2·13	2·14	2·06	1·90	1·90	1·91	1·98	2·02	1·91	2·06	2·18	2·21	2·03	1933–34
	2·25	2·25	2·53	2·96	2·63	2·66	2·83	2·01	2·83	3·02	2·96	3·09	2·74	1934–35
	3·42	3·45	3·02	2·94	2·95	2·66	2·51	2·44	2·38	2·47	2·59	2·56	2·78	1935–36
	2·57	2·55	2·46	2·30	2·37	2·25	2·18	2·23	2·22	2·22	2·28	2·22	2·33	1936–37
	2·22	2·22	2·20	2·16	2·18	2·22	2·33	2·46	2·39	2·34	2·34	2·34	2·28	1937–38
	2·29	2·28	2·20	2·16	2·32	2·69	2·74	2·68	2·69	2·72	2·72	2·84	2·53	1938–39
	2·90	2·95	3·05	2·94	3·02	2·92	2·76	2·75	2·70	2·82	2·83	2·66	2·87	1939–40
	2·75	2·80	2·67	2·50	2·63	2·59	2·46	2·43	2·54	2·61	2·68	2·78	2·63	1940–41
	2·56	2·57	2·52	2·48	2·49	2·47	2·44	2·44	2·42	2·49	2·54	2·54	2·50	Average.
	3·15	3·34	3·20	3·05	3·02	3·03	2·91	3·08	3·53	3·68	3·72	4·15	3·32	1941–42
	4·38	4·37	4·73	5·09	5·33	6·22	6·56	6·41	6·32	6·57	6·89	7·32	5·85	1942–43
	7·50	7·61	7·41	7·70	8·06	8·27	8·18	8·29	8·01	8·17	8·11	8·01	7·97	1943–44
	8·30	8·20	8·06	7·62	7·30	7·27	7·19	7·30	7·21	7·33	7·33	7·63	7·58	1944–45
	7·63	7·51	7·51	6·71	6·92	6·92	6·94	7·10	7·07	7·23	7·50	7·38	7·20	1945–46
	7·31	7·32	7·85	7·74	7·67	7·25	7·20	7·39	7·38	7·72	7·35	7·35	7·47	1946–47
	7·35	7·39	7·39	7·40	7·40	7·95	7·83	10·04	11·83	14·05	14·48	15·80	9·91	1947–48
	19·04	18·09	17·03	16·79	17·25	16·40	13·85	9·01	9·15	9·01	9·01	9·36	13·67	1948–49
	9·01				8·87	9·32	10·26	10·52	10·73	10·75	11·11	11·19	10·19	1949–50
	11·07	12·22	11·61	12·53	12·25	12·25	9·50	9·30	9·30	9·30	9·30	9·30	10·66	1950–51
	8·49	8·46	8·31	8·29	8·41	8·49	8·04	7·84	8·05	8·41	8·48	8·75	8·38	Average.

(*Average annual prices at each station in the district.*)

Grain.	Melur.	Madura.	Thirumangalam.	Usilampatti.	Nilakkottai.	Dindugal.	Vedasandur.	Palni.	Kodaikanal.	Periyakulam.	Uttamapalayam.	Year (July to June)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Rice second sort	2·63	2·98	3·31	..	..	3·08	..	2·90	..	2·82	..	1874–75
	2·33	2·72	3·01	..	..	2·84	..	3·31	..	2·82	..	1875–76
	3·96	4·17	4·49	..	..	4·30	..	4·04	..	4·21	..	1876–77
	4·65	5·00	5·63	..	..	5·06	..	5·00	..	4·94	..	1877–78
	4·26	4·35	4·70	..	..	4·49	..	3·81	..	4·00	..	1878–79
	2·92	3·15	3·57	..	..	3·51	..	3·12	..	3·28	..	1879–80
	2·47	2·72	3·03	..	..	2·88	..	2·45	..	2·72	..	1880–81
	2·22	2·60	2·90	..	..	2·88	..	2·35	..	2·47	..	1881–82
	2·06	2·35	2·51	..	..	2·58	..	2·37	..	2·17	..	1882–83
	2·04	2·50	2·51	..	..	2·68	..	2·27	..	2·01	..	1883–84
	2·78	3·33	3·39	..	..	3·42	..	2·88	..	2·98	..	1884–85
	2·53	3·01	3·12	..	..	3·23	..	2·65	..	2·53	..	1885–86
	2·20	2·68	2·82	..	..	3·10	..	2·47	..	2·44	..	1886–87
	2·55	2·82	3·05	..	..	3·05	..	2·55	..	2·78	..	1887–88
	2·70	2·94	3·12	..	..	3·39	..	2·72	..	2·80	..	1888–89
	3·12	3·42	3·54	..	..	3·54	..	2·88	..	2·94	..	1889–90
	2·48	2·84	3·00	..	..	3·08	..	2·56	..	2·58	..	Average*.

* Average for the ten years ending June 1890.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS—*cont.*

(*Average annual prices at each station in the district*)—cont.

Grain.	Melur.	Madura.	Thirumangalam.	Usilampatti.	Nilakotai.	Dindugul.	Vedasandur.	Palni.	Kodaikanal.	Periyakulam.	Uttamapalayam.	Year (July to June)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rice (second sort)—*cont.* ..	3·42	3·64	3·60	..	..	3·60	..	3·48	..	3·67	..	1890-91
	3·45	3·70	3·70	..	..	4·04	..	3·70	..	3·70	..	1891-92
	3·81	4·26	3·96	..	.	4·30	.	4·00	..	4·17	.	1892-93
	3·28	3·77	3·48	.		3·92	..	3·20	..	3·39		1893-94
	3·08	3·74	3·23	..	.	3·81	..	3·28		3·64	..	1894-95
	2·74	3·20	2·88	..	..	3·70	..	3·12	..	3·42	.	1895-96
	2·94	3·42	3·05	..	..	3·77	..	3·12	.	3·33	..	1896-97
	3·74	4·08	3·77	..	..	4·08	.	3·85	..	4·12	..	1897-98
	3·25	3·54	3·31	..	..	3·30	..	3·42	..	3·74	..	1898-99
	3·45	3·57	3·42	..	..	3·64	..	3·39	..	3·48	..	1899-1900
	3·32	**3·69**	**3·44**	..	..	**3·83**	..	**3·46**	..	**3·67**	..	**Average.**
	3·12	3·64	3·17	3·51	3·17	3·54	3·57	3·39	4·08	3·67	3·20	1901-02
	2·53	3·10	2·76	2·90	2·78	3·01	3·08	2·90	3·85	3·03	2·56	1902-03
	2·67	3·20	3·03	3·01	2·98	3·17	3·25	2·94	3·81	3·01	2·76	1903-04
	3·15	3·51	3·42	3·54	3·64	3·57	3·74	3·45	4·35	3·81	3·17	1904-05
	4·60	4·54	4·76	4·44	4·94	4·40	5·00	4·26	5·33	4·41	4·26	1905-06
	4·54	4·70	4·82	4·60	4·70	4·44	4·88	4·26	5·19	4·60	4·19	1906-07
	4·82	5·06	4·88	5·00	4·88	4·94	5·40	4·49	5·19	4·49	4·41	1907-08
	5·63	5·13	5·26	5·26	5·13	5·06	5·88	4·82	5·71	5·00	4·60	1908-09
	5·00	4·60	5·80	5·19	4·54	4·60	4·70	4·44	5·80	4·49	4·21	1909-10
	4·08	4·30	4·44	4·65	4·26	4·40	4·65	4·26	5·80	4·41	3·96	1910-11
	4·01	**4·18**	**4·23**	**4·21**	**4·10**	**4·11**	**4·42**	**3·92**	**4.91**	**4·10**	**3·77**	Average.
	5·40	5·40	5·33	5·55	5·26	5·00	5·88	4·04	6·15	5·19	4·76	1911-12
	6·56	5·97	6·55	6·06	5·63	5·48	6·06	5·34	6·78	5·63	5·55	1912-13
	5·88	5·80	6·35	6·06	5·55	5·33	6·06	5·19	6·90	5·71	5·00	1913-14
	5·40	4·76	5·80	6·06	4·88	4·88	5·33	4·70	6·35	5·00	5·19	1914-15
	5·26	4·88	4·88	6·06	4·76	4·94	4·76	4·54	5·40	5·00	4·60	1915-16
	5·71	5·48	5·33	6·06	5·40	5·13	5·40	5·13	6·45	5·26	5·06	1916-17
	5·48	5·63	6·06	6·15	5·97	5·48	5·97	5·71	7·27	5·63	5·40	1917-18
	7·69	8·51	7·69	8·13	8·16	8·16	8·51	7·69	10·52	8·33	7·27	1918-19
	11·11	10·81	8·16	10·52	9·76	9·52	11·43	8·33	10·81	9·52	8·89	1919-20
	8·51	9·09	7·54	7·54	7·02	7·14	9·09	6·90	8·33	7·54	7·02	1920-21
	6·70	**6·63**	**6·35**	**6·84**	**6·24**	**6·11**	**6·85**	5·85	**7·50**	**6·28**	**5·87**	Average.
	8·51	8·16	8·00	8·00	7·27	7·34	8·70	6·90	8·89	8·33	7·11	1921-22
	8·16	7·84	7·84	7·54	7·14	7·54	9·30	7·27	10·00	8·33	8·89	1922-23
	7·14	7·02	7·54	7·69	7·14	6·78	8·70	6·90	8·16	8·16	8·33	1923-24
	9·76	8·51	8·89	9·09	8·70	8·51	9·30	7·84	9·76	9·52	8·00	1924-25
	9·52	7·84	7·54	8·00	7·54	7·41	7·69	7·27	8·51	8·00	7·27	1925-26
	8·51	7·54	7·69	7·69	7·69	7·02	7·54	7·27	8·33	7·41	7·02	1926-27
	8·89	7·54	7·84	7·69	7·54	7·27	8·00	7·14	8·70	7·84	7·11	1927-28
	8·51	6·90	7·41	7·41	7·14	6·78	7·54	7·02	8·51	7·54	6·78	1928-29
	6·15	6·15	6·06	6·35	5·71	5·71	6·35	5·48	7·14	6·56	5·88	1929-30
	4·94	4·94	4·94	5·00	4·82	4·76	5·06	4·76	5·63	5·80	4·82	1930-31
	8·01	**7·24**	**7·38**	**7·45**	**7·07**	**6·93**	**7·82**	**6·79**	**8·36**	**7·75**	**7·13**	Average.
	4·40	4·30	4·50	4·40	4·20	4·70	4·30	4·20	5·20	4·70	4·30	1931-32
	3·80	3·60	4·00	3·80	3·60	3·70	3·30	3·60	4·70	3·90	3·30	1932-33
	3·07	3·10	3·24	3·22	3·14	3·29	3·48	3·32	4·42	3·35	3·50	1933-34
	4·00	4·06	4·15	4·09	3·97	3·99	4·30	4·02	5·07	3·90	4·16	1934-35
	4·52	4·41	3·99	4·14	4·02	4·10	4·31	4·15	4·90	3·06	4·02	1935-36
	3·79	4·08	3·63	3·77	3·59	3·72	3·83	3·70	4·82	4·18	4·01	1936-37
	3·87	3·76	3·81	4·00	3·82	3·86	4·02	3·94	4·85	4·04	4·01	1937-38
	3·92	4·15	4·02	3·92	4·01	3·95	3·98	4·05	4·56	4·07	4·08	1938-39
	4·04	4·49	4·11	4·30	4·34	4·20	4·15	4·29	5·05	5·22	4·33	1939-40
	6·59	4·07	4·36	4·70	4·71	4·66	4·44	4·52	5·19	5·24	4·70	1940-41
	4·20	**4·09**	**3·98**	**4·03**	**3·94**	**4·02**	4,13	**3·98**	**4·88**	**4·37**	**4·04**	Average.
	6·47	5·52	5·42	5·56	5·46	6·21	5·23	5·39	6·23	5·91	5·58	1941-42
	9·44	9·63	8·53	9·18	8·65	8·54	9·00	8·78	11·22	8·61	9·94	1942-43
	9·31	10·38	10·77	11·22	9·81	10·43	12·86	10·90	12·78	10·31	10·06	1943-44
	10·50	9·73	10·03	10·11	7·93	9·34	10·92	10·76	11·64	9·87	8·71	1944-45
	9·69	10·70	9·82	9·98	9·72	10·89	11·54	10·80	11·78	9·88	8·75	1945-46
	10·42	11·31	10·26	10·12	10·81	11·11	10·56	11·02	12·55	9·88	10·12	1946-47
	14·56	15·71	13·17	14·06	15·06	15·41	11·00	16·22	19·76	15·63	13·93	1947-48
	24·39	22·72	22·38	26·87	18·59	24·43	22·38	21·03	24·41	23·17	25·11	1948-49
	14·97	15·11	14·83	19·48	13·25	17·34	17·40	15·08	18·41	16·37	15·81	1949-50
	15·69	15·07	15·83	16·30	28·22	17·73	17·19	15·41	18·89	17·64	15·83	1950-51
	12·54	**12·59**	**12·10**	**13·29**	**12·75**	**13·14**	**12·81**	**12·54**	**14·77**	**12·73**	**12·39**	**Average.**

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS—*cont.*

(*Average annual prices at each station in the district*)—cont.

Grain.	Melur.	Madura.	Thirumangalam.	Usilampatti.	Nilakkotai.	Dindugul.	Vedasandur.	Palni.	Kodaikanal.	Periyakulam.	Uttamapallam.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cholam	1·58	1·81	1·15	..	..	1·61	..	1·75	..	1·04	..	1874–75
	1·22	1·41	1·03	..	..	1·44	..	1·54	..	1·11	..	1875–76
	2·01	2·94	1·90	..	.	3·28	..	3·03	.	1·95	..	1876–77
	2·34	3·25	1·90		..	4·44	..	4·04	..	2·02	..	1877–78
	2·37	2·76	1·77	..		2·76	..	2·56	..	1·68	..	1878–79
	1·68	2·13	1·25	..	..	2·20	..	2·13	..	1·33	..	1879–80
	1·65	1·54	1·11	..	..	1·54	..	1·43	..	1·57	..	1880–81
	1·31	1·31	0·90	..	..	1·17	..	1·14	.	1·06	..	1881–82
	1·15	1·15	0·87	..	..	1·18	..	1·18	..	0·82	..	1882–83
	0·90	1·15	0·92	..	..	1·12	.	1·19	..	0·91	..	1883–84
	1·45	1·84	1·22	..	..	1·81	..	1·82	..	1·36	..	1884–85
	2·22	1·65	1·08	..	..	1·61	.	1·78	.	1·00	..	1885–86
	1·14	1·41	0·98	..	..	1·48	..	1·59	.	1·15	..	1886–87
	1·48	1·66	1·16	..	..	1·66	.	1·92	..	1·47	..	1887–88
	1·69	1·63	1·41	..	..	1·59	..	1·86	..	1·56	..	1888–89
	1·89	1·80	1·57	..	..	1·75	..	1·85	..	1·30	..	1889–90
	1·49	**1·51**	**1·12**	..	..	**1·49**	..	**1·58**	..	**1·22**	..	Average.*
	2·07	2·19	2·33	..	..	2·31	..	2·40	..	2·12	..	1890–91
	2·74	2·63	2·53	..	..	2·65	..	2·67	..	2·60	..	1891–92
	2·68	2·78	2·86	..	..	2·68	..	2·92	..	2·80	..	1892–93
	2·19	2·42	2·55	..	..	2·40	..	2·30	..	2·12	..	1893–94
	2·01	2·12	2·05	..	..	2·16	..	2·13	..	1·92	..	1894–95
	1·89	1·90	1·94	..	..	2·02	..	1·94	..	1·65	.	1895–96
	1·80	2·20	2·15	..	..	2·14	..	2·21	..	1·76	..	1896–97
	2·37	2·78	2·67	..	..	2·65	..	2·84	.	2·44	..	1897–98
	1·83	2·44	2·35	..	..	2·40	..	2·45	..	2·34	..	1898–99
	2·12	2·40	2·27	..	..	2·35	..	2·50	..	2·27	..	1899–1900
	2·17	**2·40**	**2·37**	..	..	**2·38**	..	**2·44**	..	**2·20**	..	Average.
	2 60	2·70	1·94	1·92	1·89	2·34	2·26	2·47	4·12	2·19	1·74	1901–02
	1·77	1 97	1·51	1·52	1·50	1·72	1·64	1 84	..	1·54	1·32	1902–03
	2·38	1·69	1·62	1·56	1·32	1·57	1·44	1·65	..	1·21	1·06	1903–04
	2·04	2·35	1·86	1·69	1·79	1·98	1·90	2·00		1·60	1·41	1904–05
	2·96	3·28	3·05	2·63	2·63	3·17	3·23	3·36	..	2·50	2·68	1905–06
	2·42	3·23	2 94	2·38	2·41	3 20	3·28	3·45	..	2·17	3·20	1906–07
	3·81	3·12	3·17	2·34	2·42	2·94	2·80	3 03	..	2·08	1·98	1907–08
	3·15	3·31	.	2·55	2·61	3·12	3·23	3·31	.	2·25	2·16	1908–09
	..	3·31	2·98	2·88	2·50	3·08	3·12	3·23	..	3·01	2·35	1909–10
	..	3·03	2·67	2·55	2·38	3·10	3·12	3·12	.	2·72	2·16	1910–11
	2·64	**2·80**	**2·42**	**2·20**	**2·15**	**2·62**	**2·60**	**2·76**	**4·12**	**2·13**	**2·01**	Average.
	2·92	3·67	3·10	2·98	2·94	3·42	3·33	3·39	.	3·64	2·68	1911–12
	4·04	3·92	3·64	3·10	3·12	3·77	3·57	3·88	.	3·60	2·45	1912–13
	3·64	3·45	3·33	2·92	2·80	3·28	3·23	3·54	.	3·12	2·60	1913–14
	.	3·60	3·39	3·01	3·20	3·28	3·15	3·33		3·70	1·90	1914–15
	.	3·54	3·03	2·21	2·74	3·01	2·88	3·10	.	2·55	1·52	1915–16
	..	3·57	3·23	2·48	2·41	3·45	3·39	4·30	.	3·10	2·19	1916–17
	3·64	4·17	3·88	2·94	2·98	4·04	3·77	4·35	..	3·85	2·70	1917–18
	3·92	5·40	5·00	4·26	4·40	5·97	5·48	5·97	.	4·49	3·67	1918–19
	..	7·41	7·27	4·76	5·80	7·14	7·02	6·66	9·09	5·88	4·49	1919–20
	2·86	5·80	4 88	3·48	3·51	4·65	5·00	5·13	6·35	4·70	3·85	1920–21
	3·50	**4·45**	**4·08**	**8·21**	**3·39**	**4·20**	**4·08**	**4·37**	**7·72**	**3·86**	**2·81**	Average.
	3·45	5·33	5·33	4·26	4·17	5 26	5·13	5·00	6·45	5·00	3·96	1921–22
	3·77	5·33	4·44	4·40	4·17	5·13	4·60	5·26	6·45	4·04	3·60	1922–23
	3·28	5·48	5·06	4·21	4·54	5·13	5·19	5·33	6·15	4·70	3·64	1923–24
	.	5·88	5·40	4·26	5·13	5·80	5·80	6·06	6·45	..	4·88	1924–25
	..	5·33	5·40	3·77	4·04	4·40	5 26	5·80	5·48	4·00	4·12	1925–26
	..	5·48	4·12	4·04	4·12	4·94	4·94	5·06	4·88	4·26	2·67	1926–27
	..	4·65	3·74	3·85	3·88	4·94	5·06	5·06	5·33	..	3·48	1927–28
	..	1·88	4·70	3·96	4·35	4·88	4·82	4·40	5·26	..	3·45	1928–29
	..	4 12	3·81	3·25	3·92	3·88	4·12	4·12	4·94	..	3·23	1929–30
	3·17	3·15	3·03	2·34	2·94	2·94	3·33	3·12	4·12	2·08	2·26	1930–31
	3·42	**4·96**	**4·50**	**3·83**	**4·13**	**4·73**	**4·83**	**4·92**	**5·55**	**4·01**	**3·53**	Average.
	2·90	2·60	2·70	2·40	2·60	2·40	2·40	2·70	3·40	2·10	2·20	1931–32
	..	2·30	2·60	2·00	2·00	2·40	2·50	2·60	3·30	2·10	1·70	1932–33
	1·96	2·04	2·06	1·76	1·91	2·17	2·36	2·43	3·25	1·87	1·58	1933–34
	..	2·84	2·78	2·73	2·74	2·80	2·94	2·86	4·17	2·63	2·41	1934–35
	..	3·10	3·24	2·82	2·94	3·10	3·07	3·14	4·29	2·96	2·89	1935–36
	..	2·52	2·31	2·08	2·61	2·64	2·50	2·80	3·99	2·30	2·28	1936–37
	..	2 59	2·19	1·87	2·59	2·55	2·69	2·89	3·50	2·12	2·31	1937–38
	..	2·87	2·41	2·03	2·76	2·89	2·87	3·05	4·14	1·94	2·17	1938–39
	..	3·21	2·84	2·73	2·81	3·01	3·07	3·22	4·38	3·34	2·71	1939–40
	..	2·84	2·67	2·00	2·91	2·81	2·79	2·87	4·25	2·83	2·36	1940–41
	2·43	**2·69**	**2·58**	**2·30**	**2·59**	**2·68**	**2·73**	**2·86**	**3·87**	**2·42**	**2·26**	Average.

* Average for the ten years ending June 1890.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3.200 TOLAS—*cont.*

(*Average annual prices at each station in the district*).—cont.

Grain. (1)	Melur. (2)	Madura. (3)	Tirumangalam. (4)	Usilampatti. (5)	Nilakkottai. (6)	Dindigul. (7)	Vedasandur. (8)	Palni. (9)	Kodaikanal. (10)	Periyakulam. (11)	Uttamapalaiyam. (12)	Year (July to June). (13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cholam—*cont.*	3·36	3·39	3·47	3·30	3·49	3·29	3·43	3·59	4·49	3·21	3·07	1941–42
	4·67	6·87	6·12	5·32	5·16	6·31	6·84	6·44	8·75	5·87	5·47	1942–43
	..	9·26	8·49	6·72	8·71	9·41	10·61	10·51	12·00	7·77	5·69	1943–44
	..	7·19	6·71	5·47	6·77	8·10	7·65	10·51	11·21	..	5·79	1944–45
	..	6·78	6·02	6·16	6·78	7·68	7·24	9·81	..	..	5·40	1945–46
	..	6·93	6·99	7·41	7·73	7·72	7·72	9·81	..	7·25	7·16	1946–47
	..	11·82	7·10	14·64	9·58	11·52	7·05	11·94	..	10·17	7·22	1947–48
	..	17·86	..	14·10	20·00	16·64	12·66	12·36	..	15·94	15·97	1948–49
	9·26	..	..	9·57	9·66	..	8·49	9·93	..	10·45	9·95	1949–50
	10·77	..	..	13·64	9·66	..	10·58	10·06	..	9·12	9·81	1950–51
	7·01	**8·76**	**6·41**	**8·63**	**8·75**	**8·83**	**8·23**	**9·50**	**9·22**	**8·76**	**7·56**	Average.
Cumbu	1·47	1·57	1·64	..	..	1·40	..	1·48	..	1·37	..	1874–75
	1·08	1·36	1·48	..	..	1·27	..	1·37	..	1·23	..	1875–76
	2·26	2·68	2·80	..	..	2·65	..	2·72	..	2·45	..	1876–77
	2·80	3·01	2·98	..	..	3·70	..	3·25	..	5·48	..	1877–78
	2·26	2·60	2·61	..	..	2·38	..	2·33	..	4·27		1878–79
	1·70	1·85	1·87	..	..	2·15		1·84	..	1·60		1879–80
	1·29	1·49	1·30	..	..	1·25	..	1·36	..	2·00	..	1880–81
	1·09	1·27	1·29	..	..	1·16		1·07	..	1·03	..	1881–82
	1·04	1·27	1·24	..	..	1·03	..	1·06	..	0·95	..	1882–83
	0·82	1·22	1·17			1·12	..	1·13	..	0·96	..	1883–84
	1·41	1·83	1·83			1·54	..	1·89	..	1·56	..	1884–85
	1·41	1·86	1·83	..	..	1·44	..	1·70		1·30	..	1885–86
	1·11	1·51	1·59	..	..	1·41	..	1·31	..	1·30	..	1886–87
	1·44	1·69	1·66		..	1·41	..	1·68	..	1·65	..	1887–88
	1·49	1·73	1·64	..	..	1·59	..	1·79		1·36		1888–89
	1·67	2·04	1·97	..	..	1·72	..	1·70	..	1·72	..	1889–90
	1·28	**1·59**	**1·56**	..	..	**1·37**		**1·47**		**1·38**	..	Average.*
	1·76	2·35	2·34	..	..	2·13	..	2·41	..	2·41	..	1890–91
	2·14	2·55	2·65		..	2·38	..	2·47	..	2·22	..	1891–92
	2·21	2·94	2·76		..	2·55	..	2·56	..	3·39	..	1892–93
	1·95	2·70	2·19	..	..	2·19	..	1·96	..	1·67	..	1893–94
	1·56	2·30	1·99	..	..	2·01		2·02	..	1·70	..	1894–95
	1·33	..	1·82	..	..	1·84	..	1·77	..	..	..	1895–96
	1·64	..	2·14	..	..	2·00	..	2·03	..	..	..	1896–97
	2·04	..	2·80	..	..	2·65	..	2·67	..		..	1897–98
	1·90	..	2·53		..	2·12	..	2·19	..		..	1898–99
	1·90	..	2·44	..	..	2·34	..	2·26	..	..	..	1899–1900
	1·84	**2·57**	**2·37**	..	..	**2·22**	..	**2·23**	..	**2·28**	..	Average.
	1·72	..	2·55	..	..	2·22	2·07	2·82	..	..	1·49	1901–02
	1·28	..	1·92	1·81	..	1·78	1·72	1·86	..		1·20	1902–03
	1·28	..	1·88	1·83	..	1·68	1·37	1·63			..	1903–04
	1·63	..	2·51	2·05	..	2·17	1·96	2·12	..		..	1904–05
	2·44	..	3·67	3·12	..	3·12	2·98	3·23	..		..	1905–06
	2·34	..	3·60	2·96	..	2·72	2·90	3·10	..		..	1906–07
	2·44	..	3·51	2·84	..	3·05	2·68	2·98	..	..	..	1907–08
	..	..	3·33	2·98		2·98	3·10	3·42	..	..	..	1908–09
	..	..	3·51	3·45		3·08	2·90	2·88	..	..		1909–10
	2·42	3·12	..	4·17	..	2·98	2·80	2·84	..	..	..	1910–11
	1·94	**3·12**	**2·94**	**2·52**	..	**2·58**	**2·45**	**2·69**		..	**1·34**	Average.
	..	4·00	3·81		..	3·28	3·01	3·15	..	4·17	..	1911–12
	..	4·60	4·08	4·12	3·08	3·85	3·12	3·70	..	1·70		1912–13
	..	..	3·74	3·81	..	3·51	3·10	3·12	..	2·92	2·92	1913–14
	3·88		3·92	4·17	..	3·33	2·88	3·20		..	2·67	1914–15
	..	..	3·54	3·60	..	3·08	2·78	2·90	..	..	1·98	1915–16
	..		3·67	3·39		3·51	3·23	3·15	..	..	1·95	1916–17
	..	4·40	3·96	3·92	3·57	3·88	3·77	3·77	..	..	3·12	1917–18
	..	5·80	5·63	5·19	..	6·06	5·13	5·63		5·06	4·17	1918–19
	..	8·51	8·16	7·27	7·81	6·90	6·78	6·15	8·80	8·00		1919–20
	4·94	6·56	5·80	5·26		5·06	5·00	4·88	6·45	..	..	1920–21
	4·41	**5·65**	**4·63**	**4·53**	**4·83**	**4·25**	**3·88**	**3·97**	**7·67**	**4·97**	**2·80**	Average.
	5·20	5·80	6·06	5·48	..	5·40	4·88	5·06	6·45	..	4·44	1921–22
	..	5·88	5·80	5·71	..	5·33	5·00	4·70	6·78		..	1922–23
	..	5·63	5·48	5·06	4·49	5·13	5·19	4·94	6·56	4·85	..	1923–24
	..	7·14	6·78	5·55		5·80	5·71		6·66		..	1924–25
	..	7·14	6·78	6·25	..	4·04	4·54	..	7·14		..	1925–26
	..	6·90	6·25	4·88	4·49	5·06	4·70	4·65	6·25		..	1926–27
	..	6·78	7·14	4·88	4·88	5·26	4·65	4·76	7·14	3·04		1927–28
	..	6·45	5·55	4·88	4·70	4·88	5·13	4·00	6·78	3·42		1928–29
	..	5·06	4·49	..	..	4·17	3·92	4·21	5·97	2·90		1929–30
	..	3·64	3·92	..	..	3·48	3·10	3·17	4·65	..	..	1930–31
	5·26	**6·04**	**5·83**	**5·34**	**4·64**	**4·95**	**4·68**	**4·51**	**6·44**	**3·94**	**4·44**	Average.
	2·90	2·90	3·40	2·80	..	2·80	2·50	2·80	4·30	2·50	..	1931–32
	2·33	2·60	3·20	2·60		2·90	2·80	2·40	4·10	2·40		1932–33
	..	2·40	2·68	2·07	2·01	2·35	2·27	2·28	3·82	1·69	1·23	1933–34
	..	3·32	3·41	2·93		3·01	3·28	2·77	4·48	3·75		1934–35
	..	2·93	3·36	2·86	2·69	3·33	3·21	2·77	4·31	2·94	2·50	1935–36
	..	2·50	2·60	2·57	2·43	2·80	2·51	2·75	3·66	..	..	1936–37
	..	2·52	2·42	2·55	2·62	2·69	2·60	2·64	3·64	2·42	..	1937–38
	..	2·82	2·74	2·69	2·81	2·92	2·95	2·42	4·00	3·43	..	1938–39
	..	3·10	3·38	2·90	3·05	3·21	3·05	..	4·37	3·01	..	1939–40
	3·45	3·06	3·18	2·75	2·72	3·04	2·71	..	4·64	2·77	..	1940–41
	2·89	**2·52**	**3·04**	**2·67**	**2·62**	**2·91**	**2·80**	**2·60**	**4·13**	**2·77**	**1·86**	Average

* Average for the ten years ending June 1890.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS—*cont.*

(*Average annual prices at each station in the district*)—cont.

Grain. (1)	Melur. (2)	Madura. (3)	Tirumangalam. (4)	Usilampatti. (5)	Nilakkottai. (6)	Dindigul. (7)	Vedasandur. (8)	Palni. (9)	Kodaikanal. (10)	Periyakulam. (11)	Uttamapaliyam. (12)	Year (July to June) (13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cumbu—*cont.*	..	3·47	3·78	3·49	3·21	3·48	3·41	..	5·10	3·14	..	1941–42
	5·29	6·84	6·43	..	4·88	6·45	7·03	6·43	8·80	..	3·89	1942–43
	..	9·60	9·17	9·70	7·28	9·72	9·03		10·80	8·19		1943–44
	.	8·98	..	..	7·52	8·07	10·14		10·87	..	6·37	1944–45
	..	7·28	6 89	5·30	7·36	7·31	.	..	10·92	..	..	1945–46
	..	7·28	..	..	8·46	9·76	7·60	.	..	7·53	..	1946–47
	..		7·77	..	..	8·17	7·50	..	..	9·65	..	1947–48
	21·84	19·71	17·49	12·54	..	.	11·22	..	..	..	..	1948–49
	3·99	.	.	13 02			10·16	10·30	..	9·55	9·30	1949–50
	11·99	..	..	..	..	..	10·78	10·31		10·31	..	1950–51
	12·03	9·02	8·59	8·81	6·45	7·57	8·55	9·01	9·30	8·06	6·52	Average.
Ragi	1·61	1·56	1·48	..	..	1·39	..	1·50	.	1·25	..	1874–75
	1·20	1·27	1·37	..		1·27		1·39	.	1·12	..	1875–76
	2·44	2·65	2·65	.	..	2·60	.	2·61	..	2·27	..	1876–77
	3·31	3·31	3·31	..	..	3·57	..	3·31	.	3·05	..	1877–78
	2·61	2·60	2·60	..	..	2·41	..	2·20	..	2·26	..	1878–79
	2·02	1·86	1·88	.	..	1·87	..	1·79	..	1·79	..	1879–80
	1·45	1·41	1·41	..	..	1·32	..	1·23	..	1·23	..	1880–81
	1·26	1·29	1·23	..	..	1·06	..	1·00	..	1·00	.	1881–82
	1·11	1·09	1·14	..	..	1·00	..	0 98	..	0·97	..	1882–83
	0·97	1·06	1·10	..	..	1·05	..	1·04	..	0·90	..	1883–84
	1·47	1·63	1·71	..	..	1·46	..	1·66	..	1·49	..	1884–85
	1·57	1·53	1·67	..	..	1·37	.	1·44	.	1·29	..	1885–86
	1·19	1·28	1·48	..	..	1·29	..	1·20	..	1·19	..	1886–87
	1·45	1·44	1·51	..	.	1·35	.	1·48	..	1·36	..	1887–88
	1·60	1·54	1·49	.	..	1·44	..	1·53	.	1·31	..	1888–89
	1 72	1·66	1·71	..	..	1·50	..	1·48	..	1·39	..	1889–90
	1·38	1·39	1·45	..	..	1·28	..	1·30	..	1·21	..	Average.*
	1·85	1·89	2 03	..	.	1·94	.	2·01	..	2 13	..	1890–91
	2 40	2 34	2·48		..	2 34	..	2 27	.	2·47	..	1891–92
	2·34	2 47	2 51			2·31	..	2·31		2·51	..	1892–93
	2·00	2 00	1 91	.		2·02	.	1 94	.	1·81	..	1893–94
	1 86	1·99	1·89	.	..	1·87	.	1·83	..	1·67	..	1894–95
	1·65	1·72	1·79	.	.	1·84	..	1·68	..	1·61	..	1895–96
	1 90	1·97	1 99	..		1·85	..	1·83	..	1·72	..	1896–97
	2·44	2 55	2·58	.		2·27	..	2·29	..	2·33	..	1897–98
	2·76	2·27	2·27		..	2·08	..	2·11	..	2·05	..	1898–99
	2·41	2·29	2·33	.	.	2·13	.	2·06	..	2·03	..	1899–1900
	3·16	2·15	2·18	.	..	2·07	..	2·03	..	2·03	..	Average.
	2 09	2·29	2·16	2 06	1·99	2·09	2·04	2·26	2·88	1·89	1·76	1901–02
	1 52	1·72	1·08	1·55	1·52	1·57	1·46	1·59	2·09	1·43	1·23	1902–03
	1 11	1·59	1·56	1·38	1·34	1·37	1·21	1·37	2·21	1·34	1·19	1903–04
	1 81	1·98	2·07	1·83	1·86	1·69	1·63	1·68	2·74	1·89	1·56	1904–05
	2·88	2·84	2·92	2·86	2·78	2 80	2·68	2·84	3·54	2·67	2·84	1905–06
	2·86	2·02	2·06	2·76	2·86	2·67	2·65	2·96	3 01	2·68	2·68	1906–07
	3·10	2·80	2·78	2·47	2·58	2·55	2·55	2·67	3·20	2·37	2·25	1907–08
	3·23	3·01	2·90	2·72	2·70	2·76	2·82	2·90	3·45	2·63	2·48	1908–09
	2·88	2 96	2·90	2·90	2·61	2 63	2·68	2·61	3·39	2·50	2·23	1909–10
	2·41	2 84	2 94	2·80	2·44	2 63	2·55	2·55	3·60	2·27	2·45	1910–11
	2·42	2·50	2·49	2·33	2·27	2 28	2·23	2 34	3·01	2·17	2·07	Average.
	3·10	3 28	3 20	3·57	2·96	2·80	2·67	2·84	4·17	3·05	3·12	1911–12
	3·74	3·48	3·28	3·23	3·23	3·20	2·96	3·39	4·30	3·01	3·03	1912–13
	3·42	3·20	3·25	3·10	2·92	2·92	2·88	2·88	4·17	3·01	2·70	1913–14
	2 92	2·84	3·17	3·28	2·78	2·78	2·70	3·03	3·81	2·53	2·63	1914–15
	2·67	2 76	2·90	2·31	2·40	2·51	2·41	2·58	3·48	2·37	2·26	1915–16
	3·08	3·17	3·08	2·86	2·94	2·98	2·98	2·96	3·57	2·58	2·78	1916–17
	3·17	3·61	3·42	3·20	3·30	3·60	3·31	3·54	4·30	3·28	3·17	1917–18
	4·60	4·94	4·76	4·88	5·00	4·94	4·88	5·19	5·97	4·70	4·70	1918–19
	7·14	7·69	7·14	6·66	6·25	6·25	6 66	6·06	8·16	6·25	6·15	1919–20
	5·40	5·33	4·88	4 12	4·21	4·26	4·30	4·30	5·71	4·44	4·26	1920–21
	3·92	4·03	3·91	3·72	3·61	3·62	3·58	3·68	4·76	3·52	3·48	Average.
	5 19	4·82	5·06	4·49	4 21	4·26	4·17	4·08	5·55	4·65	4·21	1921–22
	5·06	4·76	5·00	4·44	4·30	4·54	4·40	4·21	5·55	4·49	4·49	1922–23
	5·06	4·82	5·06	4·65	4·21	4·49	4·70	4·44	5·55	4·08	4·49	1923–24
	4 94	5·19	5·33	5·26	5·13	5·06	5·33	5·33	5·88	5·88	5·06	1924–25
	5·33	5·33	4·82	4·49	4·35	4·40	4·35	4·70	5·40	3·88	3·96	1925–26
	5·19	5·20	4·49	4·04	3·96	4·21	4·17	4·12	4·94	3·64	3·39	1926–27
	5·33	5·00	4·44	4·00	3·96	4·26	4·21	4·30	5·19	4·12	3·88	1927–28
	5·40	5·19	4·49	4·08	4·21	4·35	4·26	4·30	4·94	3·77	3·77	1928–29
	4·26	4·12	3·74	3·48	3·39	3·30	3·39	3·64	5·06	3·08	3·36	1929–30
	3·01	3·28	2·98	2·31	2·38	2·51	2·56	2·70	3·88	2·68	2·23	1930–31
	4·35	4·76	4·54	4·18	4·01	4·15	4·15	4·18	5·18	4·03	3·88	Average.

* Average for the ten years ending June 1890.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD AUND OF 3,200 TOLAS—*cont.*

(Average annual prices at each station in the district)—cont.

Grain. (1)	Melur. (2)	Madura. (3)	Tirumangalam. (4)	Usilampatti. (5)	Nilakkottai. (6)	Dindigal (7)	Vedasandur. (8)	Palani. (9)	Kodaikanal (10)	Periyakulam. (11)	Uttamapaliyam. (12)	Year (July to June) (13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Bagi—*cont*	3·70	2·50	2·80	2·40	2·30	2·20	2·00	2·30	3·40	2·50	2·20	1931–32
	..	2·20	2·60	2·10	2·00	2·10	2·40	2·20	3·40	2·10	2·00	1932–33
	1·90	1·86	2·08	1·79	1·79	1·98	1·89	2·15	3·16	1·84	1·79	1933–34
	..	2·73	2·95	2·49	2 52	2·54	1·93	2·51	3·70	2·49	2·67	1934–35
	..	2·56	2·89	2·49	2·54	2·81	..	2·76	3·81	2·61	2·57	1935–36
	..	1·99	2·21	2·16	2·15	2·38	2·18	2·54	3·37	2·19	2·03	1936–37
	..	2·09	2·16	2·00	2·20	2·17	2·15	2·51	3·37	2 00	2 13	1937–38
	..	2·49	2·42	2·27	2·42	2·47	2·47	2·65	3·54	2·23	2·28	1938–39
	..	2·73	2·75	2·58	2·75	2·84	2·66	2·97	4·00	2·61	2 66	1939–40
	2·96	2·55	2·47	2·37	2·46	2·63	2·53	2·51	2·75	3·39	2·47	1940–41
	2·52	**2·37**	**2·53**	**2·46**	**2·31**	**2·40**	**2·25**	**2·51**	**3·45**	**3·40**	**2·28**	**Average.**
	3·29	3·37	3·35	3·29	3·11	2·97	3·08	3·00	4·62	3·12	3·24	1941–42
	5·52	6·83	5·55	6·59	5·27	5·65	6·99	5·73	7·69	5·58	5·75	1942–43
	7·31	8·83	7·60	7·27	7·69	8·53	8 93	8·63	10·33	6·87	6·24	1943–44
	6·91	7·78	6·66	6·73	7·82	8·44	6·22	9·01	10·95	5·91	5·36	1945 46
	6·51	..	7·26	6·76	6·33	7·47	7·79	9·01	10·56	..	5·07	1946 47
	6·64	..	7·64	6 76	6·65	8·48	6·41	9·01	..	6·75	6·76	1947–48
	6·64	..	11·20	17·99	..	8·31	9·43	12·11	..	9·08	6·82	1948–49
	9 01	18.22	10·65	15·85		18·01	11·30	18·06	..	..	13·33	1949–50
	9·04	..	..	10·42	..	..	9·43	13·93	..	9·95	9·30	1950–51
	11·61	..	..	..	..		9·71	13·93	..	13·46	..	
	7·25	8·31	8·61	8·96	6·23	8·48	7·93	10·24	8·83	7·59	6.93	**Average.**

APPENDIX XI.

RELIEF GRANTED DURING PERIODS OF FAMINE.

Month and year.	*Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1876–78.*			*Total per cent of population in 1871.*	*Average price in rupees per standard maund*	
	On works	*Gratuitously*	*Total.*		*Cholam*	*Rice (second sort)*
					RS.	RS.
December 1876	3,897	1,464	5,361	0·24	2·94	5·71
January 1877	6,523	486	7,009	0·31	2·94	5·10
February „	8,795	320	9,115	0·40	3·03	5·33
March „	8,623	903	9,526	0·42	3·20	4·88
April „	11,352	12,653	24,005	1·06	3·20	4·49
May „	12,631	8,518	21,149	0·93	3·23	4·88
June „	10,555	13,864	24,419	1·08	3·81	4·94
July „	11,456	28,190	39,646	1·75	4·54	6·15
August „	21,751	50,653	72,404	3·19	5·13	6·15
September „	23,864	85,096	108,960	4·81	5·40	6·90
October „	16,373	88,536	104,909	4·63	4·76	5·97
November „	5,044	43,560	48,604	2·14	2·51	5·06
December „	3,384	24,294	27,678	1·22	2·31	5·33
January 1878	3,762	12,415	16,177	0·72	1·81	4·35
February „	1,627	3,080	4,707	0·21	1·56	3·81
March „	164	366	530	0·02	2·06	4·60
April „	..	112	112	0·01	2·50	4·40
May „	..	42	42	..	2·20	4·40
June „	..	23	23	..	3·28	4·94
Average over 19 months ..	**7,884**	**19,714**	**27,598**	**1·22**	**3·18**	**5·14**

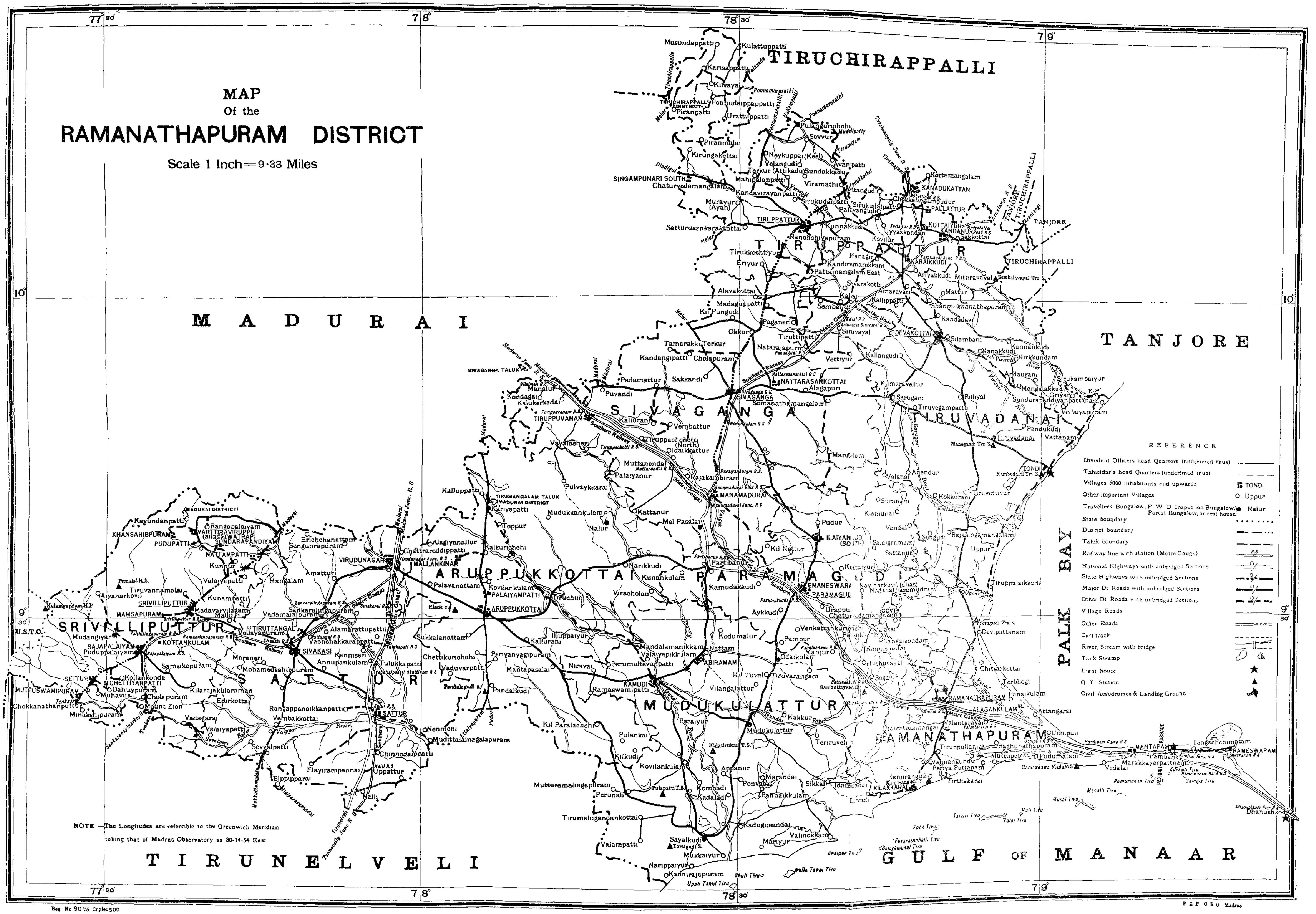
NOTE.—The figures in this appendix relate to the old **Madurai** district.

STATISTICAL ATLAS

FOR THE DECENNIUM ENDING FASLI 1360

(1950-51)

RAMANATHAPURAM



Reg No 90/58 Copies 500 P Z P C S O Madras

STATISTICAL ATLAS.

RAMANATHAPURAM.

The district of Ramanathapuram was constituted on the 1st June 1910. It comprises the two large Zamindaries of Ramanathapuram and Sivaganga which have taken over by the State under the provisions of Act XXVI of 1948. These zamindaries formed part of the old Madurai district and the reconstituted Government taluks of Sattur and Srivilliputtur which originally belonged to the Tirunelveli district.

The district is bounded by the districts of Madurai, Tiruchirappalli which now includes the old Pudukkottai State, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli with the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Mannar forming the coastal boundary.

When the new district was formed, the old administrative units were continued to the extent possible. The zamindari taluk of Tiruppuvanam, however, was transferred from the Madurai taluk to the Sivaganga Deputy Tahsildar's jurisdiction which is now a Tahsildar's taluk.

The Sattur taluk was enlarged by the transfer, from Srivilliputtur taluk, of twenty-four ryotwari and two inam villages.

The Kovilpatti strip comprising thirty-one villages was transferred from the Sattur taluk to the Ottapidaram (now Kovilpatti) taluk of the Tirunelveli district.

A few villages belonged to Tirunelveli for revenue purposes and to Ramanathapuram for Magisterial or Police purposes but this divided jurisdiction was removed in 1910. The principle adopted was to transfer all enclaves to the district which surrounded them. The following were the main changes effected :—

(1) Isolated pockets in Ettayapuram, Sivagiri, Attangarai and Sevelpatti Zamindaries which formed part of Ottapidaram and Sankaranayinarkoil taluks were transferred to Sattur as detailed below :—

(*a*) Thirty-two inam and zamin villages from the old Ottapidaram taluk.

(*b*) Twenty-six inam and zamin villages from the Sankaranayinar Koil taluk

(2) Five inam and zamin villages were transferred from Sattur—two to Ottapidaram (Kovilpatti) taluk and three to Sankaranayinarkoil taluk.

In consequence of these alterations, the Sub-Magistrate's charges and the Revenue Inspectors' firkas were completely remodelled.

Resurvey and resettlement were carried out in the Srivilliputtur and Sattur taluks in the early part of the decennium ending fasli 1330 when a number of villages were regrouped. Early in the decennium ending fasli 1340, settlement was introduced in the resumed inam village of Usilanendal Sundanendal in the Sivaganga taluk. Twenty-four zamindari villages were transferred from Tiruvadanai taluk of this district to Arantangi taluk of Thanjavur district. Three inam villages in Tiruvadanai taluk were resumed. There were also some transfers of villages from one taluk to another within the district in the decennium ending fasil 1340.

During the last decennium ending fasli 1350, there were some transfers of villages from one taluk to another within the district In Tiruppathur, the village Kumarapatti was formed as a separate village in the regrouping of the villages of Ammapatti, Erimiyur and Mankombu and this raised the number of groups from 180 to 181 in the decennium. The three inam villages which were resumed in Tiruvadanai taluk during the decennium ending fasli 1340 were surveyed and settled during the decennium ending fasli 1350.

Changes during the decennium.—Territorial changes made during the decennium are as follows :—

The zamin villages of Kodikulam, Mathur, Thambipatti, Thulukhapatti and Ammapatti were transferred from Tirumangalam taluk of Madurai district to the Srivilliputtur taluk of this district. The zamin villages of Rudrappanaickenpatti, Ayakulam and Marikalamkathan were also transferred to Srivilliputtur taluk from Tirumangalam taluk of Madurai district. The village of inam T. Managaseri was transferred from Satttur taluk to Srivilliputtur taluk. The zamin village of Vellur was transferred to Sattur taluk from Tirumangalam taluk of Madurai district.

The two big zamindari estates of Ramanathapuram and Sivaganga and also the smaller estates of Sevalpatti, Ettayapuram, Sivagiri, Attankarai, Palavanatham, Pavali, Pandalkudi, etc., were abolished under the Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948. Up to the end of the decennium, 2,833 zamin and main villages have been taken over by the Gove nment. The survey of the estate villages was commenced during the decennium.

2. *General features.*—The district is part of the great plain which stretches from the Western Ghats to the Bay of Bengal. Although broken by mountains and detached hills in Srivilliputtur taluk and in the north of the Tiruppathur taluk (Piranmalai), the contour of the country is disturbed by few natural features.

The submarine extensions in the east are marked by numerous reefs, shoals and coral islands. The most famous of these are the island of Ramesvaram and Adam's Bridge. The surrounding seas are themselves shallow and silted up. The village Dhanushkodi which is in very low level is gradually eroded by the sea. Some of the buildings have been washed away due to sea erosion. The poor classes of people have encroached upon the railway lands which are also in immediate danger of sea erosion. There is every possibility that the entire population of the village including the railway station will have to be shifted.

The district may be regarded as consisting of a huge expanse of a laterite or red soil which is cut through in the centre by the fertile valley of the Vaigai. In the southern half of the district, the laterite is often replaced by black cotton soil in Sattur, Aruppukottai, Mudukulathur and Ramanathapuram taluks. The coast is fringed with sand dunes which often have swamps at their back. The yield per acre of paddy in fasli 1360 for this district was the lowest, when compared with other districts in the State.

The Vaigai rises in the Western Ghats after flowing through Madurai enters the district in Sivaganga taluk. It flows in a south-easterly direction across Sivaganga, Paramakudi and Ramanathapuram taluks and empties itself into the Ramanathapuram big tank, the surplus of which flows into the sea near Uchipuli. The rivers next in importance are the Vaipar, the Gundar, the Palar, the Manimuthar and the Virishalayar. The Vaipar is formed by the union of the Arjunanadhi and the Nikshapanadi and flows across Sattur taluk and enters the Tirunelveli district, 14 miles east of Sattur. The Gundar flows through Aruppukottai and Mudukulathur taluks and enters the Gulf of Mannar. The Manimuthar flows throgh Tirupathur and Tiruvadanai taluks. These rivers are capricious and uncertain. Although extremely violent at times, they are rarely in flood for more than a few days at a time. They feed many irrigation tanks and the water they supply is fully utilised. The general aspect of the country is a treeless expanse. But palmyrah fringe the coast and groves of coconuts are to be found on the banks of the Vaigai and the Palar in the erstwhile Sivaganga Zamindari and along the Gulf of Mannar. The Predominant geological formation is the enormous expanse of laterite which is quarried for road mending and for building purposes. Soft coralline grits fringe the southern coast at intervals from Mandapam to Kilakarai and thence westwards. Coral is abundant along the south coast. It is exported to Colombo, is burnt locally for lime and was extensively employed in the construction of the Pamban bridge. The gradual desiccation of Swampy lagoons along the coast has given rise to surface formations rich in sodium and other salts. It is to the existence of these that a variety of " Fuller's Earth " near Mandapam owes its importance. A variety of gypsum occurs in large quantities near the coastal regions of Mudukulathur taluk which are quarried and exported to industrial centres like Talayuthu in Tirunelveli district for use as an ingredient in the manufacture of cement. The Srivilliputtur hills consist of Schistose matemorphic rocks of Archæan age with diabasic intrusions. Traces of graphite are common. Lime stone deposits are available in parts of Sattur, Aruppukottai and Ramanathapuram taluks.

Srivilliputtur, Sivakasi, Virudhunagar, Arrnppukottai, Rajapalayam, Devakottai and Karaikudi are the Municipal towns in the district. Aruppukkottai taluk, which was formerly a panchayat, was raised to the status of a Municipality during the decennium. Rajapalayam is the only town which has been treated as a City for the 1951 Census. The following table shows the names of towns in this district and their population. The towns have been arranged in this table according to their population in 1951 under the following six classes :—

Class.	*Limits of population.*
I	100,000 and over
II	50,000 to 100,000
III	20 000 to 50,000
IV	10,000 to 20,000
V	5,000 to 10,000
VI	Under 5,000

MUNICIPAL TOWNS.

Class.	*Name of town.*	*Population.*
II	Rajapalayam	60,861
III	Aruppukottai	48'554
	Virudhunagar	46,309
	Srivilliputhur	40,436
	Karaikudi	38,453
	Devakottai	25,989
	Sivakasi	22,674

TOWNS WITHIN PANCHAYATS.

Class.	*Name of town.*	*Population.*
III	Ramanathapuram	24,053
	Paramakudi	22,257
IV	Kilakarai	16,188
	Tirupattur	15,532
	Ilayamgudi	14,741
	Sivaganga	14,306
	Sattur	13,565
	Tondi	12,006
	Abiramam	10,594
	Seithur	10,515
V	Tiruppuvanam	9,677
	Watrap	9,595
	Kamuthi	9,455
	Manamadurai	9,106
	Emaneswaram	7,818
	Palayampatti	6,197
	Kandanur	6,000
	Kottaiyur	5,846
	Mallanjinar	5,826
	Nattarasankottai	5,789
	Singampunari	5,714
	Pallathur	5,581
	Rameswaram	5,419
VI	Puduvayal	4,294
	Pandalkudi	2,912
	Kilasevalpatti	2,291

The Chief Sea Port of the district is Dhanushkodi. The annual income of the municipalities in the district during 1950–51 is furnished below :—

Name of the municipality.	*Income during 1950–51.*
	RS.
1 Srivilliputtur	1,60,184
2 Rajapalayam	2,51,161
3 Sivakasi	1,11,097
4 Virudhunagar	4,15,315
5 Aruppukottai	2,51,416
6 Devakottai	1,80,706
7 Karaikudi	3,44,798

Karaikudi and Devakottai are important centres of the wealthy Nattukottai Chettiar Community. Virudhunagar, Sivakasi, Rajapalayam, Sattur are the Chief centres of the Cotton Trade and Virudhunagar is one of the busy commercial centres in the Sate. the majority of the businessmen being Nadars. The commercial importance of Sivakasi and Sattur has been considerably increased by large-scale production of matches which have an all-India demand. Rameswaram, Dhanushkodi, Tiruppullani and Devipatnam are important places of pilgrimage visited by Hindus from all parts of India. Erwadi in Mudukulathur taluk is a pilgrim centre for Muslims from all parts of India and Ceylon.

3. *Climate*.—Enclosed as it is by the Ghats—the Sirumalai and the Pudukottai hills—the climate of the inner parts of the district is hot and dry. The coast is fanned by cool sea breeze. April to June are the hottest months. There was no visible change in the claimatic condition of the district during the decennium.

Table showing the particulars of births and deaths due to various causes in the district for the Decennium 1941–50.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Death due to Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Child births (females).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1941	64,267	42,078	4	32	..	12,847	3,366	5,293	499
1942	71,128	42,630	582	82	..	12,379	3,339	5,312	538
1943	60,584	48,530	4,489	62	..	13,129	3,573	5,463	390
1944	60,904	46,365	251	276	1	13,962	2,917	5,807	496
1945	58,826	43,343	62	690	3	14,564	2,274	4,359	435
1946	60,796	37,801	3	325	2	11,189	2,094	4,773	393
1947	65,906	37,550	985	158	2	10,302	2,236	4,520	440
1948	61,018	41,720	3,324	482	..	10,270	2,690	4,813	406
1949	64,928	37,046	85	75	..	9,440	2,579	4,378	365
1950	65,633	42,917	1,084	666	..	10,180	3,063	4,401	369
Average ..	**63,399**	**41,998**	**1,087**	**285**	**1**	**11,826**	**2,813**	**4,912**	**433**
Percentage tetotal deaths.		..	**2.6**	**0.7**	..	**28.2**	**6.7**	**11.7**	**1·0**

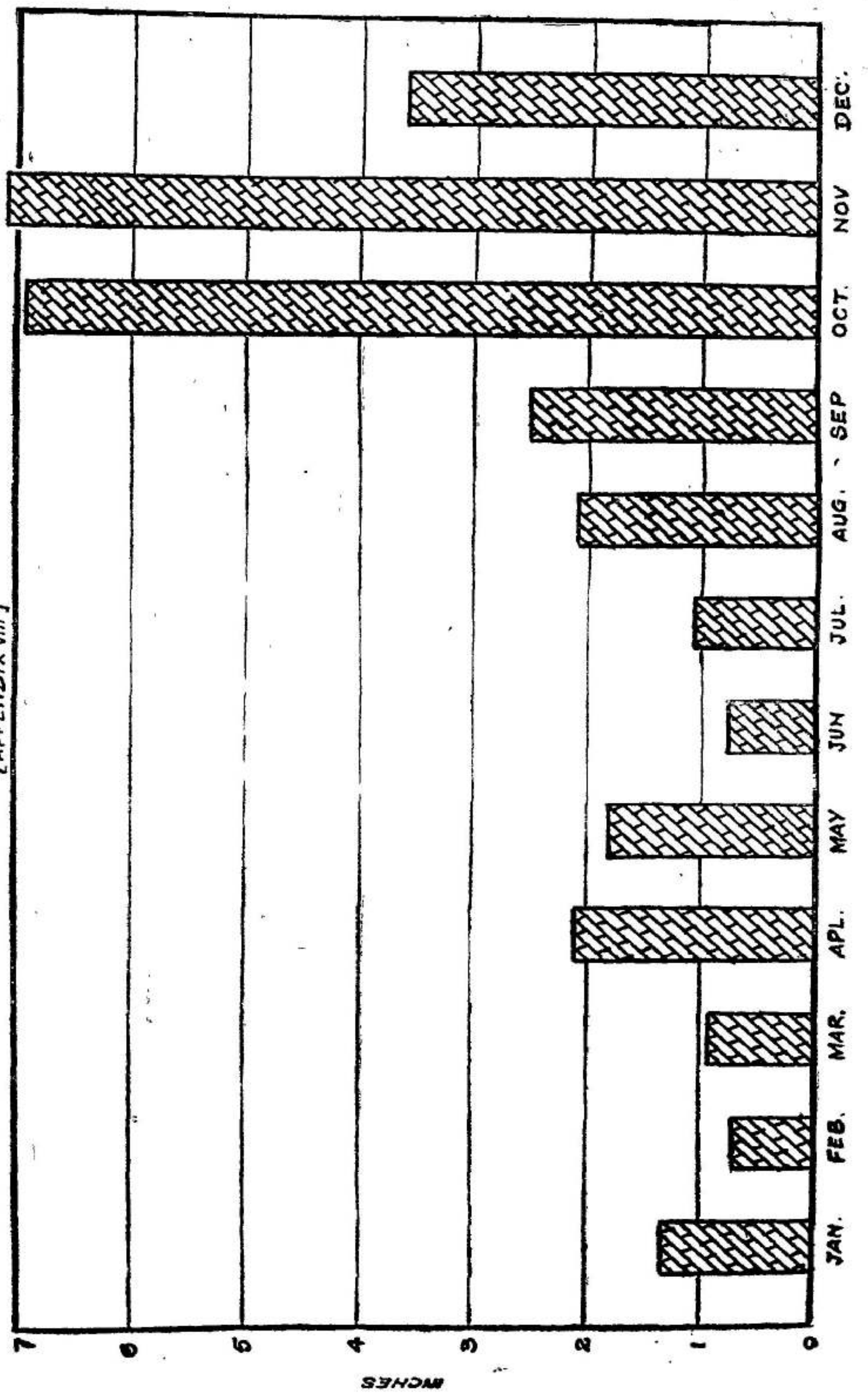
The average birth rate registered during the decade was 31·0 per mille as compared with 34·1 in the previous decade showing a fall of 3·1 per mille. The rate was less than the rate for the State by 1·8 per mille. The average death rate was 20·9 per mile as compared with 22·7 in the previous decade showing a decrease of 1·8 per mille. The rate was lower than the rate for the State by 1·0 per mille.

The average mortality rate from cholera rose by 0·12 per mille to 0·53 due to severe epidemic in 1943 and 1948 and from child-birth by 5·28 per 1,000 births to 6·75, while the rate of deaths due to small pox fell by 0.06 per mille to 0.14, from fevers by 1.43 per mille to 5·84, from dysentery and diarrhoea by 0·43 per mille to 1·39 and from respiratory diseases by 0·10 per melle to 2·44 during this decade as compared with the previous decade. The district was almost free from pdague during both the decades. The average death rates from various causes were lower during the decade except the case of fever where the rate was higher compared with the corresponding rates for the State.

4. *Rainfall*.—The average rainfall for the decennium was 35·23 inches as against 33·71 in the previous decennium of which 19·51 inches fall was in the north-east monsoon. The rainfall during this monsoon is normally greater than that of the south-west monsoon. The distribution of rainfall amongst the various taluks of the district for the eighty years from 1870 to 1949 is as follows :—

Taluk and rainfall recording station.	*Dry weather January to March.*	*Hot weather April and May.*	*South-west monsoon June to September.*	*North-east monsoon October to December.*	*Annual total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Srivilliputtur—					
Srivilliputtur and Watrap	3·97	4·86	4·94	18·09	31·86
Sattur—					
Sattur, Sivakasi and Virdhunagar ..	2·68	4·96	6·74	15·11	29·49
Aruppukottai—					
Aruppukottai	2·59	4·21	7·02	15·07	28·88
Paramakudi—					
Paramakudi	2·93	4·20	9·03	16·23	32·39
Mudukulathur—					
Mudukulathur and Kamudhi	2·93	3·66	5·55	15·37	27·51
Ramanathapuram—					
Ramanathapuram, Pamban and Morekulam.	3·66	3·09	3·02	23·81	33·58
Sivaganga—					
Sivaganga, Manamadurai and Tirupuvanam.	2·75	4·49	12·10	15·29	34·63
Tirupathur—					
Tirupathur	8·14	4·66	15·31	15·73	37·54
Tiruvadanai—					
Tiruvadanai, Theethandathanam and Vattanam.	3·84	3·61	6·30	19·64	33·39
District average	**3.03**	**3.99**	**6.53**	**17.66**	**31.21**

RAMANATHAPURAM
AVERAGE MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL [1870 TO 1949]
[APPENDIX VIII]



The rainfall recorded in 1950, viz., 24·88 inches was the lowest in the decennium and that recorded in 1946, viz., 42·43 inches was the highest for the district.

During this decennium the average rainfall was above the normal in dry weather period by 14·9 per cent, in hot weather period by 33·2 per cent and in north-east monsoon period by 10·3 per cent, while it was below the normal in south-west monsoon period by 7·8 per cent. The average annual rainfall was, however, above the normal by 9·6 per cent.

5. *Agricultural practice.*—The agricultural practice of the district does not present any peculiar feature. As in other districts, it follows the seasonal conditions. One important feature is that this district does not possess any assured sources of water-supply as in the case of other districts. No perennial river flows through this district for long distances. The Vaigai which flows through portion of Sivaganga, Ramanathapuram and Paramakudi taluks is for the most part of the year a dry sand bed with a trickle of water. Some tanks, however, are fed through channels taken from the Vaigai. Crops are mostly cultivated with the help of water from numerous rainfed tanks and to a little extent with water raised from wells. Small extents in Tirupathur and Sivaganga taluks are fed by drainage water from the Periyar area.

Out of a total rainfall of 31 inches in a year, about 16 to 20 inches are received during the north-east monsoon period from October to December. The important crops raised are paddy, sugarcane, plantain, coton, betel-vine, etc., in wet lands and ragi, chillies, cotton, plantain, tobacco. etc., in garden lands.

With the help of showers received in July and August, dry lands are ploughed and sowings of dry crops like cumbu, cholam, samai, groundnut, etc., are carried out. Dry cotton is sown in October and November. Generally dry lands are not manured. In certain parts of Paramakudi and Mudukulathur taluks, dry sowing of paddy is also done. Most of the dry crops are due for harvest in December and January. The yield always depends upon the rainfall received during the growing period.

The rainfed tanks get filled up in October and November with the help of the north-east monsoon rains and cultivation of paddy begins in right earnest during these months. All the available farm-yard manure is applied to this crop. Compost is also used to a large extent in places near Panchayat Boards and Municipalities. Green manuring of paddy is also adopted on a fairly large scale. Kolinji, Avarai, forest leaves, etc., are brought from far-off places and applied before transplanting. Daincha, Kolinji, etc., are also grown in the fields and trampled down as manure. Due to the propaganda carried out by the Agricultural Department ryots are applying green manure to paddy fields in ever increasing quantities to get greater yields. Chemical manures are also becoming popular. Ammonium sulphate is used at the rate of about 100 lb. per acre. Groundnut-cake which is also used as manure is generally applied at the rate of 300 lb. to 500 lb. per acre. Sheep penning is also adopted. Due to improved agricultural practices, better seeds and intensive manuring, the yield of paddy crops has considerably increased.

Garden land cultivation is carried out mostly in Srivilliputtur, Sattur, Aruppukottai and in portions of Sivangaga taluk with the help of well water. In other taluks the underground water in most of the places is brackish and is not suited for raising crops. The area in other taluks under garden land is therefore very limited. Crops like chillies, ragi, cholam, cotton, sugarcane, plantain, tobacco, betel-vine, vegetables, etc., are raised according to seasonal conditions and availability of water from wells. Compost, phosphatic manures, groundnut oil-cake ammonium sulphate, etc., are being used to a large extent, and yields of such crops raised are also increasing.

The activities of the Agricultural Department included the following : Introduction of improved implements like iron ploughs, bundfarmer, seed drills, buck scraper, etc., distribution of improved strains of paddy (ASD 1, ASD 4, ASD 5, Co. 2, Co. 12, Co. 19 and GEB 24), cholam (Co. 4 Co. 9 and K1) ragi (Co. 2, Co. 4 and K1), cumbu (Co. 3 and K1), groundnut (TMV 2), cotton (K 2 and Co. 4B 40) sugarcane (Co. 419, Co. 449 and Co. 467), etc., which give higher yields; recommending the use of green manures, groundnut oil-cake, super phosphate, ammonium sulphate, compost, etc Besides, various improved agricultural practices like thin sowing of paddy nurseries, economic planting, etc.. were advocated.

With a view to improving the local cattle, pedigree bulls have been stationed at places like Sivaganga, Sivakasi, Naranapuram, Nadianeri, etc. Use of concentrated feed like cotton seed and groundnut-cake for cattle is increasing Growing of fodder cholam and guinea grass is favoured by the ryots. The work of livestock improvement has been taken over by the Veterinary Department since 1940.

The following table shows the average monthly cultivation in each taluk in hundreds of acres :—

Ryotwari villages.

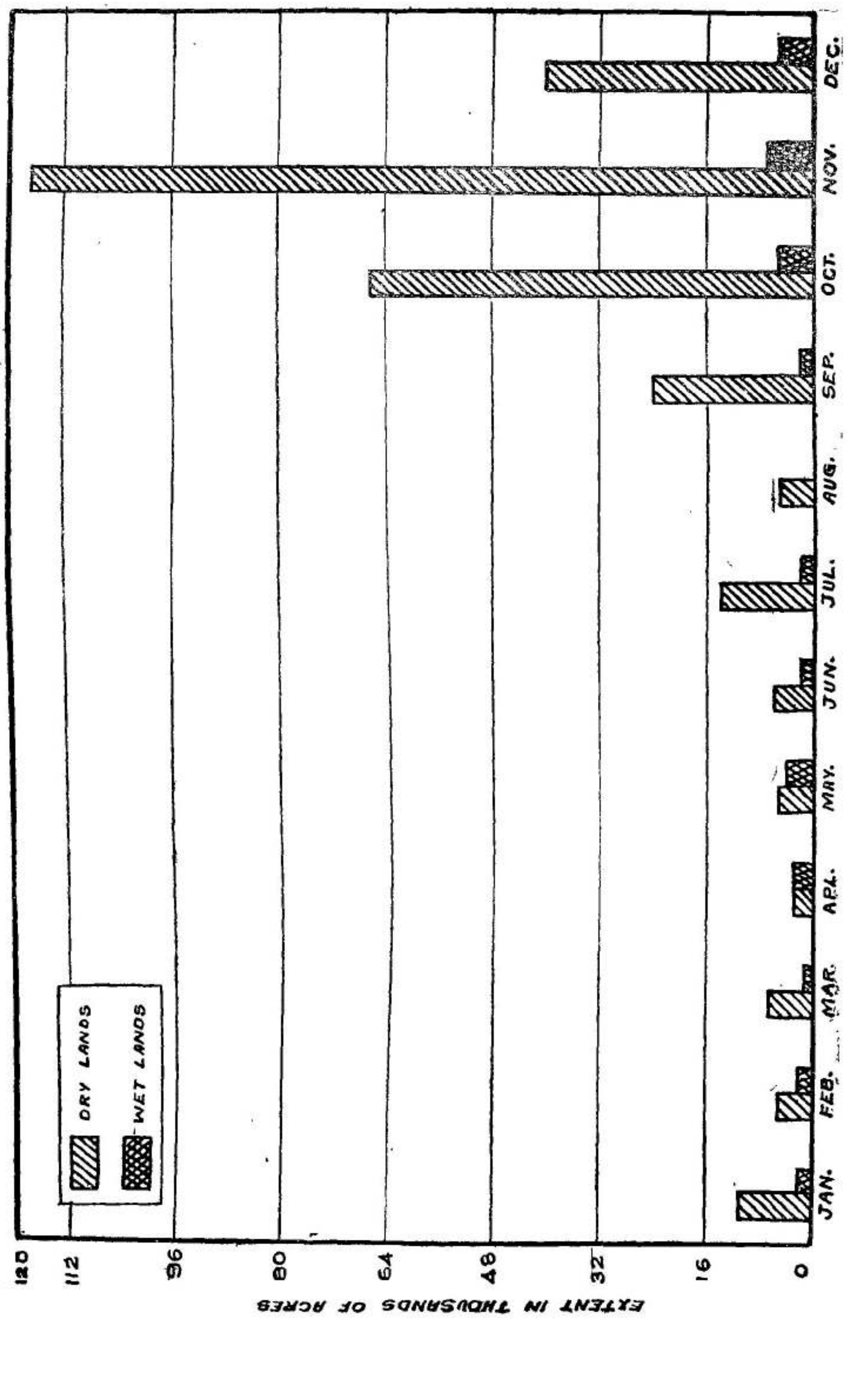
Month.	*Srivilliputtur.*		*Sattur.*		*Mudukulathur.*		*Paramakudi.*		*Ramanathapuram.*	
	Dry.	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
April	26·18	23·18	2·75	5·01	..	..	..	0·19	..	..
May	28·82	21·32	15·20	13·73	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	33·14	15·18	23·02	9·62	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	105·18	10·24	27·86	7·43	..	..	..	..	2·50	0·50
August .. .	27·12	2·18	20·51	1·94	.	..	..	0·32	..	..
September	60·13	5·14	160·93	8·52	..	..	11·30	6·61	..	..
October	45·64	16·32	600·11	24·35	0·53	0·65	0·44	0·03	1·00	..
November .. .	216·11	31·55	890·02	28·43	0·82	1·56	0·76	1·06	5·00	1·50
December	99·72	22·32	260·75	16·57	0·16	0·69	..	0·03	1·00	..
January	36·70	3·42	60·06	16·06	..	0·16	..	0·05	0·38	0·19
Frebruay	26·14	3·31	20·04	15·13	..	..	0·04	0·25	0·14	..
March	27·40	2·14	40·01	10·04	..	..	0·05	0·37	0·08	0·02
Total ..	732.28	156.30	2,121.26	156.83	1.51	3.06	12.59	8.91	10.10	2.21

	Tiruvadanai.		*Sivaganga.*		*Aruppukottai.*		*Whole district.*		*Total.*
	Dry	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*	
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	28·93	28·38	57·31
May		0·02	..	..	1·10	2·00	45·12	37·07	82·11
June	.	0·05	..	..	..	..	56·16	24·85	81·09
July	0·01	0·05	..	..	2·50	3·00	138·05	21·22	159·27
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	47·63	4·44	52·07
September . ..	0·80	0·62	..	..	11·00	1·00	244·16	21·89	266·05
October . .	0·30	1·15	..	..	16·00	9·20	664·02	51·70	715·72
November ..	0·45	1·01	16·00	2·00	40·00	6·00	1,169·16	73·11	1,242·27
December ..	0·25	0·65	..	.	36·00	8·00	397·88	48·26	446·14
January	0·05	0·02	..	..	17·00	2·00	114·19	21·90	136·09
February	0·08	0·06	..	..	1·00	..	47·44*	18·75	66·19
March	..	0·15	..	..	..	..	67·54	12·72	80·26
Total ..	1.94	3.78	16.00	2.00	124.60	31.20	3,020.28	364.29	3,384.57

It will be seen that the months of September to December are the busiest months for sowing. August-September (corresponding to the Tamil month of Adi) is considered as the best season for sowing dry crops, but the actual sowings are regulated by the seasonal conditions of the particular year.

[Please *see* the Chart at page 8.]

RAMANATHAPURAM
MONTHLY CULTIVATION FOR DRY AND WET LANDS IN FASLI 1360 [PARA 5]



The following is a Time-table showing the Agricultural Operations in a normal year and the effect on this Time-table of any departure from the normal Monsoon Conditions.

TIME TABLE OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

NOTE.—**The figures** shown against each crop or variety of it represent the percentage of the area of the crop sown or harvested in the month to the total area of the crop sown or harvested for **the year** in the taluk.

Name of Crops.	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
					SRIVILLIPUTTUR TALUK.							
Sowings—												
Blackgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80·25	19·75	..	..
Paddy	2·10	..	11·15	9·30	..	..	..	..	5·30	25·15	32·20	14·80
Cumbu	8·30	..	..	..	..	24·50	..	..	8·20	29·50	29·50	..
Cotton	..		8·10	30·10	12·20	..	..	..	10·10	30·20	9·30	..
Gingelly	6·30	32·20		.	25·20	..	..	..	36·30	..	..	..
Betel	25·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·30	24·20
Plantains	11·20	..	..	..	..	..	20·30	..	16·20	30·20	20·10	2·00
Tobacco	65·30	34·70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholam	..	40·20	30·30	..	..	29·50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	4·20	..	..	..	25·40	10·40	..	..	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	20·10	49·40	30·50	..	..	..	..	..	
Ragi	..	..	..	..	15·30	25·10	..	20·10	30·10	9·40	..	..
Chillies	..	..	..	..	22·00	24·00	26·00	..	..	28·00	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	..	..	..	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..
Castor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80·00	20·00	..	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	..	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Cholam	..	..	..	..	40·20	30·40	..	13·20	16·20	..	..	..
Paddy	5·10	10·20	28·25	28·30	2·50	11·30	14·35	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbu	6·35	35·20	21·00	15·20	..	..	..	..	22·25	..	..	..
Ragi	28·00	15·25	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·10	..	..	31·65
Varagu	22·00	43·30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34·70
Samai	75·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00
Groundnut	80·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·00
Sugarcane	25·00	26·00	38·30	10·70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	12·00	11·00	..	5·50	25·50	22·00	..	..	..	..	..	24·00
Horsegram	60·00	40·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackgram	30·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70·00
Betel	10·00	10·20	10·05	10·05	10·20	10·10	9·20	..	20·20	..	..	10·00
Plantains	13·00	13·30	13·15	13·20	..	13·00	12·20	..	12·15	..	..	10·00
Chillies	13·00	13·00	..	..	..	..	..	24·00	25·00	25·00	..	..
Cotton	..	10·50	20·30	20·20	2·80	5·50	5·30	20·40	15·00	..	..	..
Castor	..	..	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	20·00	80·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TIME TABLE OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS—*cont.*

Name of Crops. (1)	*January.* (2)	*February.* (3)	*March.* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July.* (8)	*August.* (9)	*September.* (10)	*October.* (11)	*November.* (12)	*December.* (13)
					SATTUR TALUK.							
Sowings—												
Gingelly ..	33·33	33·33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·34
Cholam ..	..	33·33	33·33	33·34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbu ..	..	20·00	20·00	20·00	..	..	..	..	20·00	20·00	..	..
Sugarcane ..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Redgram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..	..
Varagu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	..	..	..	10·00	..	..	..	50·00	40·00	..	..	..
Paddy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·33	33·33	33·34
Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	..	..	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	..	..	..
Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·33	33·34	33·33	..
Horsegram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·34	33·33	33·33
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	33·33	33·33	33·34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbu ..	20·00	..	..	..	20·00	20·00	20·00	..	..	..	..	20·00
Varagu ..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane ..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horsegram ..	50·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00
Redgram ..	50·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00
Tobacco ..	33·33	33·33	33·34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton ..	..	33·34	33·33	33·33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholam ..	..	..	..	33·33	33·33	33·34	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly ..	..	..	33·33	33·33	33·34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	..	..	..	..	10·00	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	40·00
Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00
					RAMANATHAPURAM TALUK.							
Sowings—												
Cholam ..	15·00	15·00	12·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45·00	12·50
Cumbu ..	12·50	12·50	25·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·50	25·00	12·50

Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·50	12·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	12·50	12·50
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	12·50	12·50	12·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·50
Horsegram		..	..	..	..	..	25·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	25·00
Betel	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	25·00	25·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	25·00	12·50	12·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chillies	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	25·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	25·00
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·00	3·25	..	..	..	6·25	12·50	31·25	37·50	..	6·25
Plantain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	25·00	..	..	..
Coriander	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	25·00	50·00	..	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	25·00	25·00	50·00	..	..
Vali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	25·00	12·50	12·50
Castor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00
Harvest—																		
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·00	38·75	12·75	6·00	3·12	3·12	..	..	..	..	..	6·25
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·50	12·50	50·00	12·50	12·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·50	12·50	50·00	12·50	12·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·50	12·50	50·00	12·50	12·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	50·00	25·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	12·50	12·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00
Vali	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	18·00	7·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00
Castor	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·00	50·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coriander	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·50	25·00	50·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·50
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	25·00	12·50	12·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	30·00	25·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	50·00	15·00	10·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chillies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	50·00	25·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	50·00	12·50	12·50	..	..	..	..	..
Betel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·00	25·00	12·50	6·25	6·25	..	..
Plantains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	..	..	..	..	..	50·00

PARAMAKUDI TALUK.

Sowings—																		
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·50	0·94	0·01	..	..	..	..	0·40	4·19	30·74	33·13	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	51·40	25·60	10·40	..	..	..	..	0·40	6·50	2·20	3·30	0·20
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	17·76	0·07	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·90	51·17	30·10	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	98·93	..	1·07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·10	18·90	38·70	
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·00	..	80·00	..	..
Groundnut		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48·32	51·68	..	..
Vali	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·30	43·20	43·00	..
Redgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·60	43·40	35·30	..
Chillies	..	..	..	..	..	.	98·80	0·80	0·40	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harvests—																		
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	39·38	19·70	39·24	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·68	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·39	1·10	6·49	89·98	..	..	..	..	..	0·04	..	..
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	22·94	6·08	70·98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TIME TABLE OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS—*cont.*

Name of Crops. (1)	*January.* (2)	*February.* (3)	*March.* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July.* (8)	*August.* (9)	*September.* (10)	*October.* (11)	*November.* (12)	*December.* (13)
PARAMAKUDI TALUK.—*cont.*												
Harvests—*cont.*												
Ragi	91·30	6·70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·00	1·00
Vali	47·20	18·12	34·49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·19	..
Cotton	..	94·05	..	5·95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	0·76	..	..	99·24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varagu	37·69	7·09	..	55·22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	51·68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48·32
Chillies	..	..	8·83	91·17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samai	..	..	..	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Redgram	..	..	..	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TIRUVADANAI TALUK.												
Sowings												
Paddy	7·50	..	..	..	7·50	..	..	..	7·50	15·00	31·25	31·25
Ragi	5·07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·13	10·20	60·10	6·50
Gingelly	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy	15·00	31·25	31·25	7·50	..	..	..	7·50	..	7·50	..	..
Ragi	10·20	60·10	5·07	6·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·13
Gingelly	..	..	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TIRUPATTUR TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Cholam	..	25·00	25·00	..	..	..	25·00	25·00	..	..	..	..
Ragi	..	12·50	12·50	..	..	25·00	12·50	..	25·00	12·50	..	..
Paddy	..	..	12·50	..	..	..	..	12·50	25·00	37·50	12·50	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	50·00	25·00	..	..	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	75·00	25·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	50·00	25·00	..	..	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..
Blackgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	..	..	..
Greengram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	..	..	
Harvests—												
Paddy	37·50	12·50	..	..	..	12·50	..	..	..	..	12·50	25·00
Horsegram	50·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00
Sugarcane	25·00	25·00	..	25·00	25·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cholam	..	..	..	..	25·00	25·00	..	..	..	25·00	25·00	..
Ragi	12·50	..	..	..	12·50	12·50	..	..	25·00	12·50	..	25·00
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·00	25·00
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..		..

Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	50·00	25·00
Blackgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00
Greengram		..	..	..	..	..	25·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·00

SIVAGANGA TALUK.

Sowings—																		
Plantains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	25·00	..	..	..	25·00	25·00	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	50·00	25·00	..	..	..	..	..	....
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37·50	50·00	12·50	..	..	..
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	50·00	25·00
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	.	..	..	37·50	50·00	12·50	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·50	62·50	25·00
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..	..
Horsegram		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	62·50	12·50
Vali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..	..
Onions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	50·00	25·00	..
Groundnut		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..
Redgram	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..	..
Maize	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..	..
Tinai	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..	..
Betel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		50·00	50·00	..	..	..
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·50	37·50	37·50	12·50
Blackgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..
Greengram		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..
Chillies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..
Harvests—																		
Maize	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..
Paddy	..	.	..	..	..	..	12·50	37·50	37·50	12·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thinai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut		..	..	..	..	..	50·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	37·50	37·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·50	62·50	25·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horsegram		..	..	..	..	..	25·00	62·50	12·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..
Blackgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greengram		..	..	..	..	..	50·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00
Vali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..
Onions	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plantains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	25·00	..	..	..	..	25·00	25·00	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Redgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chillies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	50·00	25·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Betel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	50·00	25·00	..
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·50	37·50	50·00

TIME TABLE OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS—*cont.*

MUDUKULATHUR TALUK.

Name of Crops. (1)	*January.* (2)	*February.* (3)	*March.* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July,* (8)	*August.* (9)	*September* (10)	*October,* (11)	*November,* (12)	*December.* (13)
Sowings—												
Paddy	20·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40·00	36·00	4·00
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·00	30·00	40·00	10·00	..
Cotton	44·00	32·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24·00
Coriander	50·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00
Onions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	..	..	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·00	32·00	52·00	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·00	67·00	..	..	..
Blackgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00
Betel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	..
Castor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00
Redgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·33	66·67	..	..	..
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37·00	37·00	26·00	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26·00	26·00	48·00	..
Vali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26·00	43·00	31·00	..
Chillies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·00	50·00	35·00
Harvests—												
Gingelly	..	..	65·00	35·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paddy	18·00	55·00	17·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·00
Cholam	28·00	44·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28·00
Ragi	28·00	44·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28·00
Varagu	27·00	45·00	28·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vali	30·00	30·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40·00
Groundnut	33·00	60·00	7·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Castor	..	..	65·00	35·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbu	27·00	54·00	19·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coriander	..	12·00	42·00	46·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Redgram	..	33·33	66·67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackgram	..	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chillies	..	20·00	32·00	32·00	16·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Onions	45·00	55·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton	..	..	13·00	30·00	40·00	17·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Betel	..	..	..	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ARUPPUKOTTAI TALUK.

Sewings—																		
Chillies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	..	..	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·00	60·00	20·00	..	..	..	..
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	75·00	..	..	..	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·00	55·00	25·00	..	..	..
Thinai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	50·00	25·00	..	..
Vali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..	..
Coriander	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	..	..
Castor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·00	25·00	..	..	..
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·00	40·00	50·00	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·00	70·00	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	75·00
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	70·00	5·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·00	25·00	..	..
Redgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..
Benga lgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	...
Blackgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	..
Harvests—																		
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·00	55·00	10·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·00
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·00	4·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86·00
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	28·00	60·00	12·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·00	10·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70·00
Vali	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85·00
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·00	25·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00
Coriander	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	40·00	50·00	10·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thinai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00
Castor	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00
Redgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·00	10·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·00
Blackgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·00	15·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·00
Bengalgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00
Chillies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70·00	25·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·00	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·00	67·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·00	60·00	30·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·00	75·00

TIME TABLE OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS—WHOLE DISTRICT.

NOTE.—The figures shown against each crop or variety of it represent the percentage of the area of the crop sown or harvested in the month to the total area of the crop sown or harvested in the year in the district.

Name of Crops.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Sowings—												
Paddy	4	..	3	1	1	..	1	3	11	31	30	15
Cholam	6	14	13	4	..	4	13	23	6	6	10	1
Cumbu	9	7	7	2	6	9	5	9	10	19	15	2
Ragi	4	3	1	..	2	6	6	10	29	20	17	2
Korra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	..	..	..
Varagu	3	..	..	..	..	8	27	19	5	24	14	..
Samai	17	..	..	..	..	8	17	21	29	8	..	..
Maize	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	..	..	..	..
Redgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	10	10	..	40
Greengram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	25	..	..
Blackgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	25	..	25
Bengalgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	..	..
Horsegram	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	21	25	27	6
Sugarcane	..	..	..	44	43	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	36	10	2	2	3	..	..	..	5	1	11	30
Groundnut	..	..	..	2	..	..	14	38	39	7	..	..
Castor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	9	15	20	25
Cotton	6	5	1	4	2	..	..	3	10	35	20	14
Chillies	21	4	..	..	4	4	4	..	25	15	13	10
Tobacco	37	12	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	17	17	12
Coriander	17	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	17	33	..	17
Tinai	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	..	..	..	..
Betel	25	8	8	..	..	..	..	17	17	..	17	8
Plantain	4	25	8	..	..	..	15	17	14	10	7	..
Vali	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	20	26	22	17	3
Onions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	12	25	13	..
Harvests—												
Paddy	23	33	23	6	1	3	2	1	..	1	1	6
Cholam	9	8	15	6	14	11	..	2	2	5	8	20
Cumbu	12	20	13	15	4	3	3	6	15	6	..	3
Ragi	23	17	6	2	3	1	..	..	8	7	3	30
Korra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50
Varagu	36	34	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	7
Samai	17	2	2	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	50
Maize	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	..	..
Redgram	31	15	13	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Greengram	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Blackgram	58	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Bengalgram	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Horsegram	42	30	7	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Sugarcane	38	33	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

Gingelly	3	9	31	28	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	16
Groundnut	38	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	33
Castor	38	12	41	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton	20	14	32	21	7	1	3	2	..	..	..	..
Chillies	2	14	31	33	7	..	..	4	4	4	1	..
Tobacco	17	23	20	9	26	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
Coriander	25	22	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Tinai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	50
Betel	3	3	3	4	20	37	11	5	9	2	..	3
Plantain	4	5		13	8	21	4	..	4	8	8	20
Vali	24	13		..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	35
Onions	47	53		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Month.	*Normal weather.*	*Effects of unseasonable or abnormal weather on the various crops.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
January ..	Dry season begins. Fine weather generally with light showers. Hot days and cold nights with dew falling.	There is generally no rain. But light showers are experienced here and there. Heavy rainfall retards the harvest of Paddy and affects the mature crops of paddy and groundnut. It is injurious to the late sown and tender gingelly and causes shedding of buds and small bolls of Cotton in black soil areas. Moderate rainfall postpones the harvest of ripe crops and is harmful to the standing cotton crop. But it is beneficial to the standing and tender crops like paddy, tobacco, etc., and accelerates sowings of gingelly. Light rains are useful to groundnut. Absence of rainfall is helpful to the harvest of paddy but not to crops like tobacco.
February ..	Fine weather generally with little or no showers. Hot days and cold nights with dew continuing.	Heavy rainfall interferes with sowings of "Masipattami" Cambodia and the late gingelly and affects ther germination. It is injurious to the tender crops of late gingelly and standing cotton and spoils the quality of cotton pickings. Retards harvest of all ripe crops. Moderate rainfall damages cotton to a less extent but is beneficial to the standing crops of paddy not ripe for harvest. Absence of rainfall is favourable to harvest but tells upon the outturn of the standing paddy crop.
March ..	Fine weather generally. Hot days. Dew abates in the earliar parts of the month and the nights become warm or sultry as the month advances. Generally rainless.	Heavy rain fall hampers the sowings of "Massipattam" Combodia and cholam. It is highly injurious to the yielding cotton and damages the pickings. Germination of the seeds of the recent sowings of cotton and gingelly is affected as also the standing crop of sugar-cane. Retards the harvest of paddy, sugar-cane and the dry crops sown late in the season. Moderate rainfall is beneficial to the transplanation of the second crop and short crop paddy and ragi and the standing crops of cholam, paddy and gingelly, damages crops under harvest and spoils the quality of cotton pickings. Absence of rainfall affects the outturn of the standing crops.
April ..	Fine weather; no showers generally. Hottest month in the year. Days are hot and nights are sultry.	Heavy rainfall interferes with the cultivation of irrigated groundnut, Cambodia cotton and sugarcane. It is injurious to the standing crops of cotton, sugar-cane and gingelly, spoils the quality of cotton. Moderate rainfall is injurious to cotton to a less extent and is beneficial to gingelly, cholam, Masipattam cotton and second crop paddy. Helps to commence summer ploughing of dry lands. Absence of rain aids the completion of harvests.
May ..	Dry weather with occasional pre-monsoon drizzlings. Days are hot generally but slightly mitigated by passing clouds wafted by the breezy South Westerly winds.	Heavy rainfall is injurious to the tender crops of groundnut, Cambodia cotton and sugar-cane and dammages cotton in the dry area which by this time will be in flowers and balls for second picking. Mature second crop pandy is damaged and its harvest and the harvest of irrigated cumbu and cholam are retarded. Moderate rainfall is beneficial to sugarcane, gronndnut Cambodia cotton and second crop paddy and facilitates the ploughing of dry lands. Absence of rain postpones the ploughing of dry lands.
June ...	Setting in of the South-West monsoon. Fine weather. Hot days with passing clouds and breez nights. Drizzling and light rains are experienced in the Srivilliputtur and Sattur taluks.	Heavy rainfall retards the cultivation of irrigated ragi and Cumbu, damages ripe second crop and short crop paddy and delays its harvest. Moderate rainfall is beneficial to the standing crops of sugarcane, ragi, paddy, and irrigated groundnut. Is helpfull to the ploughing of dry lands. Absence of rainfall postpones ploughings.
July —	South West monsoon in progress as indicated by the winds. Atmospheric temperature falls slightly. Agreeable days and breezy nights. Light showers are received in parts of the district.	Heavy rainfall affects the quality of second pickings of Cambodia and Tinnelvellies and is injurious to the standing crop like ragi and groundnut. Damages ripe short term crop or second crop paddy and retards the harvest of Cumbu. Moderate rainfall is helpfull to the growth and increase in the yield of irrigated groundnut in Srivilliputtur taluk. It helps in preparing dry lands for sowings of broadcast paddy and in the actual sowing of dry crops in parts of the district.

Month. (1)	*Normal weather.* (2)	*Effects of unseasonable or abnormal weather on the various crops.* (3)
		Absence of rainfall reduces the yield of groundnut in Srivilliputtur taluk and cotton in general and postpones ploughing of lands and sowings of dry crops in parts of the district.
August ..	South-west monsoon in full swing. The bulk of this monsoon rain falls in this month. Fine weather. Hot and windy days with breezy nights. Agreeable climatic conditions generally.	The sowing of the dry crops of the district under normal conditions begins. Heavy rainfall retards the sowings of groundnut, varagu, castor, ragi, samai and paddy in dry lands. Interferes with picking of cotton in Srivilliputtur taluk and affects its quality.
		Moderate rainfall is helpful for sowings and the germination of the sown crops. Insufficient rains reduce the area sown with dry crops mentioned above.
		Absence of rains retards the agricultural operations and postpones sowings.
September ..	South-west monsoon active and general but slackens towards the end. Moderate rains are received. Winds abate; weather generally pleasant with cool dawns.	The proper sowing season for dry areas continues. Heavy rainfall retards sowings of dry crops such as groundnut, ragi, varagu, samai, blackgram, horsegram, cotton and broadcast paddy. Affects the germination of seeds sown in August. Moderate rainfall is beneficial to tender and standing crops and facilitates further sowings of paddy and dry crops such as cholam, cumbu and cotton besides those mentioned above. Sowings of seed beds and nurseries are accelerated.
		Absence of rainfall reduces the area under the dry crops postponing further sowings. Retards the ploughing and the preparation of wet lands for the coming wet season.
		Light rains assist the germination of the newly sown crops.
October ..	Change in the weather conditions begins. The north east monsoon sets in about the middle of the month. Day sare agreeable and the nights breezy. There is much rainfall. Busy agricultural season.	The irrigation sources get supplies. Heavy and continuous rainfall interferes with the sowings of cotton and dry crops not already sown and affects the tender plants of horsegram, cotton, etc. Retards the transplantation of paddy and affects the seedlings and the tender plants of the late sown dry crops. Moderate rainfall assists in the further sowings of dry crops and paddy. It is beneficial to tender and standing crops elsewhere in the district.
		Absence of rain is very detrimental. The area under dry crops and cotton is lessened and the crops already sown begin to fade if they had not the benefit of moderate September showers.
November ..	The north-east monsoon is very active. Heavy down pour of rain is received generally in this month. Cold days and damp nights. The irrigation tanks get full supplies. The busiest time for the ryots.	Heavy and uninterrupted rainfall interferes with sowings of cotton. Is injurious to tender crops of varagu, cumbu, samai, pulses and groundnut and damages young transplanted paddy. Abnormal rains cause floods and damage the standing dry and wet crops alike. Interferes with the further sowings.
		Moderate intermittent rainfall is the desideratum of the month as it helps in lodging the transplanted paddy crops and making them strike root. It is generally beneficial to all wet and dry standing crops.
		Absence of rainfall affects the supplies to the tanks but aids weeding in the wet lands. Dry crops which had not the benefit of September and October rains wither.
December ..	The north-east monsoon slackens and finally closes with the month. Showers are received now and then. Usually bright weather.	Heavy rainfall, though useful in augmenting supplies to the irrigation tanks is detrimental to the harvest of groundnut, varagu, samai and horsegram sown early in the season and to the ripe crops of paddy, cotton, gingelly and chillies. Moderate rainfall facilitates the transplantation of the late kalam paddy and the further sowings of dry crops.
		Absence of rains tells upon the outturn of the late sown paddy, but facilitates the harvest of early paddy and dry crops which will have become ripe for harvest by now.

The district does not possess any system of irrigation fed by perennial sources. It has to depend upon seasonal rains for agriculture. The summer showers of February, March or April bring in fresh supplies to the irrigation tanks. These supplies and the rains are taken advantage of to grow short term crop on second crop paddy on wet lands called "Kodai" or "Kar" cultivation and the "Masipattam" crops of gingelly and cotton. These are harvested between June and August. The early showers of the south-west monsoon help the crops, the lands in black cotton areas get frequent ploughings after each rain in these months and the ground thus gets well prepared for subsequent sowings. With the early rains of August, the main sowings called "Adipattam" cultivation begins, on dry lands. This is considered to be the best sowing season for yielding a good and timely crop under normal conditions. The south-west monsoon does not, however, benifit the coastal and eastern taluks of the district appreciably. The rains in this season are useful only for ploughing and the actual sowings are therefore postponed to the months of September–December. The soil in this area being sandy on red loam or a mixture of both is better fitted to withstand the rain of winter than the other kinds of soil and therefore the dry crops and the unirrigated paddy sown in this season prosper well, under normal conditions. The main wet cultivation begins only after October when with the breaking of the north-east monsoon the tanks begin to have supplies. The "Kalam" paddy otherwise called "Fishanam" crop is raised during this month. The ryots eagerly look for light rains in January to help these crops to put forth good ears of corn. For first rate harvests there should be some rain in almost every month. The area under second crop cultivation in this district is very small being 6 per cent of the gross area cultivated on an average.

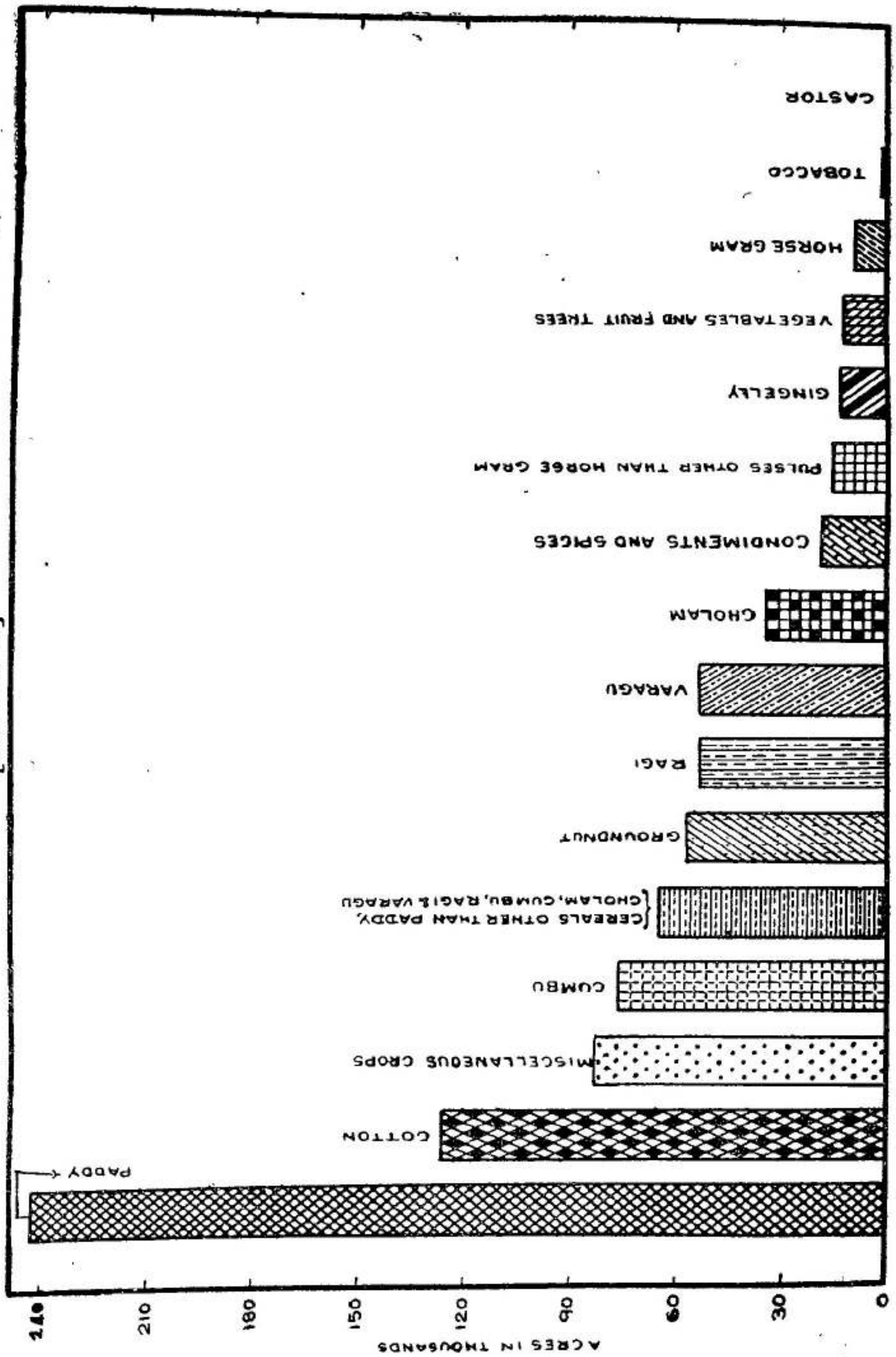
Out of a total area of 3,088,194 acres, 2,280,221 acres or 74 per cent are arable land and out of this area, 1,643,722 acres or 72 per cent are under occupation. The area cultivated is 806,607 acres or 49 per cent of the occupied area. The area cultivated in the last decennium was 1,222,726 acres. The fall in this decennium is due to continuous droughts during successive faslis.

Apart from this, the area of the district was revised during the decennium as 3,088,194 acres as against 3,078,246 acres in the last decennium. Appendix III gives particulars of the area under the several crops for fasli 1360. About 67·7 per cent of the total area under cultivation is used for the production of foodgrains, of which cereals occupy 95·6 per cent and pulses 4·4 per cent. Paddy, cholam, cumbu, ragi and varagu are the chief crops among cereals. The bulk of the area under cereals is occupied by dry crops, the extent being 280,083 acres while that under paddy is 241,730 acres. The area under paddy in Paramakudi and Sivaganga taluks is greater than in the remaining taluks in this district. Srivilliputtur is the only taluk where wet area is extensive. In the taluks of Tiruvadanai and Paramakudi, the soil is particularly suited for raising unirrigated variety of paddy. The area under dry crops in each taluk is as follows :—

Taluk.	ACRES.
Srivilliputtur	53,632
Sattur	83,948
Aruppukkottai	37,637
Mudukulattur	6,975
Ramanathapuram	18,228
Sivaganga	22,840
Paramakudi	40,190
Tirupattur	3,358
Tiruvadanai	13,275
Total.	280,083

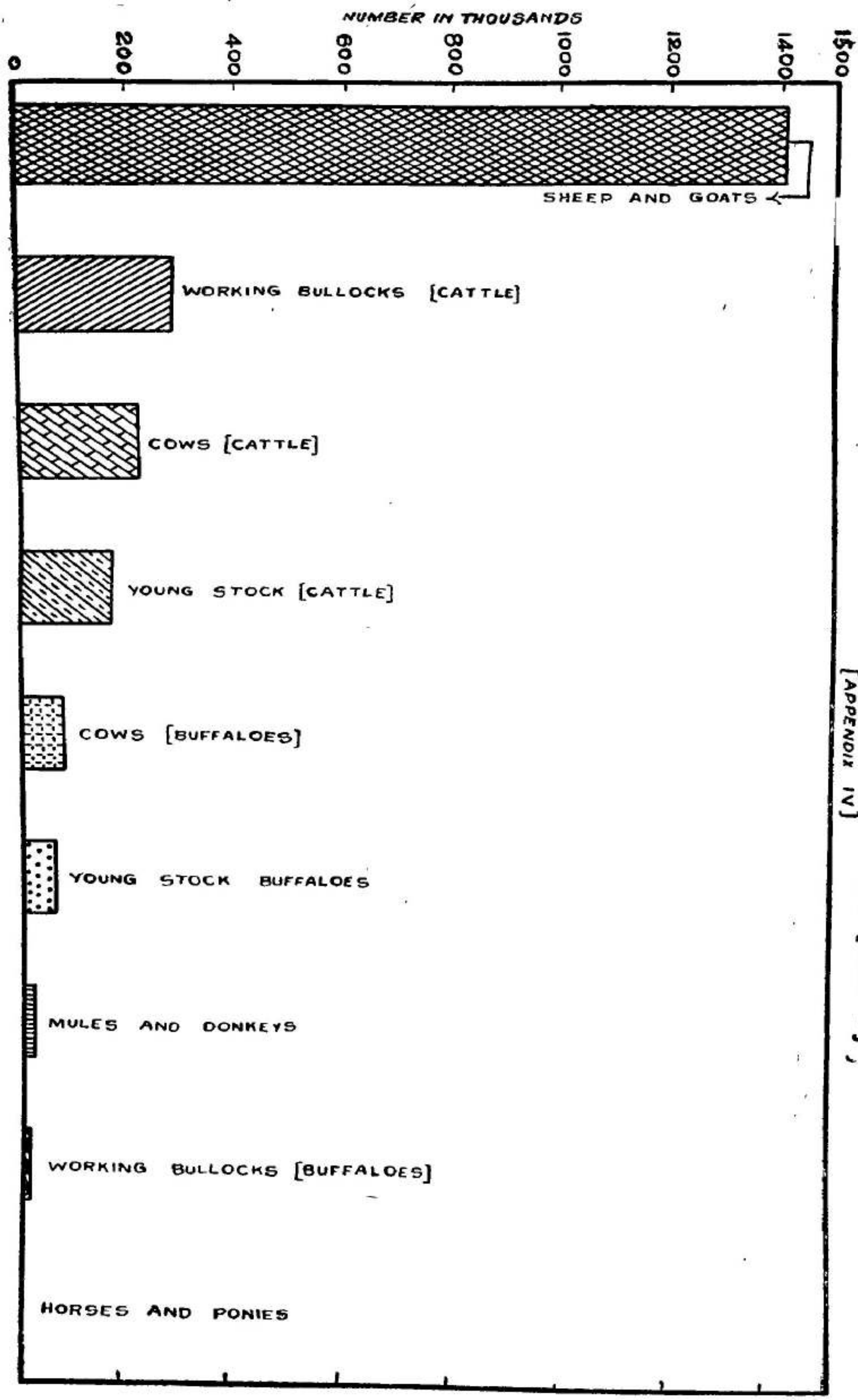
Of the 64,961 acres shown under the sub-head "others" under cereals, the crop worth mentioning are vali, samai and korra. These are crops of short duration and are raised generally in poor soils. During unfavourable seasons these crops are raised in all lands irrespective of the soils. Paddy is the main foodgrain in the district. Ragi, cholam and cumbu are generally used by the poor classes of people throughout the district.

The area under horsegram is more than one half of the total area under other pulses. It is cultivated chiefly in Sattur, Srivilliputtur, Tirupattur, Paramakudi and Ramanathapuram taluks. The area under pulses is larger in Sattur taluk on account of the fact that there are extensive dry lands which are cultivated with mixed crops mainly red and blackgram. The area under the fruit trees is large in Srivilliputtur and Sattur taluks. The largest extent under "condiments and spices" is found in Paramakudi taluk and coriander is the major crop under this head. No spices are grown in the district. Cotton is the foremost among the industrial crops and its extent is 126,115 acres.



RAMANATHAPURAM
AVERAGE AREA OF CROPS
[APPENDIX III]

RAW.—70



RAMANATHAPURAM,
AGRICULTURAL STOCK IN FASLI 1360 [1950-51],
[APPENDIX IV]

as against 212,166 acres in the last decennium. The decrease is due to the continuous drought during the decennium. It is the main crop raised in the blackcotton soil of Sattur, Srivilliputtur and Aruppukkottai, where the area under this crop is nearly three-fifths, one-fifth and one-fifth respectively of the total area under the crop for the district. Nearly one-sixth of the total cultivated area of the district is occupied by this crop. In this district five varieties of cotton, viz., Madras American Cambodia, Madras American Cambodia (Uganda), Karunganni, Uppam and Tirunelvelis are cultivated. Karunganni forms the bulk of the crop. The cotton of this district is usually ginned in the mills in Virudhunagar, Aruppukkottai, Srivilliputtur, Rajapalayam and Sattur.

The total area under tobacco is 810 acres. The crop is grown largely in Aruppukkottai taluk.

Among oil seeds, gingelly is raised extensively in Paramakudi taluk and castor in Srivilliputtur taluk. Among "others", groundnut occupies major portion and it is cultivated largely in Aruppukkottai and Sattur taluks.

Fodder cholam is a particular crop of the district extensively grown in Sattur, Aruppukottai and Srivilliputtur taluks and it occupies a major portion of the area under "Miscellaneous."

6. *Agricultural stock.*—The cattle of the district generally do not confirm to any particular type of breed, but graded Kangayams are found in some parts of this district. Pulikulam or jellicut breed which is the off-shoot of Kangayam is also seen here. Generally speaking the local cattle of this district are fairly strong and healthy. Parthibanur in Paramakudi taluk was once a breeding tract for 'Kilakadu' which is a local breed for work and draught purposes, but due to unfavourable conditions the breed is getting extinct now. In order to impress upon ryots about the need for livestock improvement, cattle shows were held every year. In addition cattle fairs also were conducted annually in some important places like Kanniseri in Sattur taluk. With a view to improve the local cattle, approved bulls were distributed to the ryots under various schemes by Animal Husbandry Department. This district is not self-sufficient in fodder for animals.

Sheep are reared in large numbers for mutton, manure and skin purposes. There are nomadic shepherds who move about from place to place with their flocks during the lean period of the year. Sheep in this district belong to the hairy and mutton type. Goats reared in this district are non-descript and of mutton type.

The subjoined table shows the number and description of stock kept in different taluks of the district in proportion to the areas available for grazing, occupied and cultivated :—

		Stock maintained per 100 acres.					
		Occupied.		*Cultivated.*		*Available for grazing.*	
Taluks.	*Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.*	*Cattle of all sorts.*	*Sheep and goats.*	*Cattle of all sorts.*	*Sheep and goats.*	*Cattle of all sorts.*	*Sheep and goats*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.						
Srivilliputtur	8 64	52	61	65	76	86	101
Sattur	16.14	24	54	35	77	150	334
Aruppukkottai	8.50	25	42	56	94	85	142
Mudukulathur	1.32	32	91	437	1,234	64	182
Ramanathapuram	5 16	81	131	159	256	78	125
Paramakudi	7.16	48	89	70	131	178	332
Sivaganga	3.40	129	144	201	226	80	90
Tiruppattur	1.46	115	121	430	451	88	93
Tiruvadanai	1.58	77	148	361	695	105	202
District	**4.87**	**54**	**86**	**111**	**175**	**92**	**145**

7. *Area occupied and available.*—The following table shows in hundreds of acres the total arable, occupied and cultivated areas in each taluk :—

Taluk.	Total.		Arable.		Occupied.		
	Area.	Percentage arable.	Area.	Percentage occupied.	Area.	Percentage cultivated.	Cultivated area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.
Srivilliputtur	2,795	69	1,931	76	1,471	80	1,176
Sattur	3,714	89	3,296	98	3,227	71	2,278
Aruppukkottai	3,933	88	3,479	82	2,856	45	1,290
Mudukulathur	4,139	84	3,468	63	2,173	7	160
Ramanathapuram	2,139	51	1,090	72	790	51	403
Paramakudi	2,813	94	2,644	68	1,805	68	1,220
Sivaganga	4,207	38	1,586	85	1,350	64	864
Tiruppattur	3,632	70	2,526	61	1,545	27	415
Tiruvadanai	3,509	79	2,782	44	1,220	21	260
Total ..	30,881	74	22,802	72	16,437	49	8,066

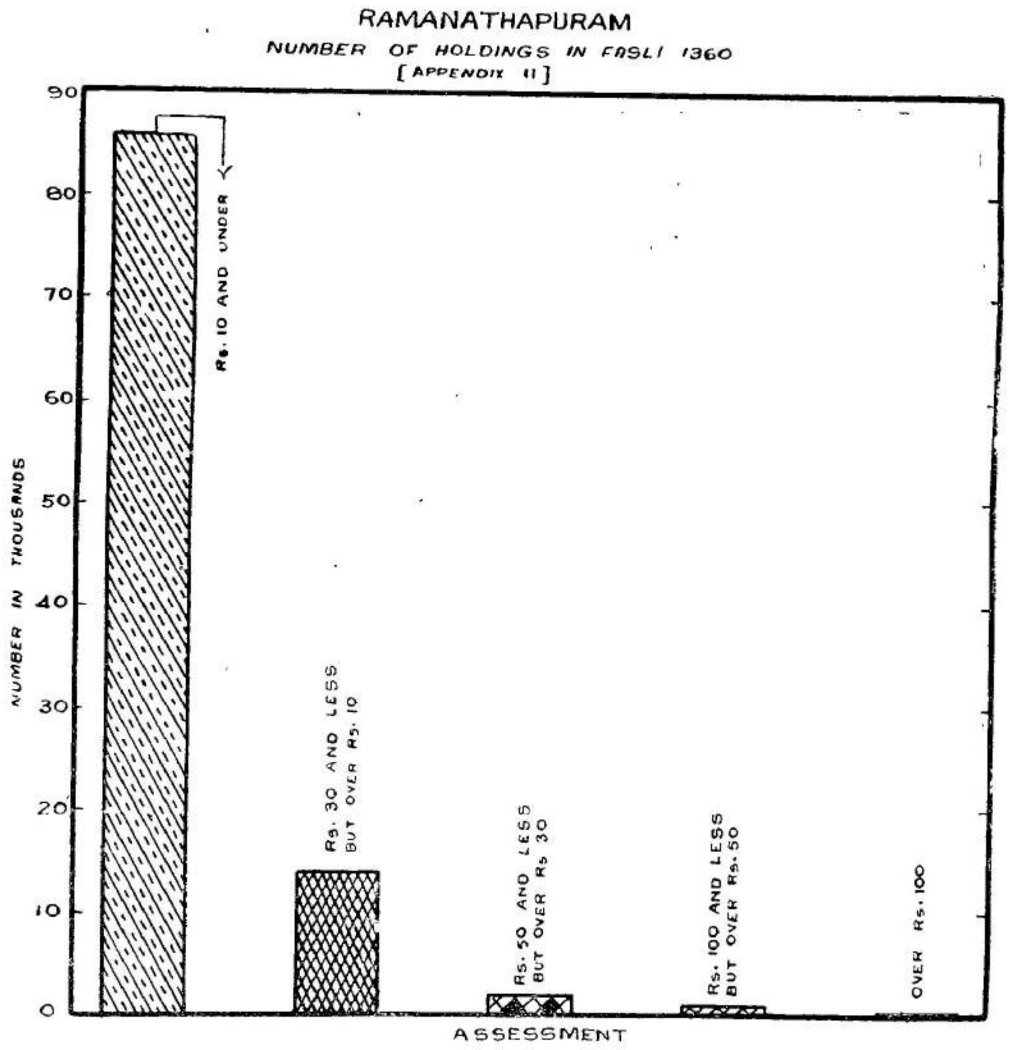
The arable area has been arrived at by excluding from the total, all lands set apart for forests, village sites, railways, roads, rivers, tanks, channels and communal porambokes as well as topes of palmyrahs with regard to which the assessment is on the trees and not on the lands.

8. *Soil classification.*—The following table shows the classification of soils both occupied and unoccupied in the two Government taluks of Srivilliputtur and Sattur and in the Government resumed inam villages of the other taluks :—

Taluk.	Wet.				Dry.			
	Black loam.	Black sand.	Red loam.	Red sand.	Black loam.	Black sand.	Red loam.	Red sand.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Srivilliputtur ..	7·00	..	2·00	..	63·00	1·00	24·00	3·00
Sattur	2·20	0·40	..	..	81·40	1·20	1·40	13·40
Aruppukottai ..	18·88	3·30	1·59	1·79	55·31	1·01	3·66	14·46
Paramakudi ..	..	34·50	..	..	..	65·50	..	..
Tiruvadanai ..	..	24·00	..	..	..	76·00	..	..
Mudukulathur ..	..	..	..	..	37·36	..	..	62·64
Sivaganga	..	..	37·82	..	..	..	62·18	..
Ramanathapuram ..	9·06	..	18·00	..	43·45	..	1·00	28·49

Broadly speaking, Srivilliputtur and Sattur taluks consist of black loam with a strip of red soil along the foot of the hills, whilst, the ryotwari villages in other taluks consist chiefly of black sand or loam or red sand. The black cotton plain is an alluvial deposit overlying a substratum of lime kankarstone. There is but little irrigation except in part of Srivilliputhur, but the lands are nevertheless highly cultivated. Much of the higher lying red soil is poor and yields but a small return to the cultivator. But in the hollows and along the course of the streams, the soil is more fertile and where irrigation is good as it is in Srivilliputhur along the base of the hills, a considerable extent of paddy is cultivated with a good outturn.

9. *Holdings.*—Compared with the figures of fasli 1350 in the last decennium, the area of the holdings in fasli 1360 increased by 718 acres (i.e.), 0·23 per cent, while the assessment has decreased by Rs. 40,583 (i.e.), 6.49 per cent.


RAMANATHAPURAM
NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN FASLI 1360
[APPENDIX II]
NUMBER IN THOUSANDS
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Rs. 10 AND UNDER
Rs. 30 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs. 10
Rs. 50 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs 30
Rs. 100 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs. 50
OVER Rs. 100
ASSESSMENT

10. *Sale value of land.*—The following table exhibits the sale values of wet, garden and dry lands in the several taluks during the five years 1946–50 inclusive and the figures for the corresponding period of the previous decennium, namely 1936–40 :—

Average value of land per acre during the period 1936–40.

Taluk.	*Wet.*		*Garden.*			*Dry.*		
	River fed.	*Rain fed.*	*Black soil.*	*Red soil.*	*Sandy soil.*	*Black soil.*	*Red soil.*	*Sandy soil.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Srivilliputhur ..	900	500	250	150	40	75	40	15
Sattur	400	200	..	..	.	230	100	25
Aruppukkottai ..	600	300	400	200	100	375	125	75
Mudukulathur ..	500	200	200	150	100	200	150	100
Ramanathapuram ..	..	173	..	430	360	..	99	83
Paramakudi ..	500	250	200	200	150	120	90	150
Sivaganga	750	300	..	250	..	..	75	..
Tirupathur	..	..		Not available.				
Tiruvadanai ..	..	300	500	..	150	100	..	..
Average for the District.	**608**	**278**	**310**	**230**	**150**	**183**	**97**	**75**

Average value of land per acre during the period 1946–50.

Taluk.	*Wet.*		*Garden.*			*Dry.*		
	River fed.	*Rain fed.*	*Black soil.*	*Red soil.*	*Sandy soil.*	*Black soil.*	*Red soil.*	*Sandy soil.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Srivilliputtur ..	3,000	2,000	1,000	800	300	300	150	50
Sattur	3,000	2,500	1,000	1,000	..	250	200	25
Aruppukkottai ..	1,000	800	1.000	900	400	600	200	100
Mudukulathur ..	750	525	525	300	200	525	300	100
Ramanthapuram ..	696	261	..	645	540	..	148	126
Paramakudi ..	850	750	200	300	150	250	150	100
Sivaganga	850	400	350	300	200	110	100	50
Tiruppathur ..	.	S50	150	160	80	110	130	90
Tiruvadanai ..	..	500	600	..	..	300	..	..
Average for the district.	**1,449**	**954**	**603**	**551**	**267**	**306**	**160**	**80**

11. *Population and occupation.*—According to the Census of 1951, the population of the district is 2,080,519. The increase in population over the figures of the Census of 1941 is (2,080,519 – 1,990,681), 89,838 or 4·5 per cent. The following table shows the fluctuations in the population in the several taluks of the district during the last 50 years as well as its distribution in relation to the arable and cultivated area.

Taluk.	*Area in square miles.*	*Population in 1951.*			*Loss or gain of population per cent between*					
		Per square mile of total area.	*Per 1,000 acres.*		*1901 to 1911*	*1911 to 1921*	*1921 to 1931*	*1931 to 1941*	*1941 to 1951*	*1901 to 1951*
			Arable.	*Cultivated.*						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Srivilliputhur ..	437	695	1,573	2,582	+ 12·5	+ 9·3	+ 5·7	+ 7·8	+ 16·1	+ 62·8
Sattur	580	543	955	1,382	+ 15·6	– 0·6	+ 6·0	+ 5·3	+ 12·9	+ 44·9
Aruppukottai ..	615	395	698	1,881	+ 7·6	+ 9·1	+ 9·1	– 1·5	+ 5·9	+ 33·6
Mudukulathur ..	647	244	456	989	+ 8·8	+ 1·4	+ 8·5	+ 13·1	– 20·4	+ 7·9
Ramanathapuram ..	334	491	1,504	407	+ 11·5	– 2·6	+ 11·6	+ 14·0	+ 5·0	+ 45·3
Paramakudi ..	440	413	687	1,489	+ 8·2	– 2·5	+ 9·5	+ 8·4	+ 1·6	+ 27·3
Sivaganga	657	355	1,469	2,696	+ 5·4	+ 4·0	+ 5·1	+ 5·6	+ 3·3	+ 25·8
Thirupathur	567	524	1,175	7,153	+ 9·0	+ 3·1	+ 7·9	+ 11·2	+ 5·3	+ 42·0
Thiruvadanai ..	548	339	667	7,139	+ 2·0	+ 5·9	+ 1·2	+ 9·1	+ 3·0	+ 22·9
The whole district ..	4,825	4,431	912	2,579	+ 9·1	+ 3·3	+ 7·0	+ 7·6	+ 4·5	+ 35·8

The density is high in Srivilliputhur, Sattur, Tiruppattur and Ramanathapuram taluks.

The number of people living in towns is 538,553 (i.e.), 25.9 per cent of the total population of the district. Classified according to religion, the population is divided as follows :—

Hindus	... ...	87·6 per cent
Muslims	... ...	7·4 per cent
Christians	... ...	5.0 per cent

Compared with the figures of the Census of 1941 there has been an increase of 6·3 per cent in the case of Muslims and an increase of 5.4 per cent in the case of Christians.

The principal language of the district is Tamil, which is the mother-tongue of about 87·4 per cent of the people. Telugu is the language of about 9·5 per cent and Kanarese of about 2.1 per cent while Saurashtra, Malayalam, Hindustani, Marathi, etc., are spoken by still smaller sections of the people.

Literacy.—About 21 per cent of the people are literate. There is an increase of 198,547 persons or 9·5 per cent over the figures of 1941. The percentages of illiterate males and females to their total numbers are 65·9 and 90·8 respectively.

Occupation.—Of the total population of 2,080,519, non-agricultural classes number 755,964 or 36·3 per cent. The following table shows the distribution of population among the eight livelihood classes into which the economic characteristics of the people have been classified according to the Census of 1951.

Occupation.	*Population.*	*Percentage of population in column (2) to the district population.*	*Percentage on population in column (2) of.*			*Percentage on the total population in the district of.*		
			Self supporting persons.	*Non-earning dependants.*	*Earning dependants.*	*Self supporting persons.*	*Non earning dependants.*	*Earning dependants.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A. Agricultural classes—								
(1) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.	939,519	45·2	25·0	71·3	2·8	11·7	32·2	1·3
(2) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.	115,438	5·5	22·2	74·3	3·5	1·2	4·1	0·2
(3) Cultivating labourer and their dependants.	244,599	11·8	32·8	62·1	5·1	3·9	7·3	0.6
(4) Non cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.	24,999	1·2	30·8	65·5	3·7	0·4	0·8	..
Total ..	1,324,555	63·7	27.0	69·7	3·3	17·2	44·4	2·1
B. Non-Agricultural classes—								
(Persons including dependants who derive their principal means of livelihood from).								
(5) Production other than cultivation.	256,898	12·3	28·3	65·7	6·0	3·5	8·1	0·7
(6) Commerce	192,340	9·3	24·6	72·5	2·9	2·3	6·7	0·3
(7) Transport	27,515	1·3	24·6	72·2	3·2	0·3	1·0	..
(8) Other services and miscellaneous sources.	279,211	13·4	27·2	69·7	3·1	3·7	9·4	0·4
Total ..	755,964	36·3	26·8	69·1	4·1	9·7	25·1	1·5
District total ..	2,080,519	100·0	26·9	69·5	3·6	26·9	69·5	3·6

It will be seen that agriculture forms the most important occupation and 63·7 per cent of the population are agriculturists. Among the non-agricultural classes the item " other services and miscellaneous sources " accounts for 13·4 per cent of the total population. Then comes the class under " production (other than cultivation) " with a percentage of 12·3.

The agricultural and non-agricultural classes are further sub-divided as shown in the subjoined table :—

Table showing the number of persons who have secondary means of livelihood.

Livelihood classes.	*Number of persons deriving their secondary means of liveliho od from*							
	Cultivation of owned land.		*Cultivation of unowned land.*		*Employment as cultivating labourers.*		*Rent on agricultural land.*	
	Self supporting persons.	*Earning depen-dants.*	*Self supporting persons.*	*Earning depen-dants.*	*Self supporting persons.*	*Earning depen-dants.*	*Self supporting persons.*	*Earning depen-dants.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Agricultural Classes.								
(1) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	..	3,650	619	421	6.163	14,119	979	22
(2) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	/ 290	126	..	229	787	2,083	2	22
(3) Cultivating lobourers	1,005	202	815	679	..	8,976	85	5
(4) Non-cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers.	81	6	7	..	257	299	..	11
Non-Agricultural Classes—								
(5) Productuion other than cultivation.	1,533	268	153	29	773	2.237	286	96
(6) Commerce	1,482	266	151	69	224	710	486	92
(7) Transport	96	29	20	3	18	116	20	7
(8) Other services and miscellaneous sources.	1,559	274	389	56	355	1,347	478	64
Total ..	**6,046**	**4,821**	**2,154**	**1,486**	**8,577**	**29,887**	**2,336**	**319**

Livelihood classes.	*Secondary means of livelihood from*							
	Production other than cultivation.		*Commerce.*		*Transport.*		*Other source and miscell-aneous sources.*	
	Self support-ing. persons.	*Earning depen-dants.*	*Self support-ing persons.*	*Earnin depen dants*	*Self suppor-ing. persons*	*Earning depen-dants.*	*Self support-ing. persons.*	*Earning depen dants.*
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Agricultural Classes—								
(1) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	5.579	2,909	5,756	1,539	692	105	7,367	3,662
(2) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	570	414	402	144	78	18	1,135	1,059
(3) Cultivating labourers	1,040	1,508	342	307	26	25	637	903
(4) Non-cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers.	314	317	470	138	15	1	471	147
Non-Agricultural Classes—								
(5) Production (other than cultivation).	577	10,979	412	691	18	31	411	1,17[illegible]
(6) Commerce	624	1,852	512	1,467	73	158	689	893
(7) Transport	41	381	51	96	18	48	104	197
(8) Other services and miscellaneous sources.	407	1,856	258	606	10	71	670	4,337
Total ..	**9,152**	**20,306**	**8,203**	**4,988**	**930**	**457**	**11,484**	12,872

The secondary means of livelihood shown in the State for self-supporting persons is the means of livelihood next in importance to their principal means of livelihood. In respect of earning dependants, secondary means of livelihood provides the largest part of their income, if they have more than one source of income.

Non-earning dependants and self-supporting persons who have no secondary means of livelihood are excluded from this table.

Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned form the majority in deriving their secondary means of livelihood and represent 43·5 per cent among the eight livelihood classes. Next comes the production (other than cultivation) with 15·9 per cent.

The status of the holders of the land in ryotwari areas can be judged from the following abstract of the rent-roll for fasli 1360. The average size of the holding has increased while the average assessment has decreased as compared with the last decennium :—

Taluk.	*Total number of holdings.*	*Average size of the holding.*		*Percentage of revenue paid on holdings on which the assessment is*	
		Area.	*Assessment.*	*Rs. 10 and less.*	*Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		ACS.	RS. A. P.		
Srivilliputhur ..	47,846	3·04	6 0 10	42·6	37·9
Sattur ..	47,840	3·37	4 15 5	54·0	28·1
Aruppukkottai ..	5,690	2·49	5 13 2	47·3	28·3
Mudukulathur	124	6·05	6 14 5	2·3	59·2
Ramanathapuram	783	4·51	5 14 3	40·9	37·4
Paramakudi ..	828	2·92	7 12 4	35·5	50·8
Sivaganga ..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruppathur ..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruvadanai ..	240	3·85	11 13 9	19·4	41·3
Total ..	103,351	3·18	5 9 0	47·3	33·5

	Percentage of revenue paid on holdings on which the assessment is		*Percentage of total number of holdings on which the assessment is*			
	Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 30.	*Over Rs. 100.*	*Rs. 10 and less.*	*Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.*	*Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 30.*	*Over Rs. 100.*
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Srivilliputhur ..	13·6	5·9	80·6	16·2	3·0	0·2
Sattur ..	15·6	2·3	85·5	11·3	3·2	0·1
Aruppukkottai	15·2	9·2	82·4	15·4	2·0	0·2
Mudukulathur	38·4	..	12·1	83·1	4·8	..
Ramanathapuram	21·6	..	83·7	11·7	4·6	..
Paramakudi ..	13·7	..	70·7	27·1	2·3	..
Sivaganga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruppathur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruvadanai ..	29·2	10·1	63·7	28·3	7·5	0·8
Total ..	14·7	4·5	82·8	14·0	3·1	0·2

12. *Industries.*—Cotton spinning, weaving, pottery and manufacture of matches and fire-works are the important cottage industries in the district. The subjoined table will show the details of cottage industries in the district and the estimated quantity and value of output per annum in each industry :—

Taluk and name of cottage industry.	*Places of location of the industry.*	*Raw materials used for the industry.*	*Names of the articles made.*	*Estimated quantity and value of output per annum.*	*Future posperity of the industry and the scope for development.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			Srivilliputtur.		
Cotton weaving and dyeing.	Srivilliputhur .. Chatrapatti .. Rajapalayam .. Dalavaipuram .. Sundarapandiam Pudupatti ..	Cotton ..	Clothes ..	80,000 yards. Rs. 80,000.	A co-operative mill is proposed to be started.
			Sattur.		
Handloom weaving.	Sankaralingapuram Muthurampatti .. Thayilpatti ..	Yarn ..	Clothes ..	65,000 yards. Rs. 70,000.	
Match Works ..	Sattur .. Sivakasi .. Elayirampannai. Surankudi ..	Chemicals imported.	Matches ..	10,000 gross per day. Rs. 50,000 per day.	
			Aruppukkottai.		
Handloom weaving.	Aruppukkottai ..	Cotton ..	Clothes ..	80,000 yards. Rs. 85,000.	
			Mudukul·thur.		
Palmgur industry.	Kilakidaram .. Melakidaram .. Sayalkudi .. Krishnapuram ..	Palmyrah juice.	Palmgur ..	5,000 tons. Rs. 15,00,000.	
			Ramanathapuram.		
Palmyra mat and fancy article industry.	Velantheravai .. Chittarkottai .. Devipatnam .. Alangulam ..	Palmyra leaves.	Palmyra rough mats and fancy articles.	Two lakhs. Rs. 50,000.	
Palmyra jaggery industry.	Mayakulam ..	Palmyra juice.	Palmyra jaggery.	100 tons. Rs. 30,000.	
			Paramakudi.		
Handloom weaving.	Paramakudi .. Emaneswaram ..	Silk and cotton.	Clothes ..	70,000 yards. Rs. 7,50,000.	
Leather industry.	Ilayangudi ..	Leather ..	Leather bags, shoes, purses, etc.	8,350 articles. Rs. 35,000.	
Umbrella making.	Ilayangudi ..	Parts imported.	Umbrella ..	2,000. Rs. 20,000.	
			Sivaganga.		
Pottery ..	Manamadurai ..	Sand and clay.	Pots ..	520,000 pots Rs. 1,30,000.	There is already a co-operative society functioning.
			Tirupathur.		
Coir manufacturing.	Singampuneri ..	Coconut fibres.	Rope	Being done by individual family in the outskirts of the town and not done in an organised manner. There is a proposal to improve the industry under a co-operative scheme.	

The chief industries of the district are vegetable oil pressing, ginning, dyeing, weaving of cotton and printing presses. The following table shows the number of factories and industries in each taluk and the number of persons employed :—

Nature of Industry.	*Number of factories.*	*Number of workers.*
Srivilliputhur taluk—		
Vegetable Oil pressing	49	120
Cotton ginning and pressing	11	472
Spinning and weaving	6	1,282
Handloom weaving	16	536
Cigar factories	3	226
Sattur taluk—		
Cotton ginning and pressing	16	1,045
Dhall mills	21	325
Oil mills	8	153
Printing presses	25	723
Match works	70	3,535
Metal works	15	161
Cigar Factories	3	167
Aruppukkottai taluk—		
Cotton ginning	5	100
Textile mill	1	200
Ramanathapuram taluk—		
Ship-building and repairing	1	182
Tiruppattur taluk—		
Metal factories	43	132
Sivaganga taluk—		
Bricks and tiles	2	145

The following table will show the number of important cottage and small-scale industries in each taluk and the approximate number of persons employed in them:—

Nature of Industry.	*Tirupattur.*		*Sivaganga.*		*Tiruvadanai.*		*Srivilliputtur.*		*Sattur.*	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Cotton weaving	283	1,331	98	208	1	2	5,285	13,039	897	2,752
Cotton dyeing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk weaving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	145
Woollen weaving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rope manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Mat weaving	10	25	2	4	..	..	43	60	..	..
Dairy products manufacture	10	33	2	4	..	..	12	41	..	..
Poultry farming	129	280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millers of cereals	49	180	..	..	1	2	32	92	11	37
Tobacco manufacture	5	27	..	..	..	..	4	20	..	..
Tent making	16	66	..	..	..	..	9	57	..	..
Cobblers and shoe-makers	8	24	..	..	..	..	3	6	3	6
Brass, copper and bell-metal works	43	142	..	..	..	..	19	7	45	191
Fire works manufacture	9	45	..	..	..	..	5	11	..	..
Perfumeries	7	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	16
Glass bangles, beads, etc., manufacture	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pottery	82	253	4	18	24	104	150	409	63	213
Basket making	59	150	2	5	18	87	6	18	12	24
Gur manufacture	8	21	1	6	55	250	126	348	..	..
Vegetable oil pressing	18	43	4	9	3	13	49	120	35	115
Manufacture of dyes	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	138	4	21
Tobacco products manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	59

	Aruppukkottai.		*Paramakudi.*		*Mudukulathur.*		*Ramanathapuram.*	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Cotton weaving	4,688	11,295	..	..	107	227	5	10
Cotton dyeing	31	81	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk weaving	138	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen weaving	..	..	..	..	6	15	..	..
Rope manufacture	1	2	..	..	..	..	81	203
Mat weaving	1	2	15	19	8	32	544	635
Dairy products manufacture	199	412	447	919	103	208	21	63
Poultry farming	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millers of cereals	12	34	3	9	..	..	4	13
Tobacco manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tent making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cobblers and shoe-makers	10	27	..	..	6	15	..	..
Brass, copper and bell-metal works	18	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fire works manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perfumeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass bangles, beads, etc., manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pottery	43	112	93	207	77	171	8	26
Basket making	14	24	60	46	30	101	110	267
Gur manufacture	19	42	260	608	13	26	420	1,115
Vegetable oil pressing	39	71	14	37	3	10	1	4
Manufacture of dyes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco products manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N.B.—(i) Number of establishments.
(ii) Number of workers.

13. *Wealth.*—The wealthiest classes in the district are the Nattukottai Chettiars and Nadars. The Nattukottai Chettiars carry on money-lending business not only in various places in India, but also in Ceylon, Burma, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. But owing to the sweeping changes in the political conditions in these countries, their business has declined. Flow of money from Burma and Ceylon has been curbed by the restrictions of remittances imposed by the Governments of these countries. The Nadars in Sattur and in portions of Srivilliputhur and Aruppukottai taluks carry on various types of trade. The Muslims on the sea-coast also form a commercial community. A class of Chettis known as Manjambudur Chettis do money-lending business on a smaller scale within a radius of ten miles around Piranmalai in Tiruppattur taluk.

The following table will show the number of income-tax assessees in the district according to various limits of income :—

Limit of income.	*Number of assessees.*
(1)	(2)
1 Assessees with income over Rs. 25,000 per annum	230
2 Assessees with income between Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000 ..	435
3 Assessees with income between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 ..	497
4 All other classes	643
Total ..	1,805

14. *Area liable to famine.*—The early history of Ramanathapuram is merged in that of Madurai. Famines seem to have prevailed from the earliest of times. Failure of the monsoon has been the sole cause of these outbreaks during the past century. There has been no famine in the district during the first four decades of this century. There were consecutive failures of the monsoon during the later part of this decennium. The failure of rains was particularly bad in faslis 1358 and 1360. Special remissions were granted to the ryots during the period of drought.

15. *Irrigation and protection.*—The total number of irrigation sources in this district is 4,561, consisting of 4,521 tanks and 40 channels. Of the tanks, 42 are major works in charge of Public Works Department. There are no perennial rivers. The best irrigation sources are the Vaigai, the Vaippar, the Arjunanadi and the Nikshapanadi. Some of the tanks in Srivilliputtur taluk are fed by hill streams from the Western Ghats while the tanks in Sattur are almost entirely rain-fed. Srivilliputtur taluk has the largest number of wells used for irrigation.

The following table gives in hundreds of acres, talukwise particulars of the area which is protected in ordinary years as well as in years of drought :—

Taluk.	*Area protected in all seasons.*	*Area protected in ordinary seasons by*			*Total.*	*Percentage of area occupied.*	*Percentage of area cultivated.*
		River systems.	*Minor tanks and channels.*	*Wells and doruvus.*			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Srivilliputtur	..	..	269	333	602	42·2	51·2
Sattur	..	..	72	886	958	32·6	42·1
Aruppukottai	..	..	200	25	225	7·8	17·4
Mudukulathur	..	..	1	..	1	..	0·6
Paramakudi	..	..	8	4	12	0·6	1·0
Sivaganga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruvadanai	..	..	8	..	8	0·7	3·1
Ramanthapuram	..	..	3	..	3	0 4	0·7
Tirupathur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	561	1,248	1,809	12·2	22·4

In fasli 1360 the percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown was 42 for this district

16. *Loans.*—The following table shows the amount of loans granted to ryots and others under the New Well-subsidy Scheme, Land Improvement Loans Act, Agriculturists' Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loan (Amendment) Act during the decennium and the extent of improvements effected thereby :—

Loans granted under the New Well-Subsidy Scheme.

Fasli.	*Total number of wells for which subsidy loans paid.*	*Total amount of subsidy loans paid.*	*Additional area brought under cultivation.*	*Additional quantity of foodgrains produced.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	ACS.	TONS.
1357	4,109	18,44,105	538 15	84.00
1358	2,010	13,58,000	115 00	7.00
1359	1,437	10,16,000	20 00	11 00
1360	952	6,66,750	21 00	8.00
Total ..	8,508	**48,84,855**	**694·15**	**110·00**

Loans granted under Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

Fasli.	*Amount advanced under Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act.*	*Extent of improvement carried out.*		*Agriculturists' Loans (Amendment) Act.*	
		Land Improvement Loans Act.	*Agriculturists, Loans Act.*	*Amount advanced.*	*Extent of improvement carried out.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS.	ACS.			
1351	..	..	....	..	..
1352	1,040	25·00	....	..	..
1353	61,190	..	5 pairs of bulls	..	..
1354	41,867	3·52	2 pairs and agricultural implements.	..	..
1355	1,40,592	..	17 pairs, a cart and agricultural implements.	..	
1356	2,57,980	56·93	27 pairs of bulls and purchase of seeds and manures.	..	..
1357	6,48,284	46·31	127 pairs of bulls	..	..
1358	89,235	88·37	33 pairs of bulls and 8 houses reconstructed.	..	..
1359	1,80,200	200·17	154 pairs of bulls, a cart and agricultural implements.	..	..
1360	4,03,858	402·47	178 pairs of bulls, 3 carts, seeds and manures.	..	..
Total ..	**18,24,246**	822·77	543 pairs of bulls purchased. Five carts purchased. Eight houses reconstructed and seeds, manures and agricultural implements purchased.	..	..

Co-operative credit societies in rural areas in the district continued to finance agriculture by the issue of short-term loans to ryots for seasonal agricultural operations, purchase of agricultural implements, manure and seeds, payment of kist, discharge of petty prior debts, etc. The decennium ended fasli 1360 (1950–51) was a period of expansion of rural co-operative credit societies in the district. The agricultural credit societies increased in number and membersip, loans disbursed and working capital also rose during the decennium.

The following table shows the transaction of the co-operative societies :—

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loan disbursed.*	*Amount outstanding at the end of the year.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) RUPEES IN LAKHS.	(5) RUPEES IN LAKHS.
1945–46	323	19,378	10·5	11·4
1946–47	392	25,284	25·4	29·9
1947–48	418	30,820	16·3	33·2
1948–49	423	35,443	12·9	30·9
1949–50	476	44,496	15·6	28·4
1950–51	496	44,543	26·6	41·7

There was a Co-operative Central Bank for this district which was able to meet the demands of the stores, weavers and other societies for import and distribution of food-grains, for the purchase and sale of iron and steel materials, agricultural implements, etc. It has also lent money to the Agricultural Credit Societies for cultivation expenses and this helped the agriculturists in need. As on 30th June 1951, the Central Bank issued loans up to Rs. 30·02 lakhs and Rs. 109·5 lakhs for non-agriculturists. It had built up a reserve of Rs. 2.7 lakhs at the end of 1950–51.

For satisfying the long-term credit needs of the agriculturists for improvement of land, redemption of mortgages, discharge of prior debts, etc., a co-operative land mortgage bank was organized in the district in 1935–36. Its area of operation covers Srivilliputtur and Sattur taluks. It had achieved an allround progress in the working of the bank by rendering useful service to the poor agriculturists. It had a working capital of Rs. 5·1 lakhs when there was an amount of Rs. 4.7 lakhs outstanding under loan against the members in 1950–51. The following table will show the loan business of the bank :—

Year.	*Number of banks.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loan disbursed.*	*Amount out standing at the end of the year.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
1945–46	1	664	0.4	2·4
1946–47	1	747	0·5	2·6
1947–48	1	804	0·6	3·1
1948–49	1	936	0·9	3·7
1949–50	1	1,082	0·7	4·0
1950–51	1	1,185	0·9	4·7

In the direction of co-operative marketing of agricultural produce, a beginning was made in the year 1935–36 by the organization of sale or marketing societies. The number of societies has increased to 9 as against 5 in the last decennium. Besides advancing loans to the agriculturists on the pledge of their produce, they undertook distribution of chemical manures, iron and steel agricultural implements, seeds, etc., and thus helped the agriculturists to a great extent. The amount of loan issued by the society in 1950–51 was Rs. 2·9 lakhs whereas it was only Rs. 40,720 in 1940–41. The following table will show the advances made by the societies during the period 1945–46 to 1950–51 :—

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loan issued against produce.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RUPEES IN LAKHS.
1945–46	8	2,406	1·7
1946–47	9	2,709	2·5
1947–48	9	2,954	5·5
1948–49	9	3,412	2·0
1949–50	9	3,460	2·1
1950–51	9	3,792	2·9

The weavers' co-operative societies had not played their active part during the decennium. As this period related to the initial stages of their working they could not make any headway in improving the methods of their members. There were 36 weavers' co-operative societies at the end of 1950–51 with 9,082 members.

The following table shows the extent to which weavers' co-operative societies were able to do business during the latter half of the decennium :—

Year. (1)	*Number of societies.* (2)	*Number of members.* (3)	*Value of raw materials purchased.* (4)	*Value of finished goods sold.* (5)
			RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
1945–46	29	5,264	46·2	48·3
1946–47	31	6,738	47·5	49·7
1947–48	33	7,150	51·6	56·1
1948–49	34	6,716	71·5	69·4
1949–50	34	6,195	26·4	30·1
1950–51	36	9,082	18·5	68·6

There were nine Cottage Industries Co-operative Societies at the end of 1950–51. The following table will show the transactions of the societies during the latter part of the decennium :—

Year. (1)	*Number of societies.* (2)	*Number of members.* (3)	*Value of goods produced.* (4)	*Value of goods sold.* (5)
			RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
1945–46	6	756	0·9	1·4
1946–47	7	1,242	1·4	1·8
1947–48	10	1,908	1·1	2·8
1948–49	10	1,909	0·65	2·5
1949–50	10	1,033	0·6	0·9
1950–51	9	1,085	1·0	1·1

There were 119 consumers' co-operative societies at the end of 1950–51 as against 25 in 1940–41. They played their part well by keeping down the level of prices by maintaining fair and equitable distribution of food stuffs and other scarce commodities. The transactions of the societies during the latter part of the decennium are shown below :—

Year. (1)	*Number of societies.* (2)	*Number of members.* (3)	*Value of goods purchased.* (4)	*Value of goods sold.* (5)
			RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
1945–46	106	44,443	167·3	156·2
1946–47	109	45,336	172·4	181·1
1947–48	117	44,403	197·6	233·3
1948–49	119	43,643	203·4	276·4
1949–50	124	46,901	283·6	332·3
1950–51	119	42,415	107·8	276·8

There were thirty societies for Harijans and Backward communities at the end of 1950–51. They issued loans to the members upto Rs. 95,684 and had working capital of Rs. 112·95 lakhs. There had been also considerable progress in the working of these societies.

There were fifteen milk-supply societies at the end of 1950–51 with a share capital of Rs. 0·5 lakh. They sold milk and milk products to the tune of Rs. 8.5 lakhs during 1950–51. They also disbursed loans to their members to the tune of Rs. 0·5 lakh for the purchase of milch animals.

There were thirteen Agricultural Improvement Societies for period ended 1950–51 with a membership of 1,158 members on rolls. They sold implements, seeds, manures, etc., to the tune of Rupee one lakh.

There were three types of Housing Societies, viz., House Building Societies, Ordinary Building Societies and Rural Housing Societies. At the end of the year 1950–51, there were five House Building Societies, three Ordinary Building Societies and one Rural Housing Society. Government sanctioned the loans to these housing societies for the construction of buildings. At the end of 1950–51, three Ordinary Building Societies were able to construct only five houses. The Rural Housing Society was started only in 1950–51 with a membership of 28 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 280.

There were three Fishermen Co-operative Societies at the end of 1950–51 with a working capital of Rs. 22,731. They could not obtain any lease for fishing, and consequently they could not achieve any progress in their working.

17. *Foodgrains.*—Rationing was in full force almost throughout the decennium. Paddy and other foodgrains that were in surplus to requirements with the individual cultivators were procured and distributed through fair-price shops to consumers. The district having been deficit in foodgrains during the decennium, large quantities were imported from other surplus districts and distributed to consumers. The approximate percentage of rice-eating population in the district during the decennium is 64. The rest are mixed diet eaters, the diet being mostly millets.

[Please see the graph at page 38].

18. *Numbers relieved during past famine.*—No separate figures are available as to the number of people relieved during the famine of 1876–78 for the portions of the Madurai and Tirunelveli districts, transferred to form this district. It does not appear that this district was affected by the distress in 1891. There was no famine during the current decennium.

19. *Accessibility for relief—Roads.*—Several roads from the district lead to Madurai, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli districts. There are 1,388 miles of roads in the district including 222 miles of Municipal Roads. Their classification and distribution except in the case of Municipal Roads are given below :—

	MILES.
National Highways	95
Provincial Highways	71
Major District Roads	546
Other District Roads	233
Village Roads	221
Total . .	1,166

The Municipal Roads, the Major District Roads and the Other District Roads are kept in good condition, but not the Village roads. The National Highways and Provincial Highways are in satisfactory condition.

There are adequate communications in Sattur and Srivilliputhur taluks and in what is known as the "Chettinad Area" in Tiruppathur taluk. The communication facilities in Tiruvadanai, Mudukulathur and other taluks are inadequate.

Railways.—There are 226¾ miles of meter-gauge railway of the Southern Railway traversing the district.

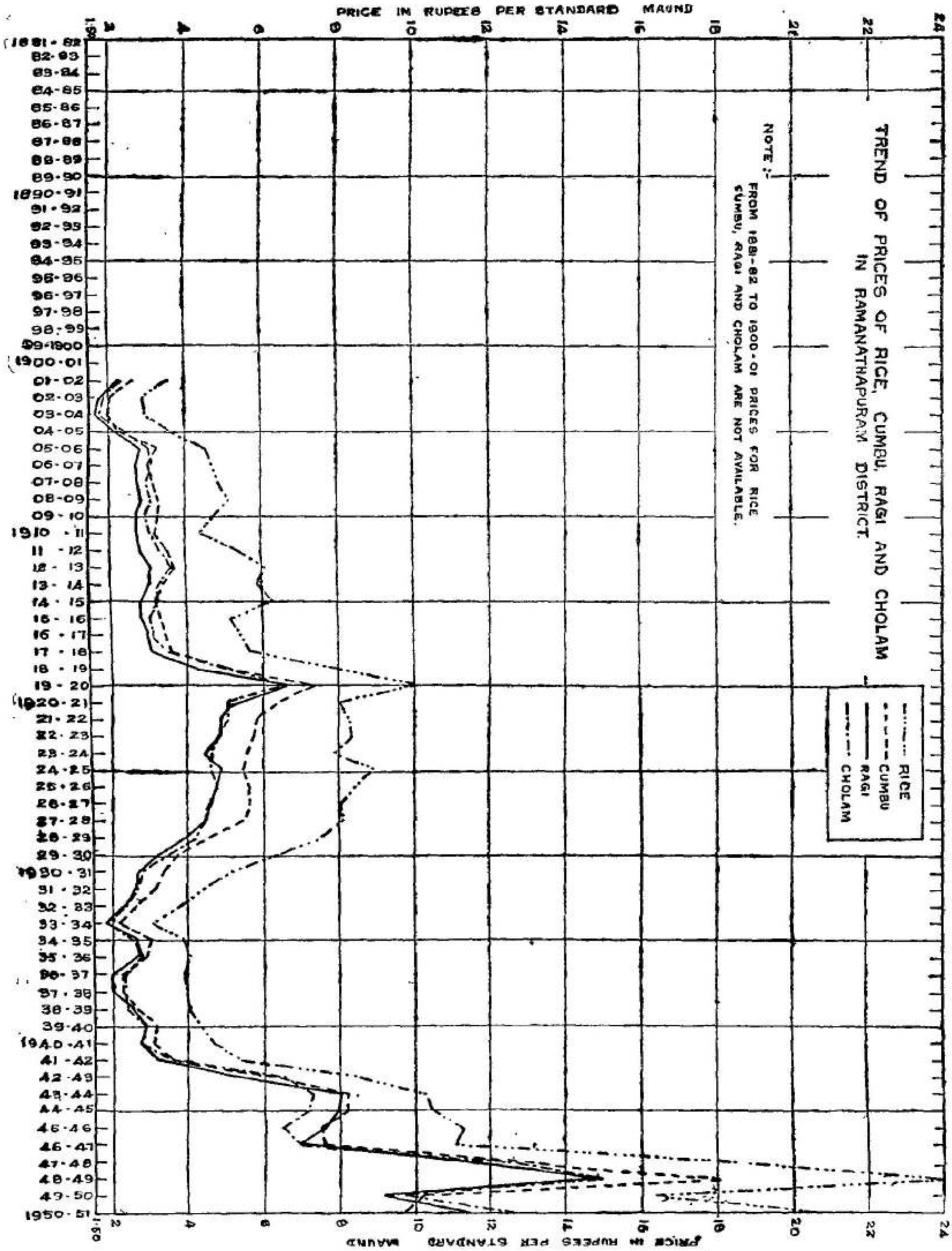
The main line from Madras to Dhanushkodi runs through the taluks of Sivaganga, Tiruppathur, Paramakudi and Ramanathapuram and terminates at Dhanushkodi. A line branches off to Rameswaram from Pamban on the main line.

A line from Madurai connects with the main line at Manamadurai Junction in Sivaganga taluk. The south-east line from Tiruchirappalli to Tuticorin traverses the taluk of Sattur and a portion of Aruppukkottai taluk.

A chord line branches off from the south-east line at Virudhunagar in Sattur taluk, and proceeds to Tenkasi in Tirunelveli district across Sattur and Srivilliputtur taluks. A line recently laid connects Karaikudi with Arantangi in Thanjavur district.

There is an out-agency for parcels and goods at Aruppukkottai served by Virudhunagar station. Another out-agency for parcels and goods at Devakottai town is served by Karaikudi station. There is an out-agency for passengers' luggage, parcels and goods at Karaikudi town served by Karaikudi station. There is an out-agency for parcels and goods at Tiruppathur served by Karaikudi station. The taluk headquarters of Sivaganga, Paramakudi, Ramanathapuram, Sattur and Srivilliputtur have railway communications. There is a steamer ferry service from Dhanuskkodi to Talaimannar in Ceylon by Southern Railway and this is the commonest route to Ceylon.

The district possesses a long coast line and several small ports, the aggregate trade of which is considerable. The bulk of the goods are firewood and dried fish and they are still carried in small sailing vessels. To the south is the port of Kilakarai with a well protected anchorage for vessels up to 14 feet draught formed by a chain of islands and coral reefs which leaves the coast at Valinokam point about 8 miles south-west of Kilakarai and extends in a east-north-easterly direction about four miles from the shore to Pamban island. The passage inside the islands is known as the Kilakarai channel and is much used by sailing vessels drawing up to 12 feet as the water is smooth and they can work up or down in either monsoon when bound from Palk Strait Ports to Colombo


TREND OF PRICES OF RICE, CUMBU, RAGI AND CHOLAM IN RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT.
NOTE :- FROM 1881-82 TO 1900-01 PRICES FOR RICE CUMBU, RAGI AND CHOLAM ARE NOT AVAILABLE.
PRICE IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND
RICE
CUMBU
RAGI
CHOLAM

and Tuticorin or *vice versa*. The channel leads direct into Kundugal Harbour, Port of Pamban, which is the largest in the district and is formed by the islands of Rameswaram and Krusadai lying off the main land. This is a well protected port for vessels upto 12 feet draught but could be deepened considerably at a great cost, should the value of its trade ever warrant it. Pamban channel is at present the only waterway for vessels between the continent and the Island of Ceylon and is used by large numbers of native sailing vessels upto 300 tons burden. The island of Rameswaram was originally almost connected with the Mantapam Promontary on the main land by a curious ridge of large sand-stone rocks 15 to 20 feet thick lying in sand and 1¼ miles in length over which there is no passage even for a canoe except at the pass. This passage through the "Great Dam" as it is called, was made in the forties of the last century. The scour of the current through it serves, with only occasional dredging, to keep the channel through the sand banks, north and south of it clear. There is good anchorage for vessels of any draught to the north of Pamban and Mantapam within 1½ miles of the shore but from October to January inclusive the sea here is too rough to allow vessels to lie or work in comfort, there being no protection from the North-East monsoon. At south Mantapam a dry dock and a workshop have been constructed by the Southern Railway. The dock is used for the overhaul and annual repairs of the Southern Railway's ferry streamers plying between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar and other vessels.

Round the island of Rameswaram and the islands between Pamban and Kilakarai are numerous coral reefs, which are sources of considerable income to the Government as the coral is largely used for railway embankments, road repairing and burning lime.

The next port on the coast of the district, 22 miles west-north-west of Pamban is Devipatnam. This is an open roadstead. The trade which is very small, is carried on entirely in sailing vessels. The port of Tondi, 19 miles north of Devipatnam is also an open road-stead but its trade is considerable.

The port of Dhanushkodi at the south-eastern end of Rameswaram island was opened in the year 1914. Being connected with the main land by the Indo-Ceylon Railway, a considerable passenger and cargo trade between India and Ceylon is carried on at this port by means of Southern Railway ferry steamers, which also carry mails. The bridge called the "Cantilever Scherzur Bridge" with lifting arrangements just above the Pamban channel will allow vessels from one side to the other with the spans lifted, while the trains can pass with the spans kept lowered.

Due to the restriction of movement of persons and goods, there is not much traffic between the various minor ports in the district and ports in the countries of Ceylon, Burma, etc.

20. *Scheduled and Backward Classes of the district.*—Educational concessions to Backward and Scheduled Classes and special preferences such as age and qualification exemption in the recruitment for Government services were given. The removal of Untouchability Act was enacted during the decennium. All these steps were directed to improve the standard of these classes of people and remove their social disabilities. Moreover, several drinking water wells were constructed in their colonies and house-sites were also provided. The social evil of untouchability has been eradicated due to the legislation of the Temple Entry Act and the Removal of Untouchability Act. Out of the total population of 2,080,519 in the district the Scheduled Castes number 297,984 or 14.3 per cent. An officer in the grade of a Deputy Collector designated as District Welfare Officer is in charge of the Harijan Welfare work in the district. The following statements will show the ameliorative work undertaken by the Harijan Welfare Department in this district:—

Statement showing the number of house-sites provided by assignment of Government lands during 1950–51.

Taluk.	Number of villages.	Number of cases.	Extent in acres.	Number of house sites assigned.	Total number of house sites provided since the commencement of operation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sivaganga ..	1	26	2 00	26	26
Aruppukottai	1	2	0 09	2	2
Sattur ..	1	3	0·06	3	3
Total ..	3	31	2·15	31	31

Statement showing the number of wells constructed and repaired by the Harijan Welfare department during 1950–51.

Taluk. (1)	*Number of wells constructed during the year.* (2)	*Total up to the end of the year.* (3)	*Number of wells repaired during the year.* (4)	*Total up to the end of the year.* (5)	*Number of well works in progress during the year.* (6)	*Expenditure incurred during the year 1950-51.* *On repairs.* (7)	*On new wells.* (8)	*On incomplete wells of the previous year.* (9)	*Total.* (10)
						RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Srivilliputtur	..	2	3	11	..	942	..	..	942
Sattur	..	3	2	3	..	133	..	..	133
Aruppukkottai	4	5	3	5	..	677	3,030	..	3,707
Sivaganga	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruppattur	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruvadanai	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramanathapuram	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paramakudi	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mudukalathur	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4	25	8	19	..	1,752	3,030	..	4,782

The Kallar reclamation work in Ramanathapuram district is attended to by the Harijan Welfare Department. The reclamation work is being attended to by the District Welfare Officer and the work was confined to the maintenance of two Kallar schools in Srivilliputtur taluk, one at Mangapuram and the other at Chatrapatti.

21. *Prohibition.*—Prohibition was enforced during the decennium. The working of Prohibition in the district is fairly good, though there were cases of illicit distillation in border villages as will be seen from the statement below :—

Statement showing the prohibition offences reported during the year 1948–49 *to* 1950–51.

	1948–49.	1949–50.	1950–51.
1 Smuggling of liquor from other States	..	5	5
2 Smuggling of liquor from district to district	..	..	..
3 Illicit distillation of arrack	3	21	37
4 Possession of illicity distilled arrack	..	14	28
5 Sale of illicit distilled arrack	..	..	..
6 Illicit tapping of fermented toddy	7	52	39
7 Permitting sweet toddy for ferment	..	..	2
8 Tapping of sweet toddy without licence	63	24	69
9 Illicit transport of liquor	..	..	..
10 Unlicensed sale of liquor	..	34	13
11 Possession of liquor without permit	8	97	126
12 Illicit cultivation of hemp plant	..	..	..
13 Smuggling of drugs from district to district	..	..	..
14 Smuggling of drugs from other States	..	..	..
15 Illicit transport of drugs	..	1	..
16 Unlicensed sale of drugs	..	5	..
17 Unlicensed possession of drugs	36	41	23
18 Miscellaneous	3	54	118
19 Attempt to render or rendering denatured spirit for human consumption.	..	1	3
20 Smuggling of opium	..	..	..
21 Transport of opium	..	..	..
22 Possession of opium	19	25	35
23 Sale of opium	3	1	..
24 Offences under Dangerous Drugs Act	11	14	7
Total	153	389	505

After the introduction of prohibition there is a marked fall in the number of criminal cases in the district, and the economic conditions of the addicts improved considerably. The prohibition has hit only the toddy-tapping community and they have been afforded alternative employment in Palm Gur Industry. State-aid has been given through Special Co-operative Societies formed for the advancement of the industry.

APPENDICES

APPEN

STATISTICAL TABLE FOR

Number and area of Villages exclusive of tributary states.

Taluk.	Ryotwari.			Inam.		Zamindari.		Total.	
	Number.	Government.	Minor inam.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.
Srivilliputhur	55	241,251	..	14	10,061	21	28,195	90	279,507
Sattur	65	199,264	..	28	38,061	158	134,118	251	371,443
Aruppukottai	8	17,595	..	278	74,661	236	601,079	552	393,335
Mudukulathur	8	982	..	232	48,142	463	364,810	703	413,934
Ramanathapuram	5	4,640	..	116	91,354	89	117,869	210	213,863
Paramakudi	7	3,648	..	267	11,718	222	265,953	496	281,319
Sivaganga	1	65	..	360	84,415	619	336,173	980	420,653
Tirupathur	..	..	..	82	54,419	497	308,822	579	363,241
Tiruvadanai	10	3,283	..	409	44,071	572	303,545	991	350,899
	159	470,728		1,786	456,902	2,907	2,160,564	4,852	3,088,194

APPEN

RENT ROLL FOR RYOTWARI

Taluk.	Total holdings.							Holding on which	
				Average extent.		Average assessment.		Rs. 10 and under.	
	Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Number.	Assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS.
Srivilliputhur	47,846	145,703	2,90,075	2·60	0·44	2 14 9	3 2 1	38,552	1,23,658
S. ttur	47.840	161,162	2,37,690	3·25	0·12	4 5 7	0 9 10	40,883	1,28,324
Aruppukottai	5,690	14,178	33;137	2·25	0·24	4 11 5	1 1 9	4,686	15,672
Mudukulathur	124	750	856	4·25	1·10	2 13 9	4 0 8	15	20
Ramanathapuram	783	3,543	4,616	4·11	0·40	3 13 0	2 1 3	655	1,888
Paramagudi	828	2,424	6,435	2·00	0·92	2 13 2	4 15 2	585	2,286
Sivaganga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiurppathur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruvadanai	240	923	2.847	2·19	1·66	1 12 7	10 1 2	153	551
Total ..	103,351	328.613	5,75,656	2·89	0·29	3 11 0	1 14 0	85,529	2,72,399

DIX I.

FASLI 1360 (1950—51).

Deduct area of — Poramboke or land reserved for Public purposes or for the common use of the villagers. (11)	Forest. (12)	Area for which returns are not available. (13)	Total. (14)	Remainder arable area (Government and inam). (15)	*Area in occupation.* — Cultivated (ac: ly cropped). (16)	Fallow. (17)	Percentage of total arable area occupied. (18)	Total land revenue excluding cesses. (19)	Population according to of census 1951. (20)	Incidences of land revenue per head. (21)
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS. A. P.
41,467	44,976	..	86,443	193,064	117,592	29,489	76·0	1,14,151	303,662	0 6 1
41,775	36	..	41,811	329,632	227,800	94,935	98·0	88,861	314,944	0 4 8
45,419	..	..	45,419	347,916	129,032	156,590	82.0	29,733	242,777	0 2 0
62,963	4,140	..	67,103	346,831	15,995	201,320	62·7	6,391	158,125	0 0 8
104,863	..	..	104,863	109,000	40,267	38,733	72·4	2,916	163,9 9	0 0 4
16,876	..	..	16,876	264,443	121,957	58,565	68·3	10,227	181,593	0 0 10
251,515	10,538	..	262,053	158,600	86,419	48,535	85·0	119	232,952	0 0 1
110,653	..	..	110,653	252,558	41,518	112,936	61·2	10,093	296,863	0 0 6
72,752	..	..	72,752	278,147	26,027	96,012	43·9	7,982	185,624	0 0 8
748,283	59,6 0	..	807,973	2,280,221	806,607	837,115	72·1	2,70,473	2,080,519	0 2 3

DIX II.

LAND FOR FASLI 1360.

the assessment is—cont.

Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10. Number. (11)	Assessment. (12)	*Rs. 5 and less but over Rs. 30.* Number. (13)	Assessment. (14)	*Rs 100 and less but over Rs. 50.* Number. (15)	Assessment. (16)	*Over Rs. 100.* Number. (17)	Assessment. (18)
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
7,752	1,09,922	1,004	11,124	441	28,221	97	17,082
5,384	66,828	916	20,361	614	16,655	43	5,529
875	9,393	76	2,646	39	2,397	14	3,029
103	507	3	125	3	204	..	..
92	1,731	18	663	18	334	..	..
224	3,267	14	589	5	293	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	1,176	13	560	4	272	2	288
14,498	1,92,824	2,044	36,088	1,124	48,446	156	25,919

RENT ROLL OF RYOTWARI LAND ACCORDING TO

Size of holdings.	*Below 1 acre.*	*Between 1 to 2 acres.*	*Between 2 to 3 acres.*	*Between 3 to 4 acres.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				SRIVILLIPUTTUR
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	4,278	5,278	4,262	3,950
Number of holdings	4,278	5,278	4,262	3,950
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1-4-0	1-4-0	1-4-0	1-4-0
Wet	4-4-0	4-4-0	4-4-0	4-4-0
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	17,488	10,532	10,339	10,240
Number of holdings	3,288	4,288	3,272	2,950
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1-4-0	1-4-0	1-4-4	1-4-0
Wet	4-4-0	4-4-0	4-4-4	4-4-0
				SATTUR
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	5,199	6,794	3,251	3,003
Number of holdings	5,199	6,794	3,251	3,003
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	0-14-0	0-14-0	0-14-0	0-14-0
Wet	3-2-0	3-2-0	3-2-0	3-2-0
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	12,386	13,436	10,277	4,319
Number of holdings	4,361	4,465	3,412	1,997
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	0-14-0	0-14-0	0-14-0	0-14-0
Wet	3-2-0	3-2-0	3-2-0	3-2-0
				ARUPPUKOTTAI
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	195	312	447	627
Number of holdings	195	312	447	627
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	2-0-3	2-0-3	2-0-3	2-0-3
Wet	4-8-4	4-8-4	4-8-4	4-8-4
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	720	959	1,800	2,200
Number of holdings	250	360	560	710
Average assessment per acre in rupees annas and pies—				
Dry	2-2-9	2-2-9	2-2-9	2-2-9
Wet	4-13-0	4-13-0	4-13-0	4-13-0
				MUDUKULATHUR
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	8	..	..	..
Number of holdings	8	..	..	..
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1-2-0	..	..	..
Wet	5-4-0		..	..
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	32	..	..	..
Number of holdings	7	..	..	..
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1-2-0	..	..	..
Wet	5-4-0	..	..	..
				RAMANATHAPURAM
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	107	23	5	155
Number of holdings	107	23	5	155
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1 2-6	1-2-6	1-2-6	1-2-6
Wet	5-3-2	5-3-2	5-3-2	5-3-2

DIX II-A.

TO LIMITS OF HOLDINGS IN FASLI 1360.

	Between 4 to 5 acres. (6)	*Between 5 to 10 acres.* (7)	*Between 10 to 25 acres.* (8)	*Between 25 to 50 acres.* (9)	*Between 50 to 100 acres.* (10)	*Above 100. acres* (11)	*Total.* (12)
TALUK.							
	1,884 1,884	5,497 5,497	1,274 1,274	218 218	97 97	38 38	26,776 26,776
	1-4-0 4-4-0	1-4-0 4-4-0	1-4-0 4-4-0	1-4-0 4-4-0	1-4-0 4-4-0	1-4-0 4-4-0	
	8,217 1,384	7,513 4,991	930 674	259 118	139 69	241 36	65,898 21,070
	1-4-0 4-4-0	4-4-0 1-4-0	4- -0 1-4-0	1-4-0 4-4-0	1-4-0 4-4-0	1-4-0 4-4-0	
TALUK.							
	3,056 3,056	2,082 2,082	3,005 3,005	606 606	953 953	24 24	27,973 27,973
	0-14-0 3-2-0	0-14-0 3-2-0	0-14-0 3-2-0	0-14-0 3-2-0	0-14-0 3-2-0	0-14-0 3-2-0	
	6'032 1,426	4,922 1,627	4,919 1,626	1,787 582	1,136 365	18 6	59,232 19,867
	0-14-0 3-2-0	0-14-0 3-2-0	0-14-0 3-2-0	0-14-0 3-2-0	0-14-0 3-2-0	0-14-0 3-2-0	
TALUK.							
	509 509	314 314	88 88	40 40	18 18	2 2	2,552 2,552
	2-0-3 4-8-4	2-0-3 4-8-4	2-0-3 4-8-4	2-0-3 4-8-4	2-0-3 4-8-4	2-0-3 4-8-4	
	1,520 540	920 497	335 120	142 60	82 37	15 4	8,684 3,138
	2- 2-9 4-13-0	2- 2-9 4-13-0	2- 2-9 4-13-0	2- 2-9 4-13-0	2-2 -9 4-13-0	2-2 -9 4-13-0	
TALUK.							
	.. ..	.. ..	49 49	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	57 57
	.. ..	.. ..	1-2-0 5-4-0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
	.. ..	.. ..	192 54	6 3	23 3	.. ..	253 67
	.. ..	.. ..	1-2-0 5-4-0	5-2-0 1-4-0	1-2-0 5-4-0	.. ..	
TALUK.							
	13 13	1 1	22 22	.. ..	2 2	.. ..	328 328
	1-2-6 5-3-2	1-2-6 5-3 2	1-2-6 5-3-2	1-2-6 5-3-2	1-2-6 5-3-2	.. ..	

RAM.—73

APPEN

RENT ROLL OF RYOTWARI LAND ACCORDING

Size of holdings. (1)	Below 1 acre. (2)	Between 1 to 2 acres. (3)	Between 2 to 3 acres. (4)	Between 3 to 4 acres. (5)
			RAMANATHAPURAM	
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	617	461	396	..
Number of holdings	81	29	295	..
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry—	1–3–8	1–3–8	1–3–8	..
Wet	5–6–5	5–6–5	5–6–5	..
			PARAMAKUDI	
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	37	72	56	58
Number of holdings	37	72	56	58
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–2–0	1–2–0	1–2–0	1–2–0
Wet	5–4–0	5–4–0	5–4–0	5–4–0
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	154	126	186	174
Number of holdings	33	58	64	48
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and Pies—				
Dry	1–2–0	1–2–0	1–2–0	1–2–0
Wet	5–4–0	5–4–0	5–4–0	5–4–0
			THIRUVADANAI	
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	72	38	16	9
Number of holdings	72	38	16	9
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	0–14–4	0–14–4	0–14–4	0–14–4
Wet	5–4–3	5–4–3	5–4–3	5–4–3
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	23	68	42	58
Number of holdings	10	32	16	16
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	0–14–7	0–14–7	0–14–7	0–14–7
Wet	5–8–5	5–8–5	5–8–5	5–8–5
			RAMANATHAPURAM	
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	9,896	12,517	8,037	7,802
Number of holdings	9,896	12,517	8,037	7,802
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	0–15–11	0–15–11	0–15–11	0–15–11
Wet	3–9–2	3–9–2	3–9–2	3–9–2
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	31,420	25,573	23,040	16,991
Number of holdings	8,030	9,232	7,619	5,721
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–7–8	1–7–8	1–7–8	1–7–8
Wet	3–13–4	3–13–4	3–13–4	3–13–4

DIX II-A—*cont.*

TO LIMITS OF HOLDINGS IN FASLI 1360—*cont.*

Between 4 *to* 5 *acres.* (6)	*Between* 5 *to* 10 *acres.* (7)	*Between* 10 *to* 25 *acres.* (8)	*Between* 25 *to* 50 *acres.* (9)	*Between* 50 *to* 100 *acres.* (10)	*Above* 100 *acres.* (11)	*Total.* (12)
TALUK—*cont.*						
379 46	.. ..	.. ..	19 4	.. ..	.. ..	1,872 455
1-3-8 5-6-5	.. ..	.. ..	1-3-8 5-6-5	.. ..	.. ..	
TALUK.						
57 57	34 34	32 32	22 22	.. ..	.. ..	368 368
1-2-0 5-4-0	1-2-0 5-4-0	1-2-0 5-4-0	1-2-0 5-4-0	.. ..	.. ..	
168 67	132 72	159 68	124 32	111 18	.. ..	1,334 460
1-2-0 5-4-0	1-2-0 5-4-0	1-2-0 5-4-0	1-2-0 5-4-0	1-2-0 5-4-0	.. ..	
TALUK.						
4 4	5 5	2 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	146 146
0-14-4 5-4-3	0-14-4 5-4-3	0-14-4 5-4-3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
20 6	23 4	24 6	23 4	.. ..	.. ..	281 94
0-14-7 5-8-5	0-14-7 5-8-5	0-14-7 5-8-5	0-14-7 5-8-5	.. ..	.. ..	
DISTRICT AS A WHOLE.						
5,523 5,523	7,933 7,933	4,472 4,472	886 886	1,070 1,070	64 64	58,200 58,200
0-15-11 3- 9- 2	0-15-11 3- 9- 2	0-15-11 3- 9- 2	0-15-11 3- 9- 2	0-15-11 3- 9- 2	0-15-11 3- 9- 2	
16,336 3,469	13,510 7,191	6,559 2,548	2,360 803	1,491 492	274 46	137,554 45,151
1- 7-8 3-13-4	1- 7-8 3-13-4	1- 7-8 3-13-4	1- 7-8 3-13-4	1- 7-8 3-13-4	1- 7-8 3-13-4	

APPEN

CROPPING IN

Taluk.	Cereals. Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Varagu.	Others.	Pulses. Horse gram.	Others.	Fruit trees and other vegetables.	Condiments and spices.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Srivilliputhur ..	20,828	13,821	7,515	8,117	3,871	20,308	2,465	4,810	3,608	1,408
Sattur ..	8,454	5,695	40,696	9,102	8,130	20,319	4,269	4,801	3,628	4,546
Aruppukottai ..	19,674	7,092	8,046	6,959	12,773	2,767	..	2,195	2,281	938
Mudukulathur ..	5,204	341	1,650	1,520	1,304	2,160	42	13	518	1,233
Ramanathapuram ..	16,832	917	6,324	3,675	953	6,359	411	..	..	1,348
Paramagudi ..	65,771	766	6,779	10,572	12,927	9,146	457	112	1,207	8,193
Sivaganga ..	60,516	4,224	3,838	7,208	3,726	3,844	175	859	314	146
Tirupathur ..	32,119	666	882	1,373	380	57	1,338	1,859	208	7
Tiruvadanai ..	12,332	..	320	4,254	8,700	1	22	..	190	215
Total ..	241,730	33,522	76,050	52,780	52,770	64,961	9,179	14,685	11,954	18,034

APP EN

AGRICULTURAL

Taluk.	Cattle. Males over three years. Breeding bull.	Working bullocks.	Others.	Female over 3 years. Cows.	3 years and under. Young stock.	Buffaloes. Males over three years. Breeding bull.	Working bullocks.	Others.	Female over 3 years. Cows.	3 years and under. Young stock.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Srivilliputtur ..	403	26,426	1,785	15,307	11,684	264	800	547	10,826	8,185
Sattur ..	316	28,173	1,597	12,940	12,669	160	55	630	12,811	9,537
Aruppukkottai ..	221	29,392	1,888	17,396	12,814	68	974	268	5,523	3,915
Mudukulathur ..	231	23,813	3,482	20,763	15,770	102	380	153	2,898	2,296
Ramanathapuram ..	199	14,494	4,468	19,996	11,810	191	1,113	1,046	6,711	4,159
Paramagudi ..	101	33,496	5,345	20,163	18,433	124	557	212	4,117	3,404
Sivaganga ..	493	45,432	14,025	49,134	32,142	320	5,457	1,628	15,350	9,891
Tirupathur ..	1,944	53,241	11,953	45,889	34,400	629	3,769	1,487	13,376	11,616
Tiruvadanai ..	356	31,063	6,487	22,568	21,917	114	1,778	638	4,807	4,189
Total ..	4,264	285,530	51,030	224,156	171,639	1,972	14,883	6,609	76,419	57,192

APPEN

WATER-SUPPLY

Taluk.		Government protective irrigation works. Name of work.	Irrigable area.	Average area irrigated. First crop.	Second crop.	Total.	Average revenue. Demand.	Remission. Amount.	Percentage on demand.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Srivilliputtur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sattur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aruppukottai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mudukulathur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramanathapuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paramagudi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sivaganga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruppattur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruvadanai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

DIX III.

FASLI 1360.

Cotton. (Industrial crops.)	Tobacco.	Castor.	Gingelly.	Ground-nut.	Miscellaneous.	Total of first and second crop.	Area cultivated more than once.	Net area cultivated.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
25,233	12	246	2,676	5,054	15,199	135,171	17,579	117,592
76,452	299	147	183	14,542	53,588	254,857	27,057	227,800
22,237	365	15	933	31,186	12,308	129,769	737	120,032
1,880	..	..	5	350	32	16,252	257	15,995
..	134	..	3,301	13	..	40,267	..	40,267
79	..	..	5,788	914	136	122,849	890	121,959
..	..	..	18	1,221	1,182	87,271	852	86,419
2	..	..	5	2,666	352	41,950	432	41,518
232	..	..	312	..	105	26,683	656	26,027
126,115	810	408	13,221	55,946	82,902	855,067	48,460	806,607

DIX IV.

STOCK IN 1950—51.

Sheep and goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Sugar-cane crushers.	Oil engines.	Boats.	Looms.	Indigo-vats.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
89,598	16	2,187	..	17,236	5,074	105	83	..	12,396	..
175,755	63	3,018	..	16,813	9,382	1	34	..	2,126	.
120,843	31	1,887	..	20,291	9,359	..	3	.	13,537	..
197,366	..	1,464	..	15,726	5,767	..	11	..	924	..
103,125	405	1,418	..	9,742	2,117	50	2	507	59	..
160,168	17	1,362	..	20,250	3,548	46	9	..	4,196	..
194,903	73	1,666	..	48,275	6,694	75	40	..	155	..
187,009	38	2,290	..	46,496	6,651	1	42	..	1,476	..
180,671	24	1,066	..	25,188	5,299	..	3	282	120	125
1 409,483	667	16,388	..	220,017	53,931	278	227	789	34,989	125

DIX V.

AND IRRIGATION.

Occupied area.	Irrigation under minor works in normal years — Average area irrigated — First crop — Extent.	First crop — Percentage of occupied area.	Second crop — Extent.	Second crop — Percentage of occupied area.	Percentage of remission on demand.	Irrigation under well — Number — In repair.	Number — Out of repair.	Area irrigated — First crop.	Area irrigated — Second crop.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
ACS.	ACS.		ACS.					ACS.	ACS.
20,970	12,912	61·5	8,810	42·0	10·0	14,130	112	21,00	4,374
4,917	4,850	93·6	1,565	31·6	12·0	7,649	874	14,754	186
1,355	1,238	91·3	172	13·0	1·5	1,153	420	51,843	350
132	130	98·5	.	.	.	1,044	..	878	..
309	275	89·0	8	2·5		428	..	120	..
790	680	86·0	30	3·7	0·52	2,544	.	..	..
18	18	100·0	..	.	.	1,851	..	..	..
..	..		..	..		130	.	350	..
625	465	74·4	33	5 2	0 30	1,970	..	8,410	..
29,116	20,568	70·6	10,608	36 4	4 86	30,902	1,406	97,355	4,910

APPENDIX V-A

NUMBER OF MINOR WORKS THE AYACUT OF WHICH IS—

Taluk.	Under 50 acres. — Tanks. — In repair.	Tanks. — Out of repair.	Others. — In repair.	Others. — Out of repair.	From 50 to 200 acres — Tanks. — In repair.	Tanks. — Out of repair.	Others. — In repair.	Others. — Out of repair.	From 200 to 500 acres. — Tanks. — In repair.	Tanks. — Out of repair.	Others. — In repair.	Others. — Out of repair.	500 acres and over. — Tanks. — In repair.	Tanks. — Out of repair.	Others. — In repair.	Others. — Out of repair.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Srivilliputtur.	48	..	9	..	83	..	3	.	31	..	.	..	..	5	..	..
Sattur	13	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aruppukottai	130	12	..	.	02	9	..	..	15	1	..	..	.	..	..	..
Paramakudi	..	18	.	.	105	14	..	..	..	13	.	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
Mudukulathur	7	321	..	.	..	134	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Sivaganga	12	149	..	..	522	11	..	.	368	.	..	..	29	3	..	..
Ramanathapuram.. .	10	23	5	24	7	10	5	13	5	5	..	..	..	6	..	..
Tiruvadanai	251	62	..	..	200	94	..	..	20	40	..	..	..	8	..	..
Tirupattur	498	66	..	..	835	78	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
tal ..	969	651	14	24	1,899	350	8	13	515	59	..	..	29	30	..	--

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE

Fasli. (1)	Extent of holdings. Dry. (2)	Wet. (3)	Miscellaneous cultivation. (4)	Total. (5)	Assessment. Dry. (6)	Wet. (7)	Second crop. (8)	Charge for water. (9)	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation (10)	Total. (11)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1320 (1910–11) ..	270,222	26,635	..	296,857	3,26,146	1,58,244	4,784	6,664	..	4,95,838
1321 (1911–12) ..	271,013	26,706	..	297,719	3,50,873	1,61,812	3,046	6,260	..	5,21,991
1322 (1912–13) ..	270,673	27,208	..	297,881	3,60,909	1,82,660	6,596	4,936	..	5,55,101
1323 (1913–14) ..	271,664	27,218	..	298,882	3,62,199	1,82,721	1,277	1,039	..	5,47,236
1324 (1914–15) ..	278,139	28,133	..	306,272	3,71,035	1,85,646	14,445	5,751	..	5,76,877
1325 (1915–16) ..	278,372	28,138	..	306,510	3,71,253	1,85,696	24,189	5,645	..	5,86,783
Average ..	**273,972**	**27,481**	..	**301,453**	**3,62,254**	**1,79,707**	**9,911**	**4,726**	..	**5,57,598**
1326 (1916–17) ..	278,773	28,151	..	306,929	3,71,629	1,85,757	6,220	3,320	..	5,66,926
1327 (1917–18) ..	278,927	28,165	..	307,092	3,71,783	1,85,853	15,323	4,822	..	5,77,781
1328 (1918–19) ..	279,260	28,156	..	307,416	3,78,304	1,86,712	10,556	6,377	..	5,81,949
1329 (1919–20) ..	280,138	28,267	..	308,405	3,79,114	1,87,088	22,740	10,106	..	5,99,048
1330 (1920–21) ..	280'190	28,393	..	308,583	3,79,775	1,87,585	23,600	8,645	..	5,99,611
Average ..	**279,459**	**28,226**	..	**307,685**	**3,76,121**	**1,86,599**	**15,689**	**6,654**	..	**5,85,063**
1331 (1921–22) ..	280,448	28,427	695	309,570	3,80,075	1,87,773	15,273	8,583	1,394	5,93,098
1332 (1922–23) ..	280,582	28,424	931	309,937	3,80,210	1,87,736	18,179	10,376	1,295	5,97,796
1333 (1923–24) ..	284,212	29,199	931	314,342	3,83,867	1,92,238	16,830	8,990	1,465	6,03,408
1334 (1924–25) ..	284,234	29,233	1,139	314,606	3,83,858	1,92,470	24,246	12,046	1,501	6,14,121
1335 (1925–26) ..	285,026	29,346	849	315,221	3,84,868	1,93,240	15,907	12,056	1,261	6,07,332
Average ..	**282,900**	**28,926**	**909**	**312,735**	**3,82,576**	**1,90,691**	**18,089**	**10,412**	**1,383**	**6,03,151**
1336 (1926–27) ..	285,736	29,364	706	315,806	3,85,543	1,93,338	10,466	1,834	994	5,92,175
1337 (1927–28) ..	286,183	29,404	565	316,152	3,85,844	1,93,550	13,108	7,770	1,003	6,01,335
1338 (1928–29) ..	286,293	29,432	808	316,533	3,85,897	1,93,710	16,889	5,819	1,227	6,03,542
1339 (1929–30) ..	286,300	29,445	713	316,458	3,85,870	1,93,782	21,977	13,397	1,068	6,16,094
1340 (1930–31) ..	285,979	29,507	679	316,165	3,85,546	1,94,146	22,065	13,446	1,[illegible]83	6,16,386
Average ..	**286,098**	**29,430**	**694**	**316,222**	**3,85,740**	**1,93,705**	**16,901**	**8,453**	**1,107**	**6,05,906**
1341 (1931–32) ..	285,497	29,535	.	315,032	3,85,267	1,94,315	6,683	13,665	1,747	6,00,677
1342 (1932–33) ..	284,633	29,559	..	314,192	3,84,474	1,94,477	13,950	13,163	2,124	6,08,188
1343 (1933–34) ..	284,062	29,608	..	313,670	3,83,966	1,94,836	15,145	13,429	1,720	6,09,096
1344 (1934–35) ..	283,336	29,628	.	312,964	3,83,227	1,94,959	13,696	8,097	1,386	6,01,365
1345 (1935–36) ..	282,899	29,633	.	312,532	3,82,749	1,95,001	15,876	8,597	2,106	6,04,329
Average ..	**284,085**	**29,593**	..	**313,678**	**3,83,936**	**1,94,718**	**13,070**	**11,190**	**1,817**	**6,04,731**
1346 (1936–37) ..	282,249	29,622	.	311,871	3,78,377	1,94,973	23,395	14.079	1,886	6,12,710
1347 (1937–38) ..	282,203	29,627	..	311,830	3,82,050	1,95,004	30,116	10,138	589	6,17,897
1348 (1938–39) ..	281,870	29,633	..	311,503	3,81,793	1,95,043	1,329	1,437	868	5,80,470
1349 (1939–40) ..	281,442	29,635	.	311,077	3,81,431	1,95,061	885	4,531	595	5,82,503
1350 (1940–41) ..	281,072	29,642	418	311,132	3,81,134	1,95,090	20,109	27,757	1,445	6,25,535
Average ..	**281,767**	**29,632**	**84**	**311,483**	**3,80,957**	**1,95,034**	**15,167**	*** 11,588**	**1,077**	**6,03,823**
1351 (1941–42) ..	281,072	29,651	..	310,723	3,80,732	1'95,144	13,550		51,529	6,40,955
1352 (1942–43) ..	280,575	29,657	..	310,232	380,069	1,95,174	32,062		59,370	6,67,275
1353 (1943–44) ..	280,663	29,663	..	310,326	3,80,358	1,95,210	25,939		56,011	6,57,518
1354 (1944–45) ..	280,753	29 674	..	310,427	3,80,470	1,95,289	45,097		55,536	6,76,401
1355 (1945–46) ..	281,121	29,674	012	311,707	3,81,096	1,95,279	22,189		61,609	6,60,183
Average ..	**280,837**	**29,664**	**182**	**310,683**	**3,80,667**	**1,65,221**	**27,767**		**56,811**	**6,60,466**
1356 (1946–47) ..	281,134	29,674	767	311,575	3,81,101	1,95,289	33,922		30,171	6,40,485
1357 (1947–48) ..	281,543	29,078	..	311,221	3,81,790	1,95,315	5[illegible],807		36,418	6,6[illegible],330
1358 (1948–49) ..	280,953	29,688	..	310,634	3,81,080	1,95,332	25,655		38,156	6,40,223
1359 (1949–50) ..	280,997	29,684	950	311,631	5,61 112	1,95,067	7,535		37,587	6,01,301
1360 (1950–51) ..	281,126	29,608	1,116	311,850	3,81,290	1,94,560	4'815		4,287	5,84,952
Average ..	**281,151**	**29,665**	**566**	**311,382**	**3,77,275**	**1,95,113**	**25,547**		**29,324**	**6,27,258**

(From 1351 onwards, columns (8) and (9) are printed as one combined figure.)

* Separate figures are not available.

NOTE.—As the district was formed only in June 1910 and as there was difference in jurisdiction as regards **Srivilliputtur and Sattu**

DIX V.

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Remissions. Due to Season. Waste.	Remissions. Due to Season. Withered crops.	Remissions. Due to Season. Others.	Remissions. Fixed and other.	Remissions. Total.	Net demand (current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of berts deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwari).	Fasli.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1,525	5,848	..	1,413	8,786	4,87,052	32,110	5,19,162	10,337	5,08,825	1320 (1910–11)
1,396	7,879	..	1,128	10,403	5,11,588	40,365	5,51,953	9,438	5,42,515	1321 (1911–12)
320	4,030	..	858	5,208	5,49,893	37,171	5,87,064	11,246	5,75,818	1322 (1912–13)
40,533	47,628	..	560	88,721	4,58,515	31,037	4,89,552	8,524	4,81,028	1323 (1913–14)
468	1,408	..	662	2,538	5,74,339	33,052	6,07,391	11,150	5,96,241	1324 (1914–15)
2,181	2,954	..	421	5,556	5,81,227	26,398	6,07,625	10,850	5,96,775	1325 (1915–16)
8,980	12,780	..	726	22,486	5,35,112	33,605	5,68,717	10,242	5,58,475	Average.
23,320	46,675	..	374	70,369	4,96,557	25,524	5,22,081	8,837	5,13,244	1326 (1916–17)
988	9,738	..	396	11,122	5,66,659	27,601	5,94,260	12,808	5,81,452	1327 (1917–18)
679	5,381	..	1,610	7,670	5,74,279	29,903	6,04,182	7,303	5,96,879	1328 (1918–19)
3	1,773	..	578	2,354	5,96,694	28,649	6.25,343	11,054	6,14,289	1329 (1919–20)
1,048	5,484	..	403	6,935	5,92,676	30,612	6,23,288	14,570	6,08,718	1330 (1920–21)
5,208	13,810	..	672	19,690	5,65,373	28,458	5,93,831	10,914	5,82,916	Average.
1,482	2,898	4,883	574	9,837	5,83,261	90,447	6,73,708	11,043	6,62,665	1331 (1921–22)
477	272	3,413	411	4,573	5,93,223	'1,26,597	7,19,820	11,307	7,08,513	1332 (1922–23)
3,690	5,664	10,228	308	19,890	5,83,518	86,029	6,69,547	12,304	6,57,243	1333 (1923–24)
703	1,101	4,244	355	6,403	6,07,718	58,408	6,66,126	10,346	6,55,780	1334 (1924–25)
382	267	1,060	562	2,271	6,05,061	1,19,536	7,24,597	10,398	7,14,199	1335 (1925–26)
1,347	2,040	4,766	442	8,595	5,94,556	96,203	6,90,759	11,079	6,79,680	Average.
27,986	19,019	32,947	705	80,657	5,11,518	32,059	5,43,577	10,704	5,32,873	1336 (1926–27)
1,969	6,056	11,197	529	19,751	5,81,584	1,31,491	7,13,286	11,256	7,02,030	1337 (1927–28)
7,905	6,000	12,181	242	26,328	5,77,214	*211 57,248 *177	6,34,639	10,479	6,24,160	1338 (1928–29)
201	339	2,051	226	2,817	6,13,277	71,096	6,84,373	11,253	6,73,120	1339 (1929–30)
43	204	1,033	230	1,510	6,14,876	87,283	7,02,159	10,983	6,91,176	1340 (1930–31)
7,621	6,323	11,882	386	26,212	5,79,694	75,913	6,55,607	10,935	6,44,672	Average.
396	666	374	7,468	8,904	5,91,773	81,194	6,72,967	3,447	6,69,520	1341 (1931–32)
2,049	3,780	4,695	5,798	16,322	5,91,866	80,430	6,72,296	3,669	6,68,627	1342 (1932–33)
100	1,174	1,156	7,829	10,259	5,98,837	1,47,477	7,46,314	3,856	7,42,458	1343 (1933–34)
7,876	13,172	17,971	8,236	47,255	5,54 110	82,561	6,36,671	2,732	6,33,939	1344 (1934–35)
6,115	9,135	14,316	7,340	36,915	5,67,414	71,580	6,38,994	3,604	6,35,390	1345 (1935–36)
3,307	5,586	7,702	7,336	23,931	5,80,800	92,648	6,73,448	3,462	6,69,986	Average.
258	923	5,955	263	7,399	6,05,311	69,800	6,75,111	7,203	6,67,908	1346 (1936–37)
639	1,737	5.349	404	8,129	6,09,768	70,203	6,79,971	10,694	6,69.277	1347 (1937–38)
54,053	27,409	58,131	239	1,39,832	4,40,638	61,250	5,01,888	9,237	4,92,651	1348 (1938–39)
17,468	32,607	45,121	197	95,393	4.87,110	62,462	5,49,572	9,650	5,39,922	1349 (1939–40)
..	642	1,421	257	2,320	6,23,215	68,181	6,91,396	3,445	6,87,951	1350 (1940–41)
14,484	12,664	23,195	272	50,615	5,53,208	66,379	6,19,587	8,045	6,11,542	Average.
5,208	34,499		8,672	48,379	5,92,576	19,346	6,11,922	..	6,11,922	1351 (1941–42)
102	1,047		241	1,390	6,65,885	11,621	6,77,506		6,77,506	1352 (1942–43)
1,457	22,881		5,452	29,790	6,27,728	15,526	6,43,254	3,953	6.39,301	1353 (1943–44)
46	4,335		13.260	17,641	6,58,760	18,581	6,77341	14,101	6,63,240	1354 (1944–45)
347	3,723		6,760	10,830	6,40,353	18,254	6,67,607	12,183	6,55 424	1355 (1945–46)
1,432	13,297		6,877	21,606	6,38,860	16,666	6,55,526	6,047	6,49,479	Average.
2,585	20,255		1,611	22,451	6,16,034	32,082	6,48,116	14,500	6,31,616	1356 (1946–47)
1,893	76,753		210	78,850	5,90,474	22,160	6,12,634	5,617	6,07,017	1357 (1947–48)
1,821	33,026		7.931	42,778	5,97,445	18,095	6,15,540	6,565	6,08,975	1358 (1948–49)
..	1,97,272		410	1,97,682	4,03,619	14,020	4,17,639	6,182	4,11 457	1359 (1949–50)
10,860	3,17,733		33,458	4,22,051	1,62,901	29,494	1,92,395	12,893	1,79,502	1360 (1950–51)
15,432	1,29,008		8,724	1,53,164	4,74,095	23,170	4,07.265	9,151	4,88,114	Average.

taluks, which further underwent changes in fasli 1320, the figures for fasli 1320 alone were given.

* Increase in revenue due to rounding.

APPENDIX VII.

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENT.

Statement showing the normal monthly temperature recorded at Pamban, based on data for the period 1891 to 1950.

Month.	*Mean temperature.*	*Mean range.*	*Highest temperature Maximum.*	*Lowest temperature Minimum.*
	DEGREE. F.	DEGREE. F.	DEGREE. F.	DEGREE. F.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
January	78.5	8 1	92	69
February	79 9	9.8	92	67
March	82.6	11.8	94	69
April	85.3	11.4	99	69
May	86.3	10.5	98	70
June	85 3	9·9	99	69
July	84.5	10.1	95	72
August	84.1	10 3	94	72
September	84.0	10.4	95	69
October	82.9	10.1	95	70
November	80.7	9.0	92	71
December	78.7	7.8	93	68
Average ..	82·7	9·9	..	..

APPENDIX VIII

AVERAGE RAINFALL OF THE DISTRICT IN INCHES.

Years.	January	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1870	0·99	..	0·22	0·74	0·58	1·83	0·83	2·91	0·77	2·09	7·88	1·32	20·16
1871	4·44	0·98	1·06	1·61	0·68	0·11	0·30	1·23	0·81	3·95	7·57	4·24	26·98
1872	0·12	0·42	0·37	2·34	1·02	0·24	1·31	1·72	3·59	4·23	7·93	3·86	27·15
1873	.	2·88	0·45	3·08	1·94	0·01	0·30	1·51	0·54	5·82	3·78	1·83	22·14
1874	0·06	2·57	0·62	0·61	0·99	0·63	0·41	1·76	1·40	4·00	6·31	2·88	22·24
1875	0·10	0·18	0·48	3·41	0·44	1·06	0·49	0·85	1·44	7·74	5·15	0·99	22·33
1876	0·03	..	0·73	2·72	1·93	0·36	0·75	1·84	0·20	3·16	2·01	2·75	16·48
1877	0·04	0·01	1·24	1·58	1·50	0·33	1·05	0·19	3·59	7·40	11·75	14·95	43·63
1878	1·26	.	0·07	3·14	3·07	1·11	1·65	2·12	1·83	2·48	4·55	1·31	22·59
1879	.	0·66	4·66	0·40	0·76	0·48	4·19	1·22	3·88	5·04	3·02	1·60	25·91
1880	0·51	0·42	0·60	0·82	1·18	0·57	0·74	3·44	1·69	5·58	14·94	4·66	35·15
1881	1·52	0·02	0·95	0·26	1·51	0·70	0·26	2·81	1·55	3·60	6·76	4·37	24·31
1882	1·60	..	0·17	2·19	1·57	0·91	0·15	2·69	1·35	5·16	7·82	3·82	27·43
1883	0·28	3·95	0·28	0·69	7·35	0·94	0·75	1·96	0·50	9·92	6·47	3·70	36·79
1884	0·36	..	0·53	0·77	1·68	0·46	0·63	0·77	1·67	13·34	8·74	7·03	35·98
1885	0·17	0·06	0·20	0·37	2·09	1·40	0·15	0·54	2·12	5·69	7·55	5·60	25·94
1886	1·32	0·09	0·47	0·49	1·59	1·74	2·39	5·35	4·22	6·43	4·62	1·35	30·06
1887	..	0·45	1·09	4·10	0·79	0·68	0·41	2·83	1·36	7·71	6·67	7·27	33·36
1888	..	..	0·65	1·00	2·46	0·20	0·47	1·04	2·16	8·87	7·17	6·66	30·68
1889	0·18	.	0·56	3·57	2·80	0·73	1·02	1·65	2·73	3·35	3·75	2·40	23·64
1890	0·57	1·02	0·60	2·47	1·02	1·24	0·86	1·80	2·26	7·30	2·85	1·33	23·32
1891	0·19	2·32	1·32	1·03	1·83	0·51	0·13	0·54	0·72	17·70	5·55	3·57	35·41
1892	0·05	0·45	0·05	2·92	0·67	1·51	1·20	3·67	1·14	3·09	0·97	0·58	16·30
1893	0·80	0·61	3·70	1·28	1·20	1·09	3·12	0·44	0·87	5·22	11·11	1·34	30·78
1894	0·09	0·20	3·08	2·04	1·41	0·18	0·73	3·25	3·15	7·07	7·97	2·65	31·82
1895	0·28	..	.	3·50	1·02	0·24	0·48	3·51	2·55	10·01	3·84	5·36	30·79
1896	0·31	.	0·68	0·56	1·33	0·98	0·80	0·51	4·11	7·03	11·99	8·38	36·77
1897	0·14	4·05	0·23	2·02	1·00	0·86	0·55	3·06	6·23	3·40	5·07	1·03	27·64
1898	1·01	1·03	0·05	1·95	1·61	0·80	0·75	0·76	4·80	11·58	9·82	5·54	39·70
1899	0·22	0·67	0·28	8·51	0·58	0·03	0·57	0·93	0·41	9·26	3·38	0·91	20·75
1900	0·60	0·17	0·37	4·07	3·56	0·39	1·46	1·09	3·58	7·58	6·09	4·47	33·43
1901	1·33	1·95	1·09	2·91	2·01	0·61	0·58	1·25	5·57	3·95	9·59	3·27	34·11
1902	5·12	0·45	1·62	0·79	1·92	0·79	0·55	2·06	2·15	13·92	10·43	4·88	44·68
1903	0·81	0·10	0·02	1·15	2·78	0·68	0·48	2·30	5·73	4·43	4·67	7·70	31·15
1904	1·27	.	.	0·36	2·00	0·36	1·06	0·72	2·43	6·75	1·92	3·04	20·81
1905	0·07	0·40	0·10	3·97	3·11	0·73	0·40	1·90	1·09	7·93	6·95	0·36	28·02
1906	0·96	0·12	0·74	0·55	1·69	0·76	0·66	4·55	1·84	6·69	7·06	3·34	28·96
1907	7·78	0·08	0·59	4·28	1·74	0·54	1·02	0·80	2·40	7·50	5·36	2·57	27·66
1908	0·75	2·15	1·67	1·16	1·47	0·24	0·75	1·07	4·53	9·19	1·13	0·57	24·68
1909	4·41	0·76	0·53	2·62	2·59	0·62	0·11	4·78	2·18	5·52	1·73	1·90	30·75
1910	0·76	0·97	0·02	1·45	0·84	1·49	5·27	6·47	1·10	8·18	5·74	0·11	32·40
1911	0·25	0·05	0·09	0·63	1·21	1·74	0·59	0·54	2·04	3·81	7·22	7·62	25·79
1912	0·17	0·41	0·11	0·87	1·80	0·71	0·21	0·81	2·50	11·54	9·59	1·50	30·25
1913	0·38	0·10	0·33	1·30	1·25	0·48	1·06	1·42	2·06	6·00	6·75	3·62	24·75
1914	0·21		0·14	1·39	1·30	1·04	0·23	1·92	2·71	4·77	4·11	6·25	34·07
1915	0·77	0·55	1·36	2·91	1·36	0·90	2·00	2·55	2·93	3·43	10·81	3·33	32·90
1916	..	0·10	0·15	1·28	2·27	0·26	5·72	2·78	2·95	5·48	3·62	0·98	25·54
1917	0·84	2·14	2·89	0·20	2·06	1·13	0·92	5·53	4·32	3·24	6·77	3·77	33·81
1918	3·86	0·11	0·57	0·19	2·11	0·99	0·45	1·10	0·61	3·88	11·71	5·02	30·60
1919	0·63	0·03	0·84	0·64	2·47	1·74	2·20	1·52	3·12	10·56	9·78	4·18	37·71
1920	7·83	0·28	0·11	2·59	1·98	0·86	0·61	2·52	3·70	4·24	18·79	0·28	43·79
1921	6·51	.	0·12	2·21	0·48	1·00	1·60	3·22	1·91	7·88	2·44	4·40	32·77
1922	0·76	1·25	0·09	2·08	2·53	0·99	0·37	1·77	2·91	8·96	8·82	4·70	35·33
1923	11·66	0·10	1·77	0·61	1·10	0·46	0·18	0·61	3·79	10·49	1·97	7·22	39·96
1924	1·76	0·29	3·88	1·11	1·36	1·94	0·78	1·38	0·93	5·83	10·79	5·72	35·77
1925	1·43	..	2·84	0·85	1·40	0·78	1·39	2·80	4·50	1·64	7·28	1·90	29·81
1926	2·16	0·31	1·06	1·53	2·33	0·48	0·70	1·73	2·85	7·25	3·23	0·59	24·22
1927	1·04	1·57	1·41	4·56	2·72	1·54	0·73	3·10	2·38	5·37	7·15	1·11	32·68
1928	1·01	4·34	0·26	2·11	1·29	0·30	2·22	1·24	1·43	5·13	9·23	2·83	31·39
1929	1·49	1·66	0·48	4·89	2·38	0·57	0·81	1·66	4·92	7·59	8·08	5·09	39·62
1930	2·05	2·34	0·98	1·08	4·00	0·79	0·97	2·09	2·60	12·70	7·47	2·29	39·30
1931	2·01	.	0·01	0·94	1·35	0·36	1·38	1·24	1·89	5·64	7·65	14·44	37·81
1932	0·02	1·18	0·41	3·38	2·89	0·79	0·74	5·38	0·81	12·29	8·15	3·77	39·80
1933	0·21	0·11	0·81	2·29	3·45	0·39	1·16	4·61	3·20	6·70	7·66	1·37	32·05
1934	5·29	.	0·75	2·55	0·79	1·42	1·58	0·47	0·49	10·24	4·36	0·78	28·72
1935	2·13	0·07	0·40	2·54	0·72	1·25	0·23	3·46	1·80	6·68	6·05	2·24	27·57
1936	0·11	2·06	2·95	0·87	1·44	0·65	1·06	1·11	3·53	3·86	10·65	4·05	34·47
1937	0·83	1·08	1·52	4·14	1·22	0·61	0·28	3·04	3·75	5·71	10·11	0·28	32·57
1938	0·11	2·50	1·98	2·32	2·03	0·71	3·12	2·67	3·73	3·36	1·83	4·02	28·38
1939	2·01	0·74	0·69	3·30	3·01	1·14	0·33	2·19	2·29	7·90	10·07	0·42	34·09
1940	0·11	0·09	0·41	5·84	2·60	1·69	1·83	1·17	3·44	7·90	17·36	4·18	46·62
1941	2·59	0·42	0·15	2·89	1·40	0·78	0·40	1·54	3·42	7·17	9·48	1·92	32·16
1942	0·02	0·01	0·73	4·61	2·28	0·36	0·68	1·97	3·10	6·73	4·61	12·46	37·64
1943	5·69	0·23	0·24	8·22	1·07	0·45	1·14	1·61	1·51	8·70	7·09	1·90	34·54
1944	0·70	1·24	3·40	1·66	1·42	1·01	0·75	3·34	5·02	7·66	10·25	4·83	41·28
1945	0·19	0·21	0·33	3·88	0·76	0·39	1·53	2·66	0·91	7·80	9·26	1·56	29·48
1946	0·26	0·09	4·36	2·69	2·44	0·83	0·93	1·80	2·95	5·05	11·40	9.57	42·43
1947	2·47	0·97	4·12	6·96	1·16	0·50	1·73	2·25	2·90	8·00	0·65	1·02	32·79
1948	2·23	0·70	0·34	1·03	0·86	0·42	0·94	2·33	1·23	5·17	10·22	1·50	27·06
1949	2·17	0·26	0·01	2·82	3·56	0·75	2·04	3·42	1·76	5·07	5·70	0·75	28·31
Average for 1870–1949.	1·35	0·73	0·95	2·18	1·81	0·78	1·10	2·13	2·52	6·92	7·10	3·64	31·21
		3·03		3·99			6·53				17·66		
1950	0·19	5·20	0·67	0·81	1·18	0.18	0·99	4·29	1·41	6·51	1·91	1·45	24·88

APPENDIX VIII-A.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WET DAYS.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1870	1	..	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	8	3	26
1871	4	2	1	2	2	..	1	1	2	6	7	5	33
1872	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	6	5	11	5	39
1873	..	5	1	3	2	..	..	3	1	6	6	3	30
1874	..	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	5	8	4	32
1875	..	..	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	10	7	2	30
1876	..	..	1	2	3	1	1	3	1	4	4	2	22
1877	..	..	2	2	3	1	2	..	4	9	13	9	45
1878	2	..	..	5	4	2	2	3	3	4	8	3	36
1879	..	1	6	1	2	1	5	2	4	7	4	2	35
1880	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	5	3	8	16	4	46
1881	2	..	1	1	2	2	1	4	3	4	9	7	36
1882	2	..	..	3	3	2	..	4	2	7	10	6	39
1883	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	13	8	5	40
1884	1	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	13	11	7	41
1885	..	..	..	1	3	3	1	1	4	8	9	7	37
1886	2	..	1	1	3	3	3	5	6	7	6	2	39
1887	..	..	2	4	1	1	1	4	2	11	9	9	44
1888	..	..	..	1	5	1	1	2	3	9	9	6	37
1889	1	..	1	4	4	1	4	3	4	5	5	3	35
1890	1	2	1	3	2	3	1	3	4	6	6	2	34
1891	..	4	3	2	3	1	..	1	1	20	8	7	50
1892	..	1	..	4	1	2	2	5	2	5	2	2	26
1893	2	1	5	2	3	2	5	1	2	7	12	2	44
1894	..	..	4	4	2	1	1	5	5	9	11	4	46
1895	1	..	..	5	2	1	1	5	5	12	6	5	43
1896	1	..	1	1	3	1	2	1	5	10	13	12	50
1897	..	3	..	4	2	2	1	6	8	4	6	3	39
1898	2	1	..	3	3	2	1	2	7	13	10	9	53
1899	1	1	1	9	1	..	1	2	3	10	6	2	37
1900	1	..	1	6	4	1	2	1	6	11	9	8	50
1901	2	3	2	4	3	1	1	2	6	5	10	5	44
1902	4	1	2	2	3	1	1	3	3	15	11	7	53
1903	2	1	..	3	4	1	1	4	9	6	6	9	46
1904	2	..	..	1	4	1	3	1	4	9	3	5	33
1905	..	1	..	6	4	2	1	3	4	10	11	1	43
1906	2	..	1	1	3	1	2	6	3	9	10	6	44
1907	1	..	2	6	3	1	2	2	3	8	9	4	41
1908	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	6	11	2	1	37
1909	4	1	1	4	4	1	1	7	4	8	7	3	45
1910	2	2	..	2	2	3	7	8	2	9	7	..	44
1911	1	..	..	1	2	3	2	1	4	7	11	10	42
1912	1	1	..	2	3	1	1	3	3	12	11	3	41
1913	1	..	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	8	8	6	36
1914	1	..	..	2	2	2	1	3	5	17	6	8	47
1915	1	1	2	4	2	2	3	4	6	4	13	5	47
1916	..	..	..	2	4	1	6	5	5	7	6	2	38
1917	2	3	4	1	4	2	2	7	6	4	8	4	47
1918	6	1	1	..	4	2	1	2	1	6	14	7	45
1919	2	..	1	1	4	2	4	3	5	11	10	7	50
1920	5	1	..	4	2	2	1	4	6	7	18	1	51
1921	7	..	..	4	1	2	3	5	3	10	4	3	42
1922	2	3	..	4	4	2	1	3	4	11	9	2	45
1923	6	..	3	1	2	1	1	2	4	12	3	9	44
1924	3	..	4	2	2	2	3	4	6	8	8	3	45
1925	2	1	6	2	2	3	1	3	2	9	11	8	50
1926	4	1	1	2	4	1	2	3	4	8	5	1	36
1927	3	4	3	5	4	2	1	4	4	7	8	2	47
1928	2	4	1	3	1	1	3	2	2	7	13	5	44
1929	2	2	1	8	4	2	2	3	7	9	12	7	59
1930	3	3	1	3	5	1	2	3	5	15	7	3	51
1931	5	..	..	2	2	1	2	3	3	6	11	12	47
1932	..	2	1	3	4	1	1	8	2	13	10	7	52
1933	1	..	1	3	4	1	2	6	5	8	9	3	43
1934	6	..	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	12	6	2	40
1935	4	..	..	4	1	2	1	5	2	8	10	5	42
1936	1	3	4	1	4	1	3	2	6	6	12	6	49
1937	2	2	2	5	3	1	1	5	5	7	12	1	46
1938	..	5	3	4	3	1	3	4	5	5	4	5	42
1939	4	1	1	5	3	2	1	3	4	11	11	1	47
1940	..	..	1	5	4	3	3	2	4	10	18	6	56
1941	4	..	..	5	4	2	1	2	6	9	14	4	51
1942	..	..	1	5	3	1	2	3	5	8	5	12	45
1943	5	1	1	5	3	1	2	3	3	12	9	3	48
1944	2	3	5	3	2	2	1	5	6	9	14	7	59
1945	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	4	2	10	9	3	40
1946	1	..	6	4	4	1	2	3	4	9	13	10	57
1947	4	..	5	6	2	1	2	3	5	9	2	2	41
1948	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	7	12	5	41
1949	2	..	..	4	5	1	4	5	4	9	9	1	44
Average 1870—1949 ..	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	4	8	9	5	43
	4			6		11				22			
1950	..	5	1	2	3	2	3	6	2	10	4	3	41

APPENDIX IX.

Variation of rainfall in inches.

Recording Station.	Year.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Theethandathanam ..	Maximum, 1923 ..	29·96	0·88	0·02	..	0·23	0·67	3·66	20·69	1·00	9·30	66·41
	Minimum, 1908 ..	5·07	0·92	0·02	1·05	0·40	1·08	4·85	4·46	0·53	0·70	19·08
	Average, 1897–1949	**4·39**	**2·16**	**1·43**	**0·82**	**1·29**	**1·82**	**2·13**	**7·18**	**8·44**	**4·64**	**34·80**
Vattanam	Maximum, 1923 ..	36·83	0·56	..	0·09	0·33	0·31	3·40	12·60	0·89	10·63	65·64
	Minimum, 1892 ..	..	1·35	..	0·15	2·05	3·88	0·50	1·58	0·80	0·33	10.64
	Average, 1870–1949.	**3·87**	**2·36**	**1·49**	**0·78**	**1·01**	**1·68**	**2·21**	**7·61**	**8·44**	**4·83**	**34·26**
Thiruvadanai	Maximum, 1924 ..	12·02	1·53	0·67	..	0·13	9·29	8·11	9·46	12·94	3·99	58·14
	Minimum, 1943 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·16	0·16
	Average, 1895–1949.	**3·27**	**2·00**	**1·49**	**1·04**	**1·23**	**2·42**	**2·47**	**7·06**	**7·37**	**3·37**	**31·61**
Sivagangai	Maximum, 1898 ..	0·59	3·24	4·31	0·83	0·34	2·75	14·83	18·73	12·10	4·18	61·90
	Minimum, 1871 ..	1·08	0·06	0·15	0·07	0·29	0·33	0·42	0·00	1·07	0·05	4·12
	Average, 1870–1949.	**2·18**	**2·03**	**2·23**	**1·52**	**2.05**	**5·71**	**4·25**	**6·95**	**5.59**	**2·68**	**35·19**
Thiruppattur	Maximum, 1920 ..	5·20	1·97	3·93	2·93	2·59	9·75	11·95	7·96	17·78	0·42	64·48
	Minimum, 1885 ..	..	0·20	1·90	1·10	1·20	1·50	..	5·85	4·42	6·05	22·22
	Average, 1880–1949.	**1·84**	**1·93**	**2·73**	**2·24**	**2·80**	**5·36**	**4·91**	**6·61**	**5.92**	**3·20**	**37·54**
Manamadurai	Maximum, 1940 ..	15·64	2·29	10·13	5·74	2·86	9·92	10·56	4·66	22·09	16·25	101,04
	Minimum, 1904 ..	1·07	..	3·91	0·05	4·68	0·20	3·10	43·1	1·97	1·75	19·87
	Average, 1904–1949	**3·17**	**2·08**	**2·28**	**1·40**	**1·89**	**3·75**	**3·38**	**6·42**	**6·61**	**2·79**	**33·77**
Paramakudi	Maximum, 1946 ..	5·23	1·74	4·01	1·19	2·56	1·65	2·17	6·19	11·50	14·38	50·62
	Minimum, 1904 ..	0·55	1·40	1·95	0 20	2·67	..	2·00	4·55	1·55	2·65	17·52
	Average, 1895–1949.	**2·93**	**2·31**	**1·89**	**0·71**	**1·53**	**2.34**	**4·45**	**6·14**	**6·64**	**3·45**	**32·39**
Ramanathapuram ..	Maximum, 1902 ..	9·46	1·25	0·72	1·93	0·07	3·06	2·25	14·57	17·49	4·57	55·37
	Minimum, 1892 ..	..	0·80	..	4·48	0·64	1·36	0 22	1·57	2 37	0·20	11·73
	Average, 1870–1949.	**3·40**	**1·98**	**1·19**	**0·38**	**0·81**	**1·54**	**1·87**	**7·60**	**9·52**	**5·03**	**33·31**
Pamban	Maximum, 1896 ..	1·85	..	0·23	0·08	0·02	.	1·95	13·44	20·97	31·23	69·77
	Minimum, 1892 ..	2·07	2·17	.	..	1·27	0·46	0 34	3·15	3·39	2·15	15·30
	Average, 1884–1949.	**3·90**	**1·94**	**0·96**	**0·15**	**0·42**	**0·52**	**1·06**	**8·32**	**11·51**	**7·54**	**36·34**
Morekulam	Maximum, 1877 ..	2·25	2·60	0·70	..	0·05	0·04	0·75	4·55	20·10	30·35	61·49
	Minimum, 1892 ..	0·15	2·04	..	2·30	1·10	0·90	0·08	1·71	2·80	1·42	12·49
	Average, 1870–1949.	**3·67**	**2·04**	**1·15**	**0·28**	**0·35**	**0·68**	**1·01**	**7·07**	**9·51**	**5·32**	**31·08**
Mudukulathur	Maximum, 1940 ..	0·31	5·63	1·48	0·99	0·58	.	2·81	13·00	17·60	5.00	47·40
	Minimum, 1892 ..	..	1·50	0·30	0·37	0·60	1·30	1·40	4·00	0·60	..	10·07
	Average, 1880–1949.	**2·93**	**1·89**	**1·49**	**0·40**	**0·92**	**1·86**	**2·28**	**6·66**	**6·52**	**3·18**	**28·13**
Kamudi	Maximum, 1940 ..	0·12	4·49	1·32	2·97	1·59	0·58	2·53	6·88	15·80	4·67	40·05
	Minimum, 1926 ..	1·16	0·62	2·30	0·34	0·47	0·91	1·71	5·14	0·97	0·35	13·97
	Average, 1904–1949.	**2·95**	**2·20**	**1·72**	**0·50**	**1·12**	**1·86**	**2·17**	**5·95**	**6·09**	**2·34**	**26·90**
Aruppukottai	Maximum, 1920 ..	8·63	4·10	1·22	2·17	0.73	4·58	6·46	2·01	21·66	..	52·51
	Minimum, 1892 ..	.	7·04	..	.	1·15	3·58	..	1·58	..	..	13·55
	Average, 1884–1949.	**2·59**	**2·27**	**1·94**	**0·88**	**1·17**	**1·60**	**3·37**	**6·55**	**5·57**	**2·94**	**28·88**
Watrap	Maximum, 1944 ..	12·42	3·00	1·38	0·83	0·10	3·48	0·50	14·01	10·03	4·50	60·15
	Minimum, 1892 ..	0·89	2·60	1·31	..	0·24	1·01	0·10	2·50	0·28	0·07	9·09
	Average, 1881–1949.	**4·05**	**3·15**	**1·76**	**0 65**	**0·51**	**1·52**	**2·68**	**8·73**	**7·47**	**2·61**	**33·13**
Sivakasi	Maximum, 1940 ..	0·38	8·12	5·38	1.23	0.76	0·13	5·06	5·18	21·91	6·00	54·15
	Minimum, 1913 ..	0·35	0·72	2·01	1.05	0.40	1·25	2·31	3·73	3·63	2·95	18·40
	Average, 1902–1949.	**3·09**	**2·42**	**2·33**	**0·69**	**0·68**	**1·92**	**2·47**	**7·37**	**6·57**	**2·62**	**30·16**
Srivilliputhur	Maximum, 1933 ..	6·88	3 80	3·08	.	..	4·22	5·23	20·15	12·46	0·22	56·04
	Minimum, 1892 ..	0·80	2·05	1·25	0·25	0·85	0·70	0·50	1·05	0·10	0·25	8·40
	Average, 1870–1949	**3·89**	**2·49**	**2·32**	**0·62**	**0·71**	**1·23**	**1·96**	**7·84**	**6·79**	**2·74**	**30·59**
Virudhunagar	Maximum, 1940 ..	1·31	8·72	3·52	2·10	3·02	0·85	3·67	6·01	17·41	5·26	51·87
	Minimum, 1886 ..	0·30	..	0·40	1·00	1·20	7·10	6·90	2·35	1·15	..	20·40
	Average 1883–1949	**2·34**	**2·75**	**2·79**	**1·04**	**1·39**	**2·97**	**3·97**	**5·98**	**5 34**	**2·63**	**31·20**
Sattur	Maximum, 1877 ..	2 80	1·00	2·34	0 56	0 52	..	5·00	10·06	10 37	9 35	42·09
	Minimum, 1876 .	0 15	0 50	4·55	0 25	0 30	..	0·10	2 37	0·12	..	8·34
	Average, 1870–1949.	**2 59**	**2 38**	**2·21**	**0 50**	**0·79**	**1 64**	**2·17**	**7 05**	**5·43**	**2 33**	**27 09**
Thiruppuvanam.. ..	Maximum, 1940 .	0 59	4 84	5 84	2 94	2 43	5 80	7 47	6 75	14 74	1·58	52·98
	Minimum, 1946 .	2 12	5 92	1 66		..	..	..	..	..	..	9·70
	Average, 1914–1949.	**2 89**	**2 32**	**2 52**	**1 79**	**2 35**	**3·97**	**4·24**	**6 27**	**6·07**	**2·50**	**34·03**
District	Maximum, 1940 ..	0·61	5 94	2·60	1 69	1 83	1·17	3·34	7 00	17·36	4·18	46·62
	Minimum, 1892 .	0·55	2 92	0·67	1 51	1 20	3 67	1·14	3·09	0 97	0·58	16·80
	Average, 1870–1949.	**3 03**	**2·18**	**1 81**	**0 73**	**1 10**	**2·18**	**2 52**	**6·92**	**7·10**	**3·64**	**21·21**

APPENDIX X.

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas.

(Average monthly prices for the whole district.)

Grain.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Rice, second sort.	3·92	3·96	4·04	4·04	4·04	3·85	3·48	3·12	3·05	3·05	3·01	3·03	3·55	1901–02
	3·08	3·08	3·08	3·05	2·96	2·90	2·82	2·72	2·68	2·08	2·74	2·78	2·88	1902–03
	2·88	2·92	2·98	2·94	3·01	3·03	2·96	2·92	2·92	2·94	2·96	2·96	2·95	1903–04
	2·94	2·94	2·96	2·98	3·10	3·64	3·96	4·08	4·12	4·12	4·08	4·08	3·58	1904–05
	4·40	4·49	4·54	4·60	4·60	4·65	4·70	4·44	4·35	4·44	4·60	4·70	4·54	1905–06
	4·94	5·06	5·06	5·13	4·94	4·76	4·40	4·17	4·26	4·44	4·49	4·44	4·67	1906–07
	4·49	4·70	4·60	4·65	4·88	5·19	5·06	5·00	4·88	4·94	4·94	4·94	4·86	1907–08
	5·13	5·33	5·48	5·48	5·48	5·88	5·48	5·00	4·82	4·65	4·70	4·76	5·18	1908–09
	4·88	5·13	5·13	5·00	5·00	4·88	4·54	4·49	4·49	4·54	4·60	4·44	4·76	1909–10
	4·65	4·79	4·76	4·76	4·40	4·21	4·00	4·00	4·08	4·26	4·26	4·35	4·37	1910–11
	4·13	**4·23**	**4·28**	**4·26**	**4·24**	**4·30**	**4·14**	**3·99**	**3·97**	**4·01**	**4·04**	**4·05**	**4·13**	Average.
	4·44	4·49	4·82	5·33	5·63	5·55	5·63	5·63	5·63	5·71	5·71	5·71	5·36	1911–12
	6·06	6·15	6·25	6·15	0·25	6·25	6·15	6·15	5·80	5·63	5·80	5·80	6·04	1912–13
	5·88	5·97	5·97	5·88	5·97	5·97	5·80	5·80	5·71	5·80	5·71	5·71	5·85	1913–14
	5·80	5·88	5·80	5·63	5·63	5·63	5·48	5·40	5·06	5·00	5·00	4·94	6·27	1914–15
	5·00	5·00	5·06	5·19	5·48	5·40	5·33	5·33	5·19	5·13	5·13	5·19	5·20	1915–16
	5·19	5·26	5·19	5·19	5·19	5·40	5·63	5·63	5·55	5·55	5·63	5·63	5·42	1916–17
	5·63	5·63	5·71	5·71	5·80	5·80	5·71	5·40	5·33	5·48	5·63	5·71	5·63	1917–18
	5·97	6·35	7·27	7·54	8·00	8·33	8·70	8·70	8·70	8·51	8·51	9·76	8·03	1918–19
	10·00	9·76	10·00	10·00	10·00	10·52	11·11	10·26	9·76	9·76	9·52	9·52	10·02	1919–20
	9·09	9·09	8·80	8·80	8·89	8·70	8·70	8·16	6·66	6·66	6·66	6·15	8·05	1920–21
	6·31	**6·36**	**6·50**	**6·55**	**6·68**	**6·76**	**6·82**	**6·65**	**6·34**	**6·32**	**6·33**	**6·41**	**6·59**	Average.
	7·41	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·89	9·09	8·70	8·16	8·16	8·16	8·33	8·24	1921–22
	8·33	8·51	8·33	8·70	8·70	8·70	8·70	8·33	8·00	8·00	7·84	7·84	8·33	1922–23
	8·00	7·84	7·84	7·84	7·69	8·00	8·00	8·00	7·84	7·69	7·69	7·69	7·84	1923–24
	8·00	8·33	8·70	8·70	9 09	9·09	9·30	9·09	9·09	9·09	9·09	9·09	8·89	1924–25
	9·09	9·09	9·09	9·09	8·89	8·89	8·33	7·84	7·84	7·69	7·54	7·54	8·41	1925–26
	7·09	7·84	8·00	8·00	7·84	8·16	8·33	8·16	8·16	8·00	8·16	8·33	8·06	1926–27
	8·51	8·51	8·33	8·33	8·16	8·33	8·33	7·84	7·84	7·69	7·54	7·41	8·07	1927–28
	7·41	7·69	8·00	7·84	7·84	7·84	7·84	7·54	7·14	7·14	7·14	7·02	7·54	1928–29
	7·02	7·14	7·02	6·90	6·78	6·66	6·56	5·97	5·71	5·55	5·40	5·40	6·34	1929–30
	5·48	5·63	5·71	5·80	5·88	5·71	5·26	5·13	4·54	4·30	4·21	4·12	5·15	1930–31
	7·69	**7·86**	**7·90**	**7·92**	**7·89**	**8·03**	**7·97**	**7·66**	**7·43**	**7·33**	**7·28**	**7·28**	**7·69**	Average.
			(Not available.)				4·70	4·50	4·40	4·30	4·40	4·40	4·45	1931–32
	4·40	4·50	4·50	4·38	4·12	4·05	3·83	3·65	3·34	3·17	3·02	3·02	3·80	1932–33
	3·11	3·09	3·06	3·07	3·07	3·00	3·14	3·20	2·99	2·84	2·89	2·89	3·04	1933–34
	2·96	3·09	3·89	4·22	4·04	3·99	3·96	3·94	3·06	4·03	4·00	4·18	3·86	1934–35
	4·28	4·25	4·08	4·17	4·21	4·06	4·05	3·89	3·82	3·82	3·88	3·91	4·04	1935–36
	3·89	3·91	3·93	3·78	3·82	3·88	3·85	3·37	3·72	3·76	3·79	3·82	3·82	1936–37
	3·84	3·84	3·83	4·01	4·25	4·16	4·08	3·99	3·94	3·90	3·85	3·81	3·95	1937–38
	3·90	3·96	3·98	4·00	3·99	4·12	4·10	3·95	3·94	3·98	3·98	3·06	3·00	1938–39
	4·04	4·09	4·38	4·44	4·40	4·44	4·44	4·35	4·29	4·29	4·30	4·37	4·32	1939–40
	4·54	4·63	4·69	4·86	4·91	5·06	4·73	4·48	4·42	4·48	4·42	4·54	4·65	1940–41
	3·88	**3·93**	**4·04**	**4·10**	**4·09**	**4·10**	**4·09**	**3·93**	**3·88**	**3·86**	**3·86**	**3·89**	**3·99**	Average.
	4·80	5·35	5'52	5·48	5·45	5·48	5·24	5·23	5·34	5·37	5·43	5·06	5·39	1941–42
	6·41	6·99	7·91	8·18	8·41	9·15	9·20	8·36	8·13	8·67	9·25	9·81	8·37	1942–43
	9·97	9·53	9·58	9·80	9·83	10·22	10·24	10·50	10·76	10·67	10·50	10·56	10·18	1943–44
	10·74	10·77	10·68	10·64	10·46	10·46	10·25	10·07	10·17	10·27	9·89	10·51	10·41	1944–45
	10·70	10·90	10·94	11·83	11·77	11·73	12·03	11·12	10·75	10·99	10·85	10·78	11·20	1945–46
	10·87	10·99	11·01	11·00	10·94	11·11	11·03	10·92	11·29	11·19	11·01	11·03	11·03	1946–47
	11·35	11·57	11·77	11·80	11·57	11·88	22·13	23·41	23·30	26·22	26·22	28·31	18·29	1947–48
	28·64	30·53	32·40	30·88	30·61	30·22	23·64	15·50	16·43	15·67	16·10	16·21	23·90	1948–49
	16·20	16·87	16·70	16·77	16·31	16·64	16·73	16·73	16·18	16·57	15·66	14·88	16·35	1949–50
	16·63	16·68	10·64	20·21	21·16	20·44	19·71	18·96	23·31	23·82	24·53	24·58	20·56	1950–51
	12·63	**13·02**	**13·32**	**13·66**	**13·65**	**13·73**	**14·02**	**13·08**	**13·57**	**13·94**	**13·94**	**14·26**	**13·57**	Average.
Cholam ..	2·43	2·50	2·61	2·61	2·61	2·55	2·45	2·45	2·45	2·53	2·07	2·01	2·44	1901–02
	1·98	2·03	1·95	1·86	1·80	1·72	1·70	1·70	1·73	1·91	1·94	1·94	1·86	1902–03
	1·75	1·74	1·81	1·75	1·72	1·75	1·73	1·71	1·68	1·79	1·79	1·77	1·75	1903–04
	1·72	1·72	1·72	1·82	1·94	2·42	2·80	2·98	2·98	2·74	2·68	2·84	2·36	1904–05
	2·00	2·02	2·00	2·90	3·12	3·12	3·15	3·15	3·03	3·15	3·08	3·12	3·05	1905–06
	3·42	3·42	3·31	3·31	3·28	2·92	2·84	2·80	2·98	3·01	2·92	2·84	3·09	1906–07
	2·84	2·84	2·92	2·84	2·98	3·05	3·45	3·28	3·28	3·15	2·67	2·63	2·99	1907–08
	2·72	2·78	2·94	2·88	2·98	3·48	3·60	3·36	3·36	3·15	3·01	2·84	3·09	1908–09
	3·05	2·94	2·82	2·78	2·84	2·92	2·88	2·88	3·05	3·12	3·01	3·05	2·95	1909–10
	2·80	3·01	2·88	2·98	3·03	2·98	3·03	3·12	3·17	3·15	3·08	3·05	3·02	1910–11
	2·57	**2·59**	**2·59**	**2·57**	**2·63**	**2·69**	**2·76**	**2·74**	**2·78**	**2·77**	**2·63**	**2·61**	**2·66**	Average.
	3·10	3·08	3·12	3·15	3·54	3·57	3·36	3·30	3·36	3·30	3·42	3·48	3·33	1911–12
	3·60	3·57	3·60	3·57	3·64	3·64	3·54	3·57	3·67	3·71	3·60	3·51	3·60	1912–13
	3·33	3·30	3·39	3·12	3·17	3·39	3·33	3·36	3·25	3·25	3·20	3·17	3·28	1913–14
	3·12	3·08	3·10	3·10	3·25	3·25	3·33	3·36	3·36	3·36	3·33	3·12	3·23	1914–15
	3·08	3·08	3·05	3·01	3·05	3·10	3·01	3·10	3·12	3·08	2·94	2·90	3·04	1915–16
	2·92	2·92	2·02	2·92	2·94	3·17	3·17	3·23	3·25	3·25	3·12	3·08	3·07	1916–17
	3·05	3·12	3·17	3·17	3·33	3·64	3·64	3·60	3·67	3·70	3·92	3·92	3·49	1917–18
	4·30	4·35	4·60	4·82	4·94	5·00	5·26	5·26	5·55	5·71	5·80	5·88	5·12	1918–19
	6·06	6·35	6·45	6·45	6·45	6·45	7·27	6·90	6·56	6·78	6·66	5·88	6·52	1919–20
	5·06	5·00	5·00	4·88	5·19	5·26	5·26	5·19	5·06	5·26	4·94	4·30	5·03	1920–21
	3·76	**3·79**	**3·84**	**3·82**	**3·95**	**4·05**	**4·12**	**4·10**	**4·09**	**4·15**	**4·09**	**3·92**	**3·97**	Average.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS—*cont.*

(Average monthly prices for the whole district.)—cont.

Grain.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cholam—*cont.*	4·54	4·88	4·94	4·04	5·06	5·06	5·33	5·33	5·33	5·26	5·19	4·88	5·06	1921–22
	4·54	4·65	4·76	4·76	4·88	4·82	4·88	4·94	4·88	5·06	4·88	4·82	4·82	1922–23
	4·76	4·76	4·70	4·65	4·65	4·49	4·65	4·65	4·65	4·65	4·49	4·35	4·62	1923–24
	4·17	4·49	4·70	4·70	4·76	4·76	4·76	4·76	4·76	4·76	4·49	4·35	4·62	1924–25
	4·35	4·35	4·65	4·70	4·88	5·06	5·19	5·06	4·88	4·82	4·65	4·30	4·74	1925–26
	4·12	4·12	4·26	4·21	4·30	4·49	4·40	5·06	4·88	5·26	4·49	4·30	4·49	1926–27
	4·30	4·30	4·44	4·82	4·76	4·76	4·82	4·54	4·44	4·17	3·74	3·92	4·42	1927–28
	4·00	4·08	4·08	4·30	4·35	4·40	4·40	4·35	4·30	4·30	4·17	3·54	4·19	1928–29
	3·39	3·48	3·67	3·77	3·85	3·74	3·67	3·15	3·12	3·12	3·01	2·94	3·41	1929–30
	2·96	2·90	2·84	2·88	2·90	2·84	2·72	2·70	2·70	2·72	2·67	2·47	2·78	1930–31
	4·11	**4·20**	**4·30**	**4·37**	**4·44**	4·44	**4·48**	**4·45**	**4·39**	**4·41**	**4·18**	**3·99**	**4·32**	Average.
			(Not available.)				2·70	2·60	2·70	2·70	2·60	2·50	2·63	1931–32
	2·70	2·60	2·50	2·55	2·48	2·38	2·28	2·21	2·07	1·95	1·84	2·02	2·32	1932–33
	1·93	1·91	1·95	1·93	1·95	1·98	1·99	1·97	1·88	1·84	1·75	1·87	1·89	1933–34
	1·88	1·97	2·58	3·11	2·99	3·00	3·00	2·96	2·79	2·62	2·55	2·75	2·56	1934–35
	2·96	3·00	2·92	2·90	2·96	2·82	2·86	2·93	3·23	3·08	2·48	2·43	2·77	1935–36
	2·39	2·34	2·31	2·38	2·40	2·35	2·33	2·29	2·37	2·39	2·10	2·02	2·31	1936–37
	2·21	2·24	2·18	2·43	2·34	2·39	2·31	2·40	2·39	2·36	2·07	2·06	2·27	1937–38
	2·14	2·10	2·06	1·96	2·23	2·78	2·71	2·75	2·85	2·64	2·41	2·43	2·39	1938–39
	2·58	2·67	2·96	3·19	3·31	3·37	3·39	3·24	3·06	2·91	2·01	2·60	2·81	1939–40
	2·59	2·72	2·77	2·92	3·03	2·94	2·64	2·67	2·09	2·94	2·78	2·73	2·73	1940–41
	2·38	**2·39**	2·47	2·60	2·63	2·67	2·62	2·60	2·60	2·54	2·35	**2·34**	**2·47**	Average
	3·22	3·31	3·25	3·32	3·48	3·61	3·53	3·51	3·48	3·50	4·06	4·24	3·54	1941–42
	4·39	4·50	5·10	6·32	6·06	7·09	7·20	7·54	7·61	7·82	6·83	7·03	6·46	1942–43
	7·53	7·57	7·80	7·90	8·33	6·59	6·73	6·92	6·92	6·77	6·92	7·32	7·28	1943–44
	7·48	7·47	7·50	7·40	7·25	7·28	7·28	6·84	6·66	7·37	6·37	6·52	7·12	1944–45
	6·49	6·07	5·69	5·98	6·03	6·09	6·37	6·50	6·84	7·22	7·10	7·34	6·48	1945–46
	7·28	6·82	6·63	6·81	7·18	7·08	7·08	7·08	6·60	6·60	6·87	7·24	6·94	1946–47
	7·18	7·05	7·18	7·18	7·18	7·23	9·98	20·35	20·35	20·35	18·09	16·79	12·41	1947–48
	16·72	16·83	16·58	18·31	18·64	17·57	18·05	12·35	11·24	11·25	10·78	10·78	14·93	1948–49
	10·45	9·85	9·85	9·82	9·81	9·66	9·56	9·40	9·40	9·83	8·17	10·84	9·72	1949–50
	12·15	11·37	11·24	12·01	11·17	11·11	11·10	11·60	13·29	14·79	15·02	13·03	12·58	1950–51
	8·29	8·08	8·08	8·51	8·51	8·33	8·69	9·52	9·24	9·55	**9·02**	9·11	8·75	Average.
Cumbu ..	2·94	3·17	3·08	3·08	3·23	2·55	2·38	2·19	2·26	2·14	2·13	2·16	2·61	1901–02
	2·25	2·29	2·25	2·11	2·04	1·95	1·80	1·86	1·88	2·04	1·95	2·05	2·05	1902–03
	2·04	2·06	2·06	2·00	1·95	1·94	1·88	1·90	1·80	1·98	1·95	2·03	1·97	1903–04
	1·92	1·96	1·96	2·03	2·07	2·50	2·61	2·84	2·88	2·92	2·90	2·92	2·46	1904–05
	3·23	3·36	3·45	3·45	3·45	3·25	3·25	3·03	2·88	3·03	3·08	3·23	3·24	1905–06
	3·36	3·39	3·28	3·23	3·28	3·01	2·74	2·92	2·78	2·92	2·78	2·82	3·04	1906–07
	3·03	3·26	3·12	3·31	3·42	3·39	3·15	3·12	3·03	2·90	2·86	3·12	3·14	1907–08
	3·17	3·25	3·25	3·28	3·28	3·70	3·57	3·38	3·15	3·08	3·15	3·31	3·29	1908–09
	3·54	3·60	3·64	3·51	3·30	3·39	3·17	3·01	2·98	3·01	3·08	3·12	3·29	1909–10
	3·23	3·20	3·25	3·28	3·12	3·08	3·20	3·15	3·23	3·20	3·20	3·28	3·20	1910–11
	2·87	**2·96**	**3·33**	**2·93**	2·92	**2·88**	**2·78**	2·74	**2·70**	**2·72**	2·72	**2·80**	**2·83**	Average.
	3·10	3·25	3·54	3·77	3·93	3·92	3·67	3·51	3·54	3·39	3·48	3·54	3·55	1911–12
	3·81	3·88	3·92	3·77	3·77	3·85	3·74	3·77	3·48	3·36	3·33	3·30	3·67	1912–13
	3·42	3·48	3·51	3·57	3·42	3·60	3·48	3·39	3·28	3·25	3·33	3·33	3·42	1913–14
	3·45	3·51	3·48	3·31	3·33	3·31	3·25	3·20	3·17	3·08	3·03	3·05	3·26	1914–15
	3·23	3·31	3·42	3·54	3·57	3·51	3·45	3·33	3·08	3·08	3·12	3·17	3·32	1915–16
	3·25	3·36	3·45	3·45	3·51	3·51	3·48	3·48	3·48	3·57	3·48	3·54	3·46	1916–17
	3·60	3·67	3·77	3·74	3·81	3·70	3·67	3·28	3·23	3·39	3·48	3·71	3·59	1917–18
	3·81	4·04	4·82	4·65	4·76	4·76	4·88	4·88	5·55	5·71	5·80	5·97	4·97	1918–19
	6·90	7·27	7·14	7·27	7·41	7·14	8·16	7·54	7·51	7·41	7·41	7·14	7·36	1919–20
	7·02	7·14	7·02	7·02	6·78	6·60	6·66	6·15	6·45	5·40	5·40	5·06	6·42	1920–21
	4·16	4·29	4·41	4·41	4·43	4·40	4·44	4·28	4·28	4·16	4·19	4·19	4·30	Average.
	5·40	5·88	5·80	5·88	5·97	6·06	6·25	5·97	5·48	5·63	5·71	5·55	5·80	1921–22
	5·48	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·97	5·97	5·80	5·71	5·40	5·63	5·40	5·74	1922–23
	5·71	5·80	5·80	5·80	5·63	5·55	5·33	5·55	5·55	5·19	5·33	5·63	5·57	1923–24
	5·48	5·48	5·48	5·48	5·48	5·48	5·48	5·48	5·18	5·48	5·18	5·55	5·49	1924–25
	5·55	5·55	5·80	5·80	5·80	5·97	5·80	5·40	5·40	5·40	5·40	5·33	5·60	1925–26
	5·33	5·48	5·48	5·10	5·31	5·33	5·88	6·15	6·15	5·80	5·80	5·71	5·65	1926–27
	5·88	5·88	5·97	6·35	6·06	5·97	5·80	5·26	4·88	4·60	4·54	4·49	5·47	1927–28
	4·49	4·65	4·40	4·49	4·60	4·88	4·82	4·49	4·44	4·41	4·30	4·08	4·51	1928–29
	4·04	4·00	4·04	4·00	3·92	3·92	3·70	3·70	3·54	3·42	3·10	3·39	3·73	1929–30
	3·45	3·54	3·60	3·60	3·67	3·67	3·31	3·17	3·03	3·33	3·08	3·08	3·38	1930–31
	5·08	**5·21**	**5·23**	**5·27**	5·23	5·28	5·23	**5·10**	4·97	4·87	4·84	4·82	**5·09**	Average.
			(Not available.)				3·20	3·00	2·90	2·90	2·80	2·90	3·10	1931–32
	2·00	2·00	2·90	2·90	2·84	2·77	2·50	2·19	2·32	2·27	2·12	2·16	2·60	1932–33
	2·24	2·40	2·47	2·43	2·30	2·26	2·14	2·23	2·22	2·31	2·24	2·22	2·22	1933–34
	2·28	2·44	2·84	3·24	3·07	3·14	3·26	3·08	2·99	3·05	2·97	3·20	3·01	1934–35
	3·36	3·28	3·23	3·24	3·35	3·24	2·08	2·72	2·53	2·51	2·55	2·49	2·91	1935–36
	2·47	2·45	2·47	2·40	2·28	2·30	2·08	2·07	2·15	2·19	2·14	2·25	2·24	1936–37
	2·23	2·18	2·17	2·20	2·19	2·15	2·20	2·28	2·29	2·30	2·31	2·31	2·24	1937–38
	2·37	2·34	2·35	2·38	2·56	2·92	2·06	2·66	2·55	2·66	2·67	2·75	2·62	1938–39
	2·85	2·01	3·06	3·28	3·37	3·37	3·16	3·14	2·99	3·07	3·19	3·19	3·14	1939–40
	3·17	3·25	3·26	3·40	3·34	3·34	3·10	2·89	2·63	2·74	2·80	2·89	3·07	1940–41
	3·63	**2·68**	**2·75**	2·83	2·81	[illegible]	**2·77**	2·66	2·56	2·60	**2·58**	**2·64**		**Average.**

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS—*cont.*

(*Average monthly prices for the whole district*)—cont.

Grain.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cumbu—cont.	3·18	3·24	3·33	3·34	3·54	3·55	3·42	3·46	3·79	3·85	3·95	4·27	3·58	1941–42
	4·56	5·03	5·50	6·21	6·45	7·24	6·82	6·19	6·23	6·71	6·92	7·31	6·26	1942–43
	7·71	7·76	7·80	8·08	8·18	8·30	8·20	8·19	8·30	8·29	8·34	8·57	8·14	1943–44
	8·44	8·42	8·27	8·27	8·37	8·21	8·19	8·19	7·97	7·99	8·07	7·96	8·20	1944–45
	7·95	7·44	7·59	7·65	7·68	7·04	7·15	7·18	7·44	7·89	7·40	7·41	7·49	1945–46
	7·46	7·72	7·70	7·73	7·52	7·52	7·52	7·52	7·52	7·52	7·30	7·40	7·54	1946–47
	7·52	7·52	7·52	7·52	7·52	7·52	7·52	22·77	21·18	22·24	21·77	22·67	13·61	1947–48
	21·85	20·30	17·44	21·31	21·26	20·04	18·30	13·69	12·94	12·94	..	..	18·01	1948–49
	..	10·28	10·28	10·28	10·28	..	10·14	10·14	10·14	10·05	10·02	10·06	10·17	1949–50
	..	..	..	..	9·70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·70	1950–51
	8·58	**8·63**	**8·38**	**8·93**	**9·05**	**8·68**	**8·58**	**9·70**	**9·50**	**9·72**	**9·22**	**9·46**	**9·27**	Average.
Ragi	2·65	2·80	2·68	2·60	2·35	2·53	2·25	1·87	1·84	1·90	1·90	1·94	2·28	1901–02
	1·94	1·98	1·88	1·76	1·66	1·63	1·63	1·61	1·61	1·63	1·68	1·66	1·72	1902–03
	1·72	1·69	1·69	1·63	1·58	1·58	1·54	1·50	1·51	1·55	1·57	1·61	1·60	1903–04
	1·57	1·60	1·59	1·61	1·62	2·11	2·29	2·55	2·55	2·50	2·53	2·50	2·09	1904–05
	2·82	2·94	2·88	2·94	3·01	2·86	2·63	2·50	2·53	2·68	2·80	2·88	2·79	1905–06
	3·01	2·98	2·98	2·98	2·86	2·67	2·25	2·27	2·48	2·55	2·60	2·63	2·69	1906–07
	2·74	2·76	2·68	2·68	2·76	2·80	2·80	2·80	2·74	2·70	2·70	2·70	2·74	1907–08
	2·80	2·82	2·38	2·86	2·80	3·23	2·86	2·82	2·80	2·70	2·74	2·88	2·85	1908–09
	2·98	3·05	2·94	2·88	2·86	2·76	2·53	2·55	2·60	2·68	2·74	2·86	2·79	1909–10
	2·84	2·84	2·78	2·76	2·50	2·38	2·38	2·51	2·60	2·60	2·68	2·76	2·64	1910–11
	2·51	**2·55**	**2·50**	**2·47**	**2·40**	**2·46**	**2·32**	**2·30**	**2·33**	**2·35**	**2·39**	**2·44**	**2·42**	Average.
	3·10	2·76	2·92	3·05	3·23	3·12	2·94	2·94	2·92	2·90	2·92	2·96	2·98	1911–12
	3·10	3·20	3·23	3·17	3·08	3·08	3·01	2·86	2·88	2·90	2·94	3·01	3·04	1912–13
	3·05	3·08	3·10	3·12	2·98	3·12	3·05	2·96	2·94	2·96	2·96	2·90	3·02	1913–14
	3·03	3·05	3·01	2·94	2·90	2·90	2·70	2·67	2·67	2·65	2·67	2·72	2·83	1914–15
	2·82	2·84	2·82	2·90	2·96	2·98	2·86	2·76	2·70	2·72	2·76	2·76	2·82	1915–16
	2·80	2·84	2·86	2·88	2·92	2·96	3'03	3·08	3·08	3·05	3·12	3·15	2·98	1916–17
	3·15	3·17	3·20	3·20	3·23	3·10	2·90	2·90	2·98	3'03	3·12	3·12	3·09	1917–18
	3·23	3·42	3·92	3·88	4·00	4·00	4·17	4·40	4·54	5·00	5·00	5·00	4·21	1918–19
	6·66	6·90	0·66	6·66	6·56	6·56	6·45	6·56	6·45	6·45	6·45	6·45	6·57	1919–20
	6·06	5·88	5·63	5·48	5·55	5·55	5·00	4·88	4·65	4·65	4·54	4·00	5·16	1920–21
	3·70	**3·71**	**3·74**	**3·73**	**3·74**	**3·74**	**3·61**	**3·60**	**3·58**	**3·67**	**3·65**	**3·62**	**3·67**	Average.
	4·54	5·06	5·40	5·00	4·94	5·06	5·00	4·70	4·65	4·70	4·88	4·88	4·90	1921–22
	4·94	5·06	5·06	5·00	4·94	5·06	5·00	4·70	4·60	4·54	4·65	4·49	4·84	1922–23
	4·60	4·60	4·60	4·60	4·44	4·49	4·49	4·30	4·30	4·35	4·44	4·54	4·48	1923–24
	4·60	4·82	4·82	4·82	4·94	4·88	4·94	4·82	5·00	4·88	4·82	5·06	4·87	1924–25
	4·94	5·00	5·19	5·19	5·06	5·13	4·70	4·44	4·44	4·35	4·26	4·21	4·74	1925–26
	4·30	4·44	4·44	4·30	4·21	4·44	4·54	4·65	4·60	4·70	4·88	4·94	4·54	1926–27
	5·00	4·94	5·06	5·06	4·82	4·65	4·30	3·96	3·88	3·81	3·81	3·88	4·43	1927–28
	3·85	3·96	4·00	4·12	4·21	4·17	4·17	3·74	3·60	3·64	3·67	3·64	3·90	1928–29
	3·67	3·77	3·60	3·48	3·31	3·12	3·10	2·94	2·86	2·80	2·88	2·92	3·20	1929–30
	2·90	2·92	2·02	2·86	2·82	2·82	2·70	2·61	2·50	2·41	2·40	2·40	2·69	1930–31
	4·33	**4·46**	**4·51**	**4·44**	**4·37**	**4·38**	**4·29**	**4·09**	**4·04**	**4·02**	**4·07**	**4·10**	**4·26**	Average.
			(Not available.)				2·70	2·60	2·70	2·70	2·70	2·70	2·60	1931–32
	2·70	2·60	2·60	2·62	2·48	2·44	2·30	2·16	1·97	1·94	1·87	1·87	2·31	1932–33
	1·92	1·93	1·78	1·77	1·75	1·80	1·75	1·91	1·75	1·75	1·75	1·84	1·81	1933–34
	1·92	1·95	2·38	2·91	2·73	2·78	2·86	2·76	2·76	2·86	2·93	2·99	2·64	1934–35
	3·17	3·23	3·12	3·21	3·19	2·81	2·55	2·26	2·20	2·21	2·31	2·26	2·70	1935–36
	2·25	2·22	2·17	2·12	2·08	2·06	1·76	1·77	1·80	1·85	1·87	1·89	1·99	1936–37
	1·92	1·93	1·95	1·92	1·90	1·86	1·90	1·99	2·02	2·04	2·02	2·02	1·96	1937–38
	2·05	2·11	2·04	2·05	2·25	2·76	2·60	2·69	2·58	2·66	2·67	2·77	2·43	1938–39
	2·83	2·88	3·01	3·06	3·06	2·97	2·67	2·62	2·77	2·79	2·74	2·72	2·84	1939–40
	2·69	2·71	2·70	2·74	2·77	2·75	2·58	2·42	2·33	2·40	2·44	2·44	2·58	1940–41
	2·38	**2·40**	**2·42**	**2·49**	**2·46**	**2·47**	**2·38**	**2·31**	**2·29**	**2·32**	**2·33**	**2·35**	**2·34**	Average.
	2·70	3·00	3·15	3·10	3·02	3·03	2·75	2·92	3·46	3·43	3·43	3·77	3·15	1941–42
	4·12	4·38	4·71	5·08	5·22	5·76	5·55	5·25	5·52	5·91	6·34	6·78	5·38	1942–43
	7·31	7·11	7·38	7·58	7·68	8·18	8·32	8·41	8·88	8·83	8·12	8·67	8·04	1943–44
	8·55	8·39	8·48	8·38	7·10	8·17	7·89	7·79	7·87	7·77	7·72	7·54	7·97	1944–45
	7·54	7·90	7·82	7·85	7·95	7·81	7·77	7·48	7·16	7·25	7·17	6·92	7·55	1945–46
	6·89	6·82	6·81	6·77	6·78	6·58	6·82	6·82	6·82	6·82	6·79	6·81	6·82	1946–47
	6·82	6·82	6·86	6·89	7·41	6·86	16·78	20·07	18·06	19·48	21·01	20·42	13·12	1947–48
	19·92	18·29	17·19	19·40	19·50	19·08	16·82	9·89	9·99	10·55	12·13	8·97	15·14	1948–49
	9·27	9·22	9·22	9·22	9·22	9·26	9·24	9·17	9·17	9·14	9·11	9·15	9·20	1949–50
	9·14	9·09	9·22	9·54	9·15	9·18	9·16	12·53	9·23	10·20	17·20	17·29	11·43	1950–51
	8·23	**8·10**	**8·08**	**8·38**	**8·30**	**8·42**	**9·11**	**9·03**	**"2·6**	**9·55**	**9·91**	**9·63**	**8·78**	Average.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS—*cont.*

(Average annual prices at each station in the district).

Grain.	Srivilliputtur.	Varthirayiruppu (Watrap).	Sattur.	Virudupatti (Virudunagar).	Tiruppattur.	Sivaganga.	Tiruvadanai.	Ramanathapuram.	Mudukulattur.	Arupukottai (Tiruchuli).	Paramakudi.	Pamban.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Rice, second sort ..	3·54	3·70	3·67	3·39	3·77	2·96	3·36	3·33	3·51	3·57	3·33	3·85	1901–02
	3·25	3·42	3·10	3·03	2·84	2·33	2·70	2·72	2·70	2·76	2·60	3·54	1902–03
	3·31	3·36	3·17	3·17	2·94	2·58	2·50	2·88	2·94	2·98	2·44	3·70	1903–04
	3·81	3·74	3·42	3·54	3·23	3·42	3·39	3·45	3·60	3·48	3·31	4·00	1904–05
	4·76	4·65	4·40	4·30	4·12	4·08	4·88	4·54	5·10	4·49	4·60	4·65	1905–06
	4·54	4·40	4·65	4·30	4·76	4·60	4·76	4·54	4·82	4·65	4·51	5·06	1906–07
	4·49	4·44	4·82	4·94	4·88	4·60	4·88	4·88	5·06	4·70	4·00	5·33	1907–08
	5·13	5·00	5·06	5·00	5·48	5·63	5·40	4·94	5·40	4·82	5·00	5·19	1908–09
	4·70	4·54	4·49	4·44	5·40	5·63	5·19	4·65	5·00	4·40	4·44	4·65	1909–10
	4·65	4·49	4·35	4·30	4·70	4·30	4·26	4·17	4·44	4·17	4·40	..	1910–11
	4·22	**4·17**	**4·11**	**4·04**	**4·21**	**4·01**	**4·13**	**4·01**	**4·27**	**4·00**	**3·87**	**4·00**	Average.
	5·40	5·33	5·06	5·19	5·48	4·60	5·26	5·26	5·80	5·19	5·26	..	1911–12
	5·97	5·40	5·71	5·97	6·45	..	6·35	6·06	6·35	5·97	6·15	..	1912–13
	6·06	5·40	5·55	5·40	6·45	..	6·25	5·80	6·15	5·71	5·80	..	1913–14
	5·63	4·82	5·06	5·40	6·45	..	4·94	5·80	5·40	6·06	5·00	..	1914–15
	5·71	4·04	4·76	5·06	6·45	..	4·65	5·71	5·26	6·06	5·00	..	1915–16
	5·80	5·00	5·13	4·88	6·45	..	5·00	5·71	5·71	6·06	5·48	..	1916–17
	5·88	5·26	5·26	5·71	6·45	5·55	5·33	5·48	5·88	5·88	5·48	..	1917–18
	7·54	8·00	7·54	8·70	8·33	7·60	6·90	7·54	8·51	8·51	7·69	..	1918–19
	8·16	12·12	9·52	12·12	10·81	10·52	10·26	8·16	8·89	10·81	10·52	..	1919–20
	7·69	7·41	7·14	8·33	9·76	8·16	9·76	6·15	8·16	8·33	7·41	..	1920–21
	6·38	**6·28**	**6·07**	**6·68**	**7·31**	**7·30**	**6·47**	**7·17**	**6·61**	**6·86**	**6·38**	..	Average.
	8·33	8·16	7·54	8·51	8·89	7·69	9·00	7·27	8·70	9·09	8·00	..	1921–22
	7·69	8·00	7·84	8·16	9·30	7·84	8·89	7·54	8·89	9·76	7·69	..	1922–23
	7·69	..	8·00	.	8·51	7·54	8·00	6·78	8·80	8·51	7·14	..	1923–24
	9·30	.	8·00	..	10·00	8·70	8·70	9·00	9·52	8·00	8·70	.	1924–25
	8·33	.	8·16	..	8·89	8·51	9·09	8·70	8·33	7·41	8·16		1925–26
	8·16		7·14	..	8·00	9·09	9·09	7·60	8·16	7·54	7·84	.	1926–27
	7·84	.	7·14	..	8·31	9·30	9·30	7·41	8·16	7·41	7·69	.	1927–28
	7 41	..	6·06	..	8·00	8·16	8·89	7 02	7·54	7·41	7·02	.	1928–29
	5·80	..	5·80	..	7·84	5·97	7·54	5·48	6·25	6·50	5·97	.	1929–30
	5·00	..	4·65	5 26	6·56	5·19	5·26	4·54	5·06	4·70	4·88	.	1930–31
	7·56	**8·08**	**7·03**	**7·31**	**8·45**	**7·80**	**8·39**	**7·15**	**7·95**	**7·64**	**7·31**	..	Average.
	4·30	..	4·00	4·80	4·60	4·80	4·90	4·00	4·50	4·30	4·10	..	1931–32
	3·88	..	3·80	3·88	4·24	3·93	4·44	3·39	3·67	3·50	3·52	..	1932–33
	3·35	..	2·93	3·15	3·25	2·95	2·87	2·78	3·04	3·20	2·85	..	1933–34
	3·53	..	3·49	3·68	4·24	4·29	4·30	3·51	3·96	3·60	4·01	..	1934–35
	3·74	.	3·50	3·91	4·52	4·44	4·37	3·86	4·13	3·75	4·13	..	1935–36
	3·54	..	3·65	3·78	4·42	3·55	4·17	3·50	3·95	3·64	4·03	..	1936–37
	3·62	..	3·79	3·82	4·13	4·08	4·27	3·94	4·01	3·76	4·12	.	1937–38
	3·67	..	3·76	3·86	4·39	4·09	4·14	4·03	4·07	4·04	3·82	..	1938–39
	3·94	..	4·26	4·33	4·46	4·43	4·43	4·34	4·39	4·23	4·37	..	1939–40
	4·38	.	4·70	4·62	4·56	4·36	4·78	4·86	4·90	4·40	4·88	..	1940–41
	3·80	.	**3·79**	**3·98**	**4·28**	**4·09**	**4·27**	**3·82**	**4·06**	**3·85**	**3·98**	..	Average.
	5·43	.	5·64	5·85	5·31	4·93	5·11	5·52	5·98	5·50	5·10	..	1941–42
	8·46	..	8·66	9·27	9·50	7·00	7·80	7·63	8·50	7·97	8·05	..	1942–43
	9·71	..	10·01	9·99	9·72	9·92	10·30	10·64	10·09	10·11	10·31	..	1943–44
	9·75	..	10·15	10·23	10·20	10·52	10·29	10·66	10·38	10·67	11·25	..	1944–45
	11·14	..	9·93	11·36	11·27	11·40	11·64	10·00	11·20	11·17	11·12	.	1945–46
	10·52	..	10·54	10·80	11·19	12·77	11·08	10·71	10·84	11·14	10·70	..	1946–47
	13·29	..	18·37	18·01	19·42	18 40	26·80	18·08	26·38	16·21	18·30	..	1947–48
	22·67	.	22·66	25·40	25·02	23·50	25·37	26·92	24·68	17·64	28·57	..	1948–49
	16·30	.	16·35	16·62	15·26	16·50	..	16·69	13·81	14·68	.	..	1949–50
	14·77	..	17·67	19·33	17·38	16·22	17·69	29·57	22·09	.	..	..	1950–51
	12·20	..	**13·00**	**13·69**	**13·43**	**13·22**	**14·01**	**14·74**	**14·49**	**11·68**	**12·91**	..	Average.
Cholam	2·34	2·13	2·48	2·37	..	..	..	2·68	..	2·68	..	..	1901–02
	1·82	1·77	1·94	1·88	..	..	..	1·81	..	1·91	..	..	1902–03
	1·75	1·58	1·80	1·69	..	..	..	2·00	..	1·73	..	..	1903–04
	2·31	2·11	2·27	2·16	..	..	..	2·30	..	2·31	..	..	1904–05
	3·23	2·84	3·01	3·01	..	..	..	3·08	..	3·08	..	..	1905–06
	3·03	3·10	2·96	3·08	.	..	..	3·23	..	3·15	..	..	1906–07
	2·80	2·74	2·98	3·05	..	..	..	3·23	..	3·15	.	..	1907–08
	3·01	2·98	3·08	3·28	..	..	.	3·01	..	3·05	..	..	1908–09
	2·84	2·74	3·01	3·05	..	..	..	2·98	..	3·12	..	..	1909–10
	3·17	2·88	3·03	3·10	..	..	..	2·56	.	2·67	..	..	1910–11
	2·63	**2·49**	**2·66**	**2·67**	..	..	..	**2·69**	..	**2·69**	..	..	Average.
	3·54	3·51	3·23	3·30	..	..	..	..	..	3·03	..	..	1911–12
	3·39	3·67	3·70	3·67	..	..	..	3·08	..	3·64	..	.	1912–13
	3·57	3·01	3·48	3·64	..	..	.	3·05	.	3·39	2·47	..	1913–14
	3·20	3·05	3·12	3·64	..	.	..	.	..	3·17	.	..	1914–15
	3·33	2·55	2·88	3·36	.	..	.	..	..	3·01	.	..	1915–16
	3·31	2·80	3·17	3·25	..	..	..	..	..	2·84	..	..	1916–17
	3·77	3·60	3·45	3·74	..	..	..	.	..	2·84	..	..	1917–18
	5·71	5·19	4·54	5·26	..	..	..	3·57	..	.	.	..	1918–19
	6·90	6·35	6·35	6·35	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	1919–20
	4·54	4·82	5·00	5·40	..	..	..	..	..	5·40	5·33	..	1920–21
	4·13	**3·86**	**3·89**	**4·17**	..	..	..	**3·23**	..	**3·42**	**3·90**	..	Average.
	4·54	4·44	5·00	5·88	..	..	..	..	..	5·26	..	..	1921–22
	4·60	..	4·76	4·65	..	..	..	..	..	5·55	..	..	1922–23
	4·70	..	4·26	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·88	..	.	1923–24
	5·13	..	4·26	..	..	..	..	.	..	4·65	3·51	..	1924–25
	4·76	..	4·76	..	..	..	..	.	..	4·60	..	..	1925–26
	4·44	..	4·17	..	..	..	..	4·65	..	4·60	3·96	..	1926–27
	4·00	..	4·40	..	..	..	..	5·06	..	4·44	..	..	1927–28
	4·21	..	4·44	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·04	..	..	1928–29
	3 42	..	3·25	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·92	..	..	1929–30
	3·01	..	3·03	2·76	..	..	..	..	..	2·45	..	..	1930–31
	4·38	**4·44**	**4·23**	**4·48**	..	..	..	**4·86**	..	**4·44**	**3·74**	..	**Average.**

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS—*cont.*

(*Average annual prices at each station in the district*)—cont.

Grain.	Srivilliputtur.	Varthirayiruppu (Watrap).	Sattur.	Virudupatti (Virudunagar).	Tiruppattur.	Sivaganga.	Tiruvadanai.	Ramanathapuram.	Mudukulattur.	Arupukottai. (Tiruchuli).	Paramakudi.	Pamban.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Cholam—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
	2·50	..	2·80	2·50	..	..	..	2·60	..	2·80	..	..	1931–32
	2·26	..	2·48	2·14	..	..	..	2·35	..	2·41	..	..	1932–33
	1·83	..	2·04	1·92	..	..	..	1·81	..	1·86	..	..	1933–34
	2·86	..	2·55	2·71	..	..	..	..	..	2·12	..	..	1934–35
	2·94	..	2·53	2·76	..	..	..	..	..	2·85	..	..	1935–36
	2·22	..	2·30	2·35	..	..	..	..	..	2·36	..	..	1936–37
	2·40	..	2·15	2·25	..	..	..	..	..	2·20	..	..	1937–38
	2·47	..	2·28	2·35	..	2·54	..	..	..	2·31	..	..	1938–39
	3·11	..	2·86	3·11	..	2·27	..	..	2·42	3·07	..	..	1939–40
	2·67	..	2·70	2·83	..	..	..	..	2·42	3·01	..	..	1940–41
	2·53	..	**2·27**	**2·49**	..	**2·41**	..	**2·25**	**2·42**	**2·50**	..	..	Average.
	3·72	..	3·49	3·60	..	2·27	..	..	..	3·26	..	..	1941–42
	6·46	..	..	6·10	..	7·78	..	..	..	5·64	..	..	1942–43
	7·26	..	6·82	7·07	7·26	..	..	7·36	..	8·25	6·36	..	1943–44
	6·51	..	6·36	7·67	..	7·16	..	7·26	6·36	7·50	6·36	..	1944–45
	7·01	..	6·20	6·38	..	5·31	..	7·36	6·36	5·61	5·89	..	1945–46
	7·17	..	7·02	7·31	5·67	..	..	..	7·54	7·68	7·01	..	1946–47
	12·41	..	9·62	18·61	6·55	..	..	..	7·54		7·01	..	1947–48
	12·61	..	15·91	15·78	..	..	..	12·72	21·00	17·21	20·35	..	1948–49
	9·23	..	11·30	10·15	9·59	..	..	..	14·60	12·79	..	..	1949–50
	7·81	..	11·30	13·42	11·78	6·81	10·17	19·64	13·50	16·94	..	..	1950–51
	8·02	..	**8·67**	**9·61**	**8·17**	**5·87**	**10·17**	**10·87**	**10·99**	**9·43**	**8·83**	..	Average.
Cumbu	2·55	..	2·56	2·58	..	2·26	..	2·72	2·53	2·68	2·38	..	1901–02
	..	..	2·25	2·29	..	1·94	..	2·06	1·96	2·20	1·74	..	1902–03
	..	..	2·23	2·11	..	1·72	..	2·20	2·02	2·25	1·54	..	1903–04
	..	..	2·58	2·63	..	2·14	..	2·58	2·15	2·74	2·02	..	1904–05
	3·74	..	3·42	3·42	..	3·23	..	3·12	2·82	3·45	2·86	..	1905–06
	3·45	..	3·48	3·45	..	2·90	..	3·23	2·15	3·23	2·84	..	1906–07
	3·03	..	3·45	3·74	..	2·90	..	3·39	2·55	3·31	2·06	..	1907–08
	..	..	3·64	3·92	..	3·25	..	3·31	2·80	3·31	2·80	..	1908–09
	..	..	3·60	3·81	..	3·08	..	3·31	3·03	3·42	2·86	..	1909–10
	3·60	..	3·70	3·74	..	3·12	..	2·90	2·61	3·60	2·88	..	1910–11
	3·27	..	**3·09**	**3·17**	..	**2·65**	..	**2·88**	**2·46**	**3·02**	**2·49**	..	Average.
	3·88	..	3·96	4·00	2·44	2·65	..	3·67	3·01	3·74	3·10	..	1911–12
	3·96	..	4·35	4·30	..	3·64	3·25	3·81	2·93	3·64	3·23	..	1912–13
	3·67	..	4·04	3·70	..	3·25	..	3·54	2·90	3·42	3·10	..	1913–14
	3·77	..	3·60	3·88	..	2·92	..	3·28	2·70	3·48	2·84	..	1914–15
	3·92	..	3·48	3·74	..	2·88	..	3·51	3·57	3·25	3·12	..	1915–16
	5·80	..	3·64	3·96	..	3·23	..	3·60	3·20	3·25	3·42	..	1916–17
	..	3·96	4·26	..	..	3·03	..	3·85	3·33	3·39	3·45	..	1917–18
	6·66	..	5·19	5·13	..	4·44	..	4·00	3·48	5·55	4·65	..	1918–19
	8·33	..	6·78	5·80	..	..	8·33	8·00	..	8·00	6·45	..	1919–20
	7·14	..	5·88	6·90	..	..	7·27	5·63	4·17	6·66	5·71	..	1920–21
	5·24	**3·96**	**4·52**	**4·60**	**2·44**	**3·26**	**6·28**	**4·35**	**3·25**	**4·44**	**3·91**	..	Average.
	7·27	5·80	5·80	5·88	..	..	5·80	5·00	4·88	6·15	..	..	1921–22
	5·97	..	5·80	5·48	5·80	4·88	5·80	5·19	..	6·45	4·49	..	1922–23
	6·45	..	5·80	..	..	..	5·80	4·82	..	6·06	..	..	1923–24
	6·45	..	5·80	..	..	..	5·80	5·26	..	5·80	4·88	..	1924–25
	5·06	..	6·25	..	..	..	5·80	5·33	5·40	5·80	4·76	..	1925–26
	6·45	..	5·88	..	..	..	5·80	5·26	..	5·80	4·76	..	1926–27
	6·45	..	5·88	..	..	..	..	5·19	..	5·13	4·65	..	1927–28
	5·63	..	5·10	..	..	..	..	3·85	3·70	4·94	3·96	..	1928–29
	..	..	4·12	..	..	..	2·44	3·54	3·15	4·35	3·57	..	1929–30
	8·85	..	3·23	3·36	..	..	..	3·60	..	3·15	3·23	..	1930–31
	5·84	**5·80**	**5·38**	**4·91**	**5·80**	**4·88**	**5·32**	**4·70**	**4·28**	**5·36**	**4·29**	..	Average.
	3·20	..	2·90	3·00	..	3·30	3·30	3·10	2·70	3·10	3·30	..	1931–32
	2·57	..	2·64	2·69	..	..	..	2·64	2·53	2·69	2·45	..	1932–33
	2·34	..	2·17	2·55	2·07	..	..	2·44	1·71	2·59	1·87	..	1933–34
	3·43	..	2·91	3·14	..	..	..	2·92	2·91	3·02	2·70	..	1934–35
	3·18	..	2·89	3·24	..	..	..	2·78	2·59	3·11	2·59	..	1935–36
	2·65	..	2·52	2·46	..	1·90	..	1·97	1·94	2·48	1·93	..	1936–37
	2·50	..	2·39	2·31	..	2·59	..	2·08	1·75	2·24	1·06	..	1937–38
	2·80	..	2·62	2·68	..	2·94	..	2·59	2·27	2·02	2·32	..	1938–39
	3·30	..	3·21	3·32	3·38	3·31	3·02	3·08	2·60	3·10	2·93	..	1939–40
	3·00	..	3·13	3·12	..	3·31	..	3·25	2·65	3·25	2·87	..	1940–41
	2·92	..	**2·74**	**2·85**	**2·73**	**2·89**	**3·16**	**2·69**	**2·37**	**2·83**	**2·49**	..	Average.
	3·71	..	3·85	3·86	..	3·42	..	3·58	3·26	3·81	3·04	..	1941–42
	6·34	..	6·48	6·19	..	4·17	..	6·29	5·81	6·40	5·19	..	1942–43
	7·63	..	7·76	7·98	8·31	7·28	..	8·00	8·90	8·40	8·31	..	1943–44
	7·36	..	7·40	9·51	..	7·13	..	9·27	8·06	7·67	8·89	..	1944–45
	7·55	..	8·04	8·48	6·51	5·58	6·42	7·76	6·59	7·78	8·40	..	1945–46
	..	..	7·52	7·55	7·18	..	..	..	7·45	8·25	7·52	..	1946–47
	..	..	13·57	22·67	7·52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1947–48
	..	..	19·23	18·66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1948–49
	..	..		9·86	10·17	..	..	..	10·28	..	..	..	1949–50
	..	..	9·70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1950–51
	6·52	..	**9·28**	**10·58**	**9·14**	**5·52**	**6·42**	**7·10**	**7·20**	**7·05**	**6·89**	..	Average.
Ragi	2·14	2·01	2·16	..	2·55	2·08	2·13	2·41	2·16	2·35	2·17	..	1901–02
	1·72	1·63	1·95	..	..	1·88	1·62	1·82	1·60	1·84	1·51	..	1902–03
	1·61	1·52	1·71	..	1·48	1·58	1·45	1·72	1·62	1·88	1·43	..	1903–04
	2·12	1·94	2·08	..	1·90	2·05	1·67	2·09	1·99	2·41	1·85	..	1904–05
	3·08	2·88	2·82	..	3·01	2·86	2·60	2·65	2·55	2·96	2·60	..	1905–06
	2·92	2·88	2·86	2·68	2·04	2·88	2·05	2·68	2·23	2·88	2·68	..	1906–07
	2·58	2·55	2·74	2·75	3·01	2·90	3·15	2·86	2·30	2·76	2·74	..	1907–08
	2·98	2·94	2·94	3·01	3·15	2·88	2·08	2·82	2·37	2·70	2·68	..	1908–09
	2·70	2·63	2·76	2·70	3·01	2·82	2·96	2·88	2·63	2·68	2·72	..	1909–10
	2·82	2·67	2·88	2·84	2·60	2·44	2·42	2·68	2·38	2·50	2·82	..	1910–11
	2·47	**2·37**	**2·49**	**2·79**	**2·63**	**2·44**	**2·30**	**2·46**	**2·18**	**2·50**	**2·32**	..	Average.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS—*con*.

(Average annual prices at each station in the district)—cont.

Grain.	Srivilliputtur.	Vathirayiruppu (Watrap).	Sattur.	Virudupatti (Virudunagar).	Tiruppur.	Sivaganga.	Tiruvadanai.	Ramanathapuram.	Mudukulathur.	Aruppukottai (Tiruchuli).	Paramakudi.	Pamban.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ragi—*cont.*	3·25	3·12	3 08	3·03	2 86	3 10	2 72	3·01	2·51	3·01	2·92	..	1911–12
	3·17	3 03	3 33	3 10	3 28	3·28	2 78	3 23	2·30	3·17	3 01	..	1912–13
	2 98	3·17	3 15	3 01	3·39	3·17	2 92	3 15	2·56	2·94	2·84	..	1913–14
	3 03	2 86	2 88	3 17	3 39	2·72	2 53	2·74	2·27	3·20	2·58	..	1914–15
	3 08	2 72	3·01	2·90	2 39	2·70	2·21	2 96	2·68	3 01	2 70	..	1915–16
	3·17	3 03	3·01	2·88	3·33	3 03	2·58	3 03	2 68	3 01	3·15	.	1916–17
	3 67	3 23	3 15	3 64	3·30	2 94	2·67	3 12	2·60	3 03	2 98	..	1917–18
	4 94	4 82	4·35	4 49	4 44	4 26	3 64	3 06	3 48	4·70	3·96	.	1918–19
	6·90	6 78	6·56	5 97	6 78	6·45	6 15	7·14	6 25	7·02	6 35	..	1919–20
	4·26	4·30	5 26	5·55	6 78	5·00	5 06	5 13	4·30	6·45	4 76	..	1920–21
	3·85	**3 71**	**3·74**	**3·76**	**4·10**	**3·67**	**3·33**	**3·75**	**3·16**	**3·95**	**3·53**	..	**Average.**
	4 44	4 44	4 65	4·88	6 78	5·19	5 13	4 49	4·30	5 63	4 44	..	1921–22
	4·44	4 76	4·54	4 88	6 15	4 60	5 00	4 70	4·26	5 07	4 70	..	1922–23
	4 49	..	4·49	.	5 40	4 60	4 49	4 30	3 85	4 94	3 92	..	1923–24
	4 82	..	4 49	..	6 25	5 06	4·94	4 88	4 21	4 94	4·49	..	1924–25
	4·54	..	4·70		6 78	4 76	4 94	4 30	4 00	4 76	4 44	.	1925–26
	4 40	..	4 17	..	6·25	4 26	4·49	4 54	4 12	4 54	4 49	..	1926–27
	4·30	..	4·26	..	4·76	4·17	4 54	4 70	4 12	4 60	4·00	.	1927–28
	4 12	..	3 74		4·21	4 00	4 49	3 67	3 23	4 17	3 70	..	1928–29
	3 45	.	3 12		3 85	3 03	3 15	3 08	2 67	3 85	3·08	..	1929–30
	2 80	..	2 37	2 61	3 70	2·47	2 14	2 78	2 63	2·90	2·82	..	1930–31
	4 18	**4 60**	**4 05**	**3·79**	**5·41**	**4·21**	**4 33**	**4 14**	**3 74**	**4 63**	**4 01**	..	Average.
	2 50	..	2 30	2·40	2 90	2 00	2 20	2 60	2 80	2 70	2 60	..	1931–32
	2·21	.	2 24	2 31	2 69	2 29	2 32	2 31	2 30	2 24	2 13		1932–33
	1 83		1 98	1·89	2 13	1 48	1 76	1·75	1 59	1 99	1 67		1933–34
	2·77		2 69	2 00	2 49	2 59	2 92	2 54	2 50	2 60	2 59		1934–35
	2·72	.	2 52	2 83	3 43	2 73	2 08	2 54	2 45	2 03	2 49	.	1935–36
	2·23	.	2 03	2 11	2 57	1·98	1 75	1·83	1·57	1·98	1 82	.	1936–37
	2·26		1 89	1·95	2 44	1 93	1 83	1 95	1 61	1 93	1·70	.	1937–38
	2·44	..	2 15	2 38	2 86	2 54	2 62	2 45	2·27	2 23	2 34	..	1938–39
	2·93	.	2 86	2 85	3 07	2·88	3 02	2 78	2 52	2 85	2·07	..	1939–40
	2·74	.	2 55	2· 54	2·74	2 47	2 85	2 61	2·42	2 51	2 36	..	1940–41
	2·46	..	**2 31**	**2 39**	**2·73**	**2 38**	**2 40**	**2·34**	**2·21**	**2 38**	**2·24**	..	Average.
	3·38	..	3·33	3·35	2·96	3·24	2·72	3·28	3·11	3·31	2·85	..	1941–42
	5·44		5·54	5·48	6·11	5·40	4·76	5·65	5·69	5·56	4·74	..	1942–43
	8·24	.	7·70	8·04	7·07	8·19	7 76	7·98	8·48	8 30	7·77	..	1943–44
	7·32		..	8·26	6·84	7·80	7·27	8 63	6·86	8 23	9·01	..	1944–45
	6·84	..	7·03	7·54	9·01	7·26	8·37	8 03	6·64	6·85	8·29	..	1945–46
	6·66	..	6·66	6·74	6·60	7·45	6·66		6·72	6 83	6·08	..	1946–47
	11·44	..	12·39	18·63	6·66	7·45	6·66	21·03	13·41	21·45		..	1947–48
	13·06		13·52	16·42	.		19·67	19 67	20·71	15·02	19·83	..	1948–49
	8·81	.	8·97	9·06	9·16	9·62	.	..	9·53	9·34	.	..	1949–50
	8 98	..	8·98	9·06	9·47	9·62	.	..	24·05	9·30	.	..	1950–51
	8·02	..	**8·24**	**9·36**	**7·10**	**7·34**	**7·98**	**11·04**	**10·52**	**9·43**	**8·50**	..	Average.

APPENDIX XI.

Relief granted during periods of famine.

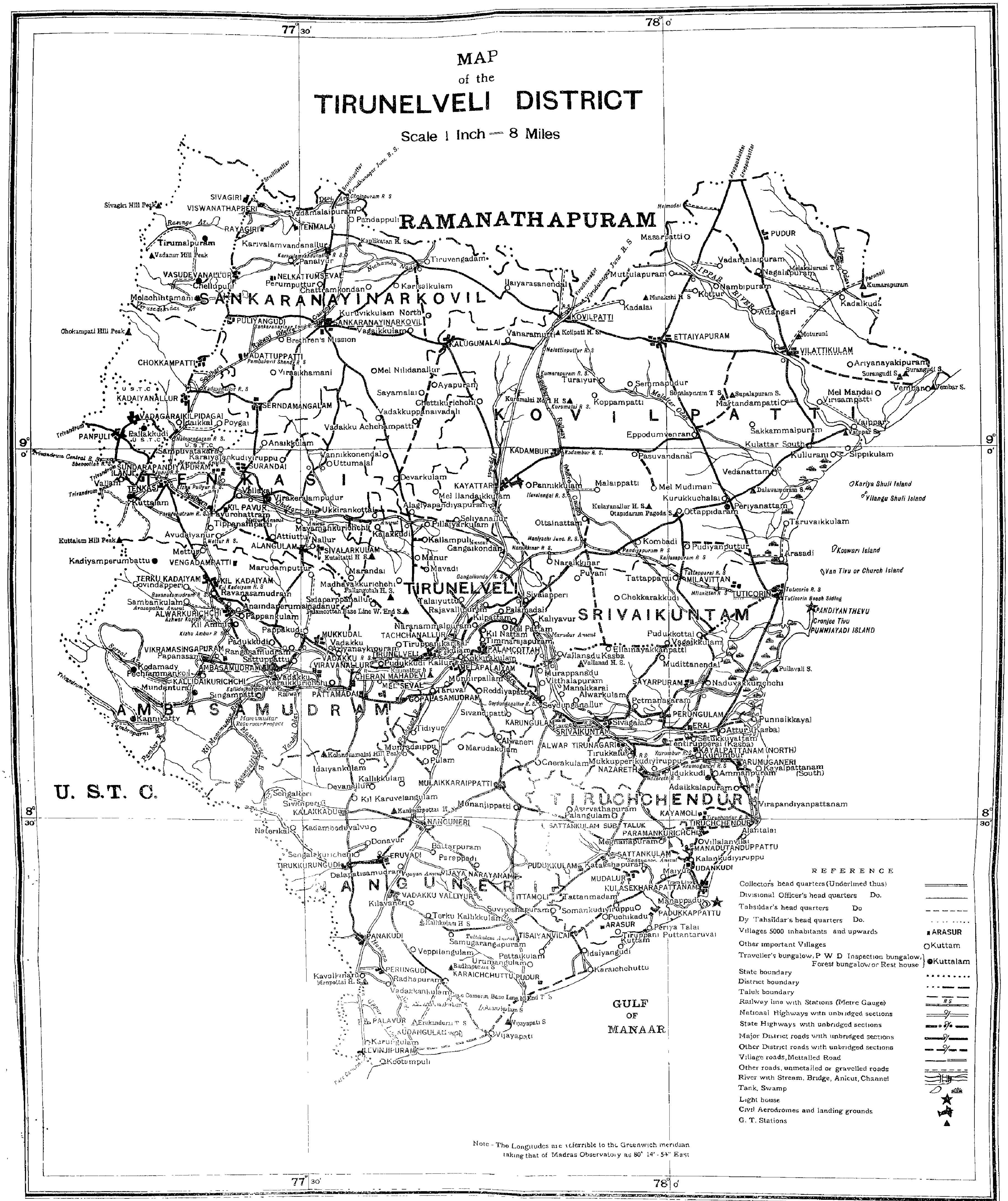
The figures in respect of Madurai and Tirunelveli districts are given at pages 574 and 606 respectively of the previous edition (1908) of the Statistical Atlas. Separate figures for the portions transferred from these districts are not available. The district of Ramanathapuram was formed only in June **1910** and **no figures are** available. There was no famine during the past five decades.

STATISTICAL ATLAS

FOR THE DECENNIUM ENDING FASLI 1360

(1950-51)

TIRUNELVELI



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P Z.P.C.S.O. Madras

TIRUNELVELI.

This district which is the southernmost in the State is bounded on the north by Ramanathapuram district, on the east and south by the sea and on the west by Travancore-Cochin State. The taluks of Anjengo and Tangaseri which were detached from Malabar district and included in Tirunelveli district with effect from 1st July 1927 were transferred to Travancore-Cochin State Government from 26th January 1950 in pursuance of the orders in the Provinces and States (Absorption of Enclaves) Order, 1950. Consequent on the separation of judiciary from the executive the district has been rearranged into three divisional charges with eight taluks as before. The divisional charges and taluks comprised therein are—

1. Tuticorin	1 Koilpatti.
	2 Srivaikuntam.
	3 Tiruchendur.
2. Tirunelveli	1 Tirunelveli.
	2 Sankarankoil.
3. Cheranmahadevi	1 Ambasamudram.
	2 Nanguneri.
	3 Tenkasi.

2. *General features.*—On the west of the district stand the Western Ghats which are well-clothed with forest between the elevations of 1,000 and 3,500 feet. Higher up, the hills are mostly covered with a dense jungle of Beesha Travancoria, a species of bamboo. The dense evergreen forest is found as low as 2,000 feet which is unusual. These hills generally receive the full force of south-west monsoon as well as the heavy showers of the north-east. The estimated area of the ghat forest is 503 square miles. The area of ghat reservation is 307,385 square miles consisting of Nanguneri, Ambasamudram and Kuttalam Ranges.

List of other forests in the district is given below—

1. List of forests in plains under the control of Forest Department—

	Sq. Miles.
Srivaikuntam-Vallanad	7.949
Kudiraimoli Theri	17.675
	25·624
2. Forests under Panchayat control—	
Nanguneri	7.557
Kuttalam Range	2.206
	9.763
3. Forests under Port Trust control—	
Mullikadu, etc.	1.876
4. Forest under P.W.D. control—	
Kaliyavoor, etc.	0.247

These forests partake generally of the character of the Ghat forests further north, though they have a special botanical interest of their own, but do not contain much timber of commercial value. Kongu (Hopea parviflora and Hopea longifolia) is the most valuable tree, but its distribution is limited and confined to the southern part of the district. An extent of about 1,000 acres has been leased out for cardamom cultivation in the interior forests. Lands in the lower regions in the worked fuel coupes are leased out for raising food crops under Kumri method, the agricultural crops being raised along with the forest species. The value of these forests, however, lies in their protective character, numerous streams filing out from them and supplying channels and tanks with water for irrigation. The only important river of the district is the Tambraparni, all the affluents of which take their rise in the ghats within fifty miles of each other. This river has an almost perennial flow and supplies a large area of land with water for irrigation. It crosses a tract of country 57 miles wide but its total length including that of its principal affluent the Chittar, is about 115 miles and along the banks of these rivers lies a rich alluvial belt of irrigated land. (When compared with other districts in the State, this district was ranked the third in the matter of yield per acre of paddy in fasli 1360.) The Tambraparni is crossed by eight anicuts or dams, all feeding irrigation canals. South of the Tambraparni, two smaller streams cross the plain but to the north there is only one (the Vaipar) of any importance. All these are fed by mountain streams and are crossed again and

again by anicuts for the direct supply of small patches of irrigated land near the mountains or further out to fill some of the innumerable tanks with which the plain is covered. Along the foot the ghats there is a belt of 10 to 20 miles width of light loams and sandy soils and along the coast a belt of 3 to 15 miles width of sand. These two widen out and fill the whole country south of the Tambraparni. In parts especially on the coast and in the extreme south, they are covered with a veritable jungle of palmyrahs. North of the Tambraparni valley there are wide areas of undulating sandy soils and north and north-east of this lie broad level plains of rich black cotton soil. There are two dams in the upper slopes of the Papanasam Alwarkurichi Reserved Forest for the purpose of conserving water for irrigation in times of need and for generation of electricity.

There is but little forestreservation in the plains, the area totalling only 25·624 square miles of which 17.675 square miles consists of the peculiar shifting and almost treeless Teri sands of the Tiruchendur taluk and are reserved in order to fix the moving sand hills by encouraging the growth of binding grasses and palmyrahs. The rest of the reserved area in the plains consits mainly of such forest with a few small areas of dense odai (Acacia planiforms) growth. The chief supply of wood is form the unreserved Babul thickets in the tank-beds and porambokes.

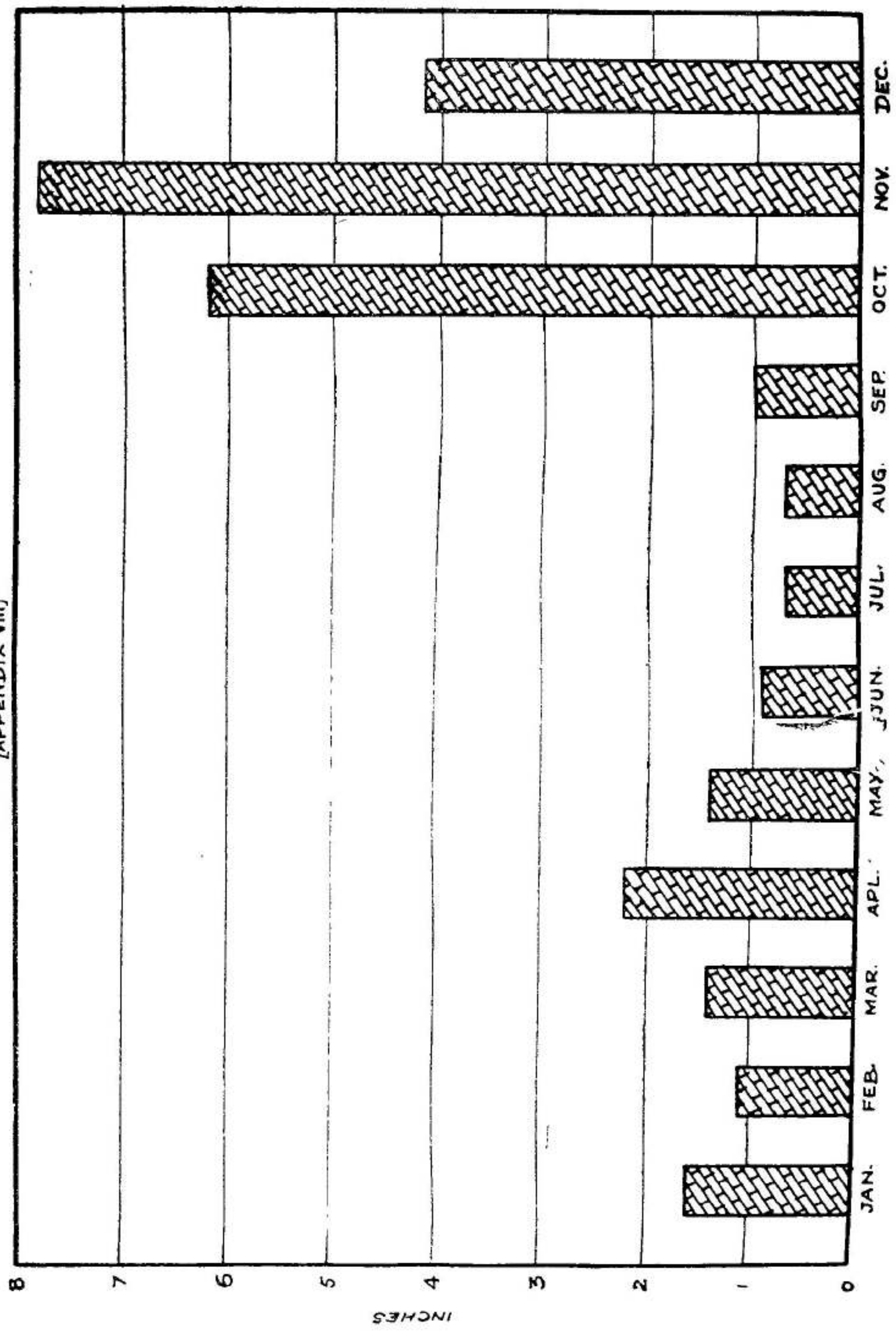
According to the Census of 1951, the total population of the district is 2,445,967. The number of villages with a population of 2,000 and below is 682, with a population ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 is 255 and with a population exceeding 5,000 is 81. Tirunelveli and Tuticorin are the two Municipalities whose population exceeds 50,000. Their total annual income from local taxation is Rs. 8,13,931 and Rs. 10,47,513 respectively. Palayamkottai and Melapalayam are the two other Municipal areas in the district which are yet to provide protected water-supply to the inhabitants. Tirunelveli continues to occupy the central place in the district being the district headquarters and centre of all communications. Tuticorin is also well advanced as a result of increase in business activities during the war period and opening of new colleges and hospitals. The development of Tuticorin port is sure to bring it in line with other major ports in the eastern coast.

3. *Climate.*—The climate of the district is peculiar, its principal characteristic being light rainfall and an equable temperature. Lying immediately under the western ghats, it receives very little of the rainfall of the south-west monsoon though parts of it are watered by streams which rise in the hills, and receive large supplies in that season. About the 15th June, the first floods come down the Tambraparni and though but little rain falls, the air is sensibly cooled throughout the district by the westerly winds blowing through the monsoon rains falling on the ghats. These winds which are a special feature of the climate, continue until the end of August. The north-east monsoon sets in about October, but the rainfall brought by it is irregular though general over the district and often heavy.

Public Health.—A statement showing births and deaths and deaths due to various causes for the decade is furnished below :—

Year.	*Births.*	*Deaths.*	*Deaths due to* Cholera.	*Smallpor.*	*Plague.*	*Fevers.*	*Dysentry and diarrhoea.*	*Respiratory diseases.*	*Child births (females).*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1941 ..	78,169	51,383	8	19	1	10,110	4,736	4,538	848
1942 ..	88,962	54,145	159	14	..	9,989	4,327	4,535	864
1943 ..	78,655	75 368	12,492	178	..	10,738	5,236	5,147	884
1944 ..	76,856	59,213	581	587	..	10,611	3,558	4,675	870
1945 ..	76,045	55,167	5	334	..	10,084	3,266	4,144	826
1946 ..	81,493	53,126	5	103	..	9,807	3,207	4,515	759
1947 ..	85,110	51,459	2,053	99	..	7,881	3,194	4,682	754
1948 ..	80,463	50,368	1,243	35	1	7,428	2,918	4,577	837
1949 ..	76,467	47,733	677	45	..	7,529	2,852	4,424	595
1950 ..	79,079	56,835	2,079	286	..	10,831	3,544	4,184	613
Average	**80,130**	**55,479**	**1,930**	**170**	**0·2**	**9,501**	**3,684**	**4,542**	**785**
Percentage to tal deaths	..	..	**3·48**	**0.31**	..	**17.13**	**6·64**	**8·19**	**1.41**

The average birth rate registered during the decade was 34·3 per mille and it was a fall of 5·3 per mille when compared with 39·6 in the previous decade. The rate was, however, higher than the rate for the State by 1·5 per mille. The average death-rate was 23·7 per mille as compared with 26·7 in the previous decade showing a decrease of 3·0 per mille. The rate was, however, higher than the rate for the State by 1·8 per mille. On account of the very severe epidemic of cholera causing 12,492 deaths, the death rate in 1943 increased to 32·9 per mille. Thereafter it declined till 1949 and showed an increase in 1950 due mainly to cholera and fevers.



TIRUNELVELI
AVERAGE MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL [1870 TO 1949]
[APPENDIX VIII]

The average mortality-rate from cholera increased by 0·29 per mille to 0·83 and from child births by 7.47 per 1,000 births to 9.40. The mortality-rate from small pox decreased by 0·05 per mille to 0·07, from fevers by 0·53 per mille to 4·11, from dysentery and diarrhoea by 0·64 per e to 1·60 and from respiratory diseases by 0·05 per mille to 2·00 during this decade as compared with the previous decade. The district was free from plague during both the decades. The average death-rates from cholera and child births were above the normal for the State during this decade, while the death-rates from small pox, fevers, dysentry and diarrhoea and respiratory diseases were below the normal.

4. *Rainfall.*—The average rainfall during the 80 years ending with 1949 amounts to 29·07 inches including totals of 15 inches in 1892 and 48 inches in 1914. During these 80 years the rainfall was above the average in 38 years and below the average in 42 years. It was less than 20 inches in 10 years. A good deal more than half the average is brought by the north-east monsoon which continues to bring rain to the district until January. Contrary to the experience of other parts of the State the early months of the year are not rainless, considerable falls being common in every month up to the setting in of the south-west monsoon, after which, from June to September the average fall rarely exceeds and often does not amount to one inch in a month, except at Tenkasi, which lies opposite a gap in the Western Ghats. The wettest months are October, November and December. The average rainfall for 1870–1949 for different portions of the district in different parts of the year is shown below in inches.

Region. (1)	*Dry weather January to March.* (2)	*Hot weathe April and May.* (3)	*South-west monsoon June to September.* (4)	*North-east monsoon October to December.* (5)	*Annual Total* (6)
North-west	4·66	5·41	2·75	16·45	29·27
North-east	3·45	5·67	5·76	16·08	30·96
Tenkasi	5·88	5·61	9·83	20·43	41·75
Central	4·87	3·74	2·82	18·85	30·28
South	5·05	3·52	2·02	19·33	29·92
District average	4·01	3·57	3·29	18·17	29·07

From the above it will be seen that the north-east, north-west and south get a smaller rainfall than the other parts of the district. The condition of the western portion of the district and of Srivaikuntam and Tirunelveli taluks which are in the central portion cannot, however, be fairly inferred from the records of local rainfall, as they receive invaluable supplies of water from the numerous streams which take their rise in the heavily saturated hills of the Travancore frontier. There is no noticeable variation in the rainfall as compared with the past decade and it may be asserted in general terms that the normal rainfall of the north-east monsoon had been sufficient for the raising of a good crop and that the taluks depending on the Tambaraparni system were generally prosperous.

During this decennium, the average rainfall was above the normal in hot weather period by 30·40 per cent and in north-east monsoon period by 4·76 per cent, while it was below the normal in dry weather period by 6·55 per cent and in south-west monsoon period by 12·97 per cent. The average annual rainfall was, however, above the normal by 4·05 per cent.

(Please see the Chart at page 3)

5. *Agricultural practice.*—The chief rivers in this district are the Tambraparni and the Chittar. The former irrigates lands in Ambasamudram, Tirunelveli, Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur taluks. The latter irrigates lands in Tenkasi and Tirunelveli taluks. The other minor rivers are small.

In a favourable year, the south-west monsoon generally commences at the end of May and continues till September. This is called " Saral or Kar " season in this district. Generally, there will be good showers in the hills, which will bring in moderate freshes in rivers. Paddy is raised on lands irrigated by these rivers in June and July and harvested in September and October and to some extent in November. Sometimes, scarcity of water is felt in August. Dry crops are also raised from May to August with the aid of rain if the showers are good and timely, as well as by wells.

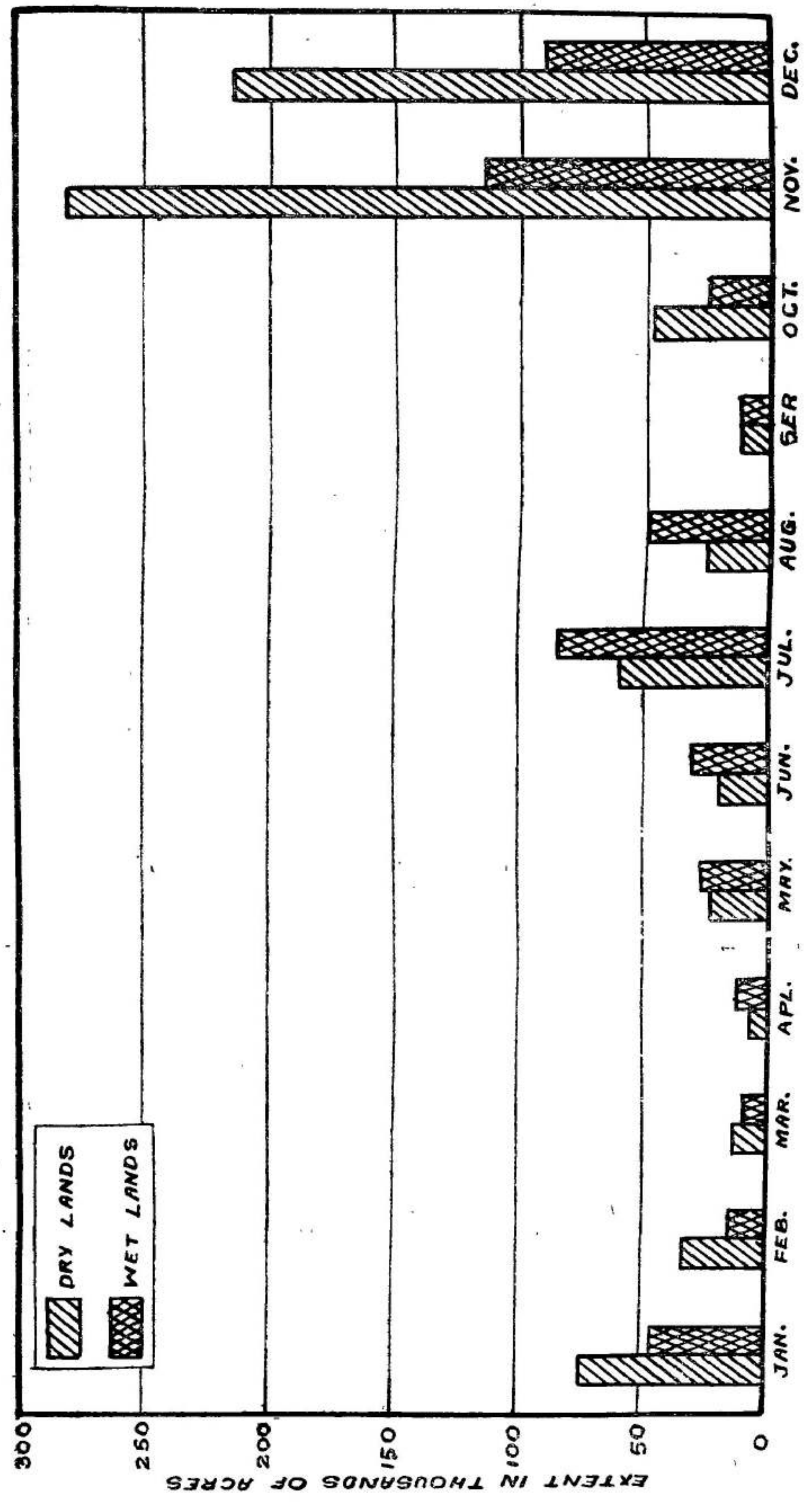
The north-east monsoon commences in October and continues till December. This is called the pishanam, the plentiful season. It is during this season that rainfed tanks should receive a good supply. The lands under river fed sources are cultivated with paddy from October and those under rainfed tanks in November and December and harvested from February to April. Dry crops are raised in almost all the arable dry lands as soon as the first rains set in.

A short-term paddy known as "Kar, Samba, Kuruvakalian " is chiefly sown in Kar season. A long-term paddy known as " Anaikomban, Ikkisamba, Sembuli " etc., is sown in Pishanam season.

A third wet crop of short duration is attempted in some places at the tail end of the Tambraparni system relying on the supply left in the irrigation sources and moderate showers in March and April.

TIRUNELVELI

MONTHLY CULTIVATION FOR DRY AND WET LANDS IN FASLI 1360 [PARA 5]



The following table shows the average monthly cultivation in each taluk in hundreds of acres :—

Month.	Ambasamudram.		Koilpatti.		Nanguneri.		Sankarankoil.		Srivaikuntam.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
April	4	15	10	4	2	16	39	35	1	19
May	4	16	38	2	8	23	44	39	5	78
June	5	53	9	1	22	16	49	26	4	28
July	40	167	14	..	1	103	38	14	81	51
August	2	29	45	..	87	86	9	3	1	31
September	8	4	8	1	1	8	53	8	1	5
October	3	48	122	11	40	26	152	27	6	39
November	73	186	1,268	15	251	135	616	71	88	110
December	16	46	950	5	136	117	198	72	367	77
January	26	20	43	1	166	74	75	22	44	10
February	58	8	7	1	40	14	80	29	4	14
March	2	4	3	..	7	6	73	26	2	23
Total	241	596	2,517	41	761	624	1,425	372	604	485

Month.	Tenkasi.		Tirunelveli.		Tiruchendur.		Whole district.		Total.
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
April	5	1	12	21	1	19	74	130	204
May	114	72	14	40	..	55	227	325	552
June	70	124	21	22	6	32	186	302	488
July	76	70	3	420	337	16	590	841	1,431
August	4	7	94	312	6	7	248	475	723
September	5	2	8	60	1	4	85	92	177
October	79	28	62	41	1	30	465	250	715
November	149	114	324	418	36	96	2,804	1,152	3,956
December	84	128	301	392	85	64	2,137	894	3,031
January	99	30	282	295	12	6	747	458	1,205
February	80	2	62	70	1	4	332	142	474
March	32	4	10	14	1	13	130	90	220
Total	797	582	1,193	2,105	487	346	8,025	5,151	13,176

(Please *see* the shart at page 5)

The following is a time-table showing the agricultural operations in a normal year and the effect of this time-table of any departure from normal monsoon conditions :—

TIME-TABLE OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

Tambraparni Area.

NOTE—The figure shown against each crop or variety of it represents the percentage of the area of the crop sown or harvested in the month to the total area of the crop sown or harvested in the year in the taluk.

Crop.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November	December.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
AMBASAMUDRAM TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	9·0	18·0	..	..	9·0	9·0	3·0
Harvest—												
Paddy	..	6·0	18·0	..	..	..	..	..	9·0	15·0	..	..
TIRUNELVELI TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	6·0	20·0	6·0	..	11·0	11·0	6·0
Plantain	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	..	..	..	..	..
Turmeric	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..
Harvest—												
Paddy	11·0	11·0	6·0	..	..	..	..	..	6·0	20·0	6·0	..
Plantain	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0
Turmeric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0

Time Table of Agricultural Operations—*cont.*

Tambraparni Area—cont.

Crop. (1)	*January.* (2)	*February.* (3)	*March.* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July.* (8)	*August.* (9)	*September.* (10)	*October.* (11)	*November.* (12)	*December.* (13)
						SRIVAIKUNTAM TALUK.						
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	15·0	2·0	4·0	1·0	1·0	4·0	13·0	10·0	13·0	6·0	12·0	9·0
Cumbu	1·0	3·0	4·0	20·0	4·0	50·0	1·0	..	10·0	..	2·0	5·0
Ragi ..	8·0	3·0	10·0	1·0	..	17·0	38·0	4·0	9·0	..	6·0	4·0
Blackgram	..	2·0	2·0	54·0	..	2·0	..	..	..	20·0	4·0	16·0
Samai ..	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	40·0	19·0	37·0
Greengram	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0	48·0	31·0
Horsegram	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55·0	35·0	9·0
Harvest—												
Paddy ..	9·0	8·0	17·0	18·0	5·0	..	1·0	..	4·0	16·0	9·0	3·0
Cumbu	28·0	50·0	7·0	4·0	10·0	..	..	..	1·0	..	..	..
Ragi ..	11·0	..	24·0	..	3·0	..	..	..	53·0	7·0	1·0	1·0
Samai ..	49·0	48·0	2·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0
Blackgram	41·0	..	..	..	4·0	55·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greengram	22·0	73·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·0	1·0
Horsegram	61·0	26·0	..	13·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						TIRUCHENDUR TALUK.						
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	12·0	4·0	3·0	..	4·0	5·0	8·0	9·0	3·0	4·0	15·0	33·0
Harvest—												
Paddy ..	5·0	9·0	28·0	5·0	..	2·0	1·0	2·0	8·0	16·0	13·0	11·0
						Non-Tambraparni Area.						
						AMBASAMUDRAM TALUK.						
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	6·0	..	..	..	..	..	9·0	..	..	..	18·0	19·0
Cholam	..	67·0	..	..	33·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	50·0	25·0	..	..	..	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..
Pulses ..	..	..	..	12·0	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	38·0	..
Cotton ..	..	..	..	25·0	50·0	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	50·0	25·0	..	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harvest—												
Paddy ..	..	6·0	19·0	18·0	..	..	..	..	..	9·0	..	..
Cholam	..	..	..	..	67·0	..	..	33·0	..	..	..	..
Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	50·0	25·0	..	..
Samai ..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulses ..	75·0	12·0	..	..	..	..	13·0	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0
Gingelly	..	..	50·0	25·0	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						KOILPATTI TALUK.						
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·0	10·0	55·0	29·0	2·0
Cholam	4·0	3·0	10·0	42·0	5·0	3·0	..	3·0	1·0	2·0	27·0	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	..	..	4·0	53·0	41·0	1·0
Ragi ...	1·0	1·0	..	1·0	..	..	..	5·0	44·0	30·0	18·0	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·0	18·0	34·0	46·0	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	42·0	38·0	19·0	..
Harvest—												
Paddy ..	42·0	19·0	..	..	..	2·0	1·0	..	..	..	8·0	28·0
Cholam..	..	13·0	..	..	..	49·0	21·0	..	10·0	..	1·0	6·0
Cumbu	29·0	24·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	..	2·0	44·0
Ragi ..	23·0	16·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·0	45·0
Varagu	5·0	1·0	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·0	87·0
Samai ..	..	..	..	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·0	90·0
						NAGUNERI TALUK.						
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	4·0	..	..	..	..	10·0	13·0	..	..	16·0	40·0	17·0
Ragi ..	25·0	..	..	..	..	50·0	25·0	..	..	..	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..	..	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..	..	..
Blackgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·0	33·0	34·0
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·0	33·0	34·0
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	..	..	50·0	25·0
Cotton ..	33·0	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	..	..	..	9·0	8·0
Chillies	1·0	12·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	40·0	33·0	3·0	3·0	..	1·0	4·0
Cholam	..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbu..	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	1·0	..	9·0	44·0	25·0
Gingelly	33·0	25·0	..	..	25·0	17·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harvest—												
Paddy ..	..	16·0	40·0	16·0	4·0	..	..	10·0	14·0	..	..	..
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	9·0	44·0	25·0	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	1·0
Varagu	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0
Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0	..	..	..
Samai ..	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0
Blackgram	33·0	33·0	34·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horsegram	33·0	33·0	34·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton ..	50·0	..	..	..	8·0	8·0	..	34·0	..	..	..	..
Chillies	4·0	3·0	..	1·0	4·0	1·0	12·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	40·0	32·0
Gingelly	..	..	..	33·0	25·0	..	..	25·0	17·0	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	50·0	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0

TIME TABLE OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS—*cont.*

Non-Tambraparni Area—cont.

Crop. (1)	*January.* (2)	*February.* (3)	*March.* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July.* (8)	*August.* (9)	*September.* (10)	*October.* (11)	*November.* (12)	*December* (13)
TENKASI TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	12·0	1·0	..	..	1·0	11·0	4·0	1·0	..	4·0	32·0	34
Cholam	2·0	22·0	3·0	1·0	39·0	24·0	8·0	1·0	..	..	..	..
Ragi ..	..	1·0	1·0	..	..	9·0	19·0	10·0	23·0	29·0	8·0	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·0	72·0	1
Horsegram	2·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·0	62·0	3
Blackgram	..	..	..	..	1·0	1·0	..	..	..	21·0	58·0	
Gingelly	46·0	35·0	12·0	1·0	3·0	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	
Cotton ..	1·0	1·0	2·0	9·0	4·0	16·0	35·0	..	..	2·0	24·0	
Chillies	..	..	..	..	3·0	37·0	47·0	9·0	4·0	..	..	..
Harvest—												
Paddy	..	13·0	62·0	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	16·0	4·0	..
Cholam	..	..	..	..	3·0	..	..	34·0	55·0	8·0	..	..
Ragi ..	12·0	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	4·0	23·0	15·0	8·0	3
Samai ..	65·0	16·0	4·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Horsegram	35·0	48·0	15·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Blackgram	80·0	13·0	4·0	..	..	..	..	1·0	1·0	1·0	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	57·0	19·0	11·0	..	6·0	6·0	1·0	..	..	..
Cotton ..	8·0	1·0	3·0	..	..	..	1·0	19·0	1·0	20·0	12·0	31
Chillies	24·0	6·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·0	22·0	3
SANKARANKOIL TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	2·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·0	33·0	48·0	1
Cholam	19·0	23·0	20·0	..	12·0	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	
Cumbu	1·0	54·0	..	..	..	2·0	..	..	..	16·0	25·0	
Ragi ..	..	36·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	22·0	31·0	11·0	..
Korra ..	..	20·0	..	..	40·0	40·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64·0	36·0	..
Bengalgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0	80·0	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41·0	59·0	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	70·0	30·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	26·0	37·0	37·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chillies	..	..	..	..	..	71·0	29·0	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton ..	..	..	6.0	6·0	3·0	2·0	4·0	..	..	16·0	55·0	
Onions	..	..	..	..	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	90·0	..
Harvest—												
Paddy ..	2·0	5·0	40·0	50·0	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ragi ..	30·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Korra ..	..	..	..	..	20·0	..	..	40·0	40·0	..	..	
Cholam	..	..	..	..	35·0	..	..	65·0	..	..	..	
Cumbu	17·0	27·0	..	1·0	54·0	..	..	1·0	..	..	..	
Blackgram	44·0	56·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bengalgram	..	10·0	90·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Horsegram	88·0	12·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sugarcane	60·0	40·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49·0	51·0	..	..	
Chillies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Onions	..	50·0	40·0	..	..	..	..	10·0	..	..	..	
Cotton ..	..	..	70·0	..	..	9·0	..	21·0	..	..	..	
SRIVAIKUNTAM TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	2·0	2·0	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·0	
Cholam	..	..	..	..	40·0	30·0	..	..	..	30·0	..	
Cumbu	30·0	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·0	
Ragi ..	17·0	21·0	..	..	..	..	21·0	..	23·0	8·0	5·0	
Samai ..	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23·0	51·0	
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·0	64·0	
Bengalgram	..	17·0	..	..	..	2·0	..	..	..	..	25·0	
Blackgram	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65·0	18·0	
Horsegram	7·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·0	26·0	
Greengram	7·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42·0	
Cotton ..	23·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·0	
Gingelly	6·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0	40·0	
Coriander	18·0	22·0	..	..	..	..	2·0	2·0	8·0	25·0	22·0	
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	..	4·0	1·0	2·0	1·0	2·0	..	..	..	..	..	
Cholam	..	..	30·0	..	..	..	..	40·0	30·0	..	..	
Cumbu	1·0	88·0	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	..	
Ragi ..	23·0	8·0	..	..	..	13·0	..	..	32·0	21·0	1·0	
Samai ..	87·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Varagu	17·0	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bengalgram	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Blackgram	2·0	66·0	5·0	..	1·0	..	8·0	..	9·0	5·0	3·0	
Horsegram	28·0	56·0	16·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Greengram	12·0	72·0	16·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90·0	..	10·0	..	..	
Gingelly	..	4·0	36·0	..	14·0	40·0	2·0	..	1·0	3·0	..	
Coriander	1·0	18·0	22·0	..	..	..	..	2·0	2·0	8·0	25·0	

Time Table of Agricultural Operations—*cont.*

Non-Tambraparni Area—cont.

Crop. (1)	*January.* (2)	*February.* (3)	*March.* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July.* (8)	*August.* (9)	*September.* (10)	*October.* (11)	*November.* (12)	*December.* (13)
TIRUNELVELI TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	6·0	5·0	6·0	6·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·0	11·0
Cholam	..	12·0	..	..	..	75·0	13·0	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0
Korra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	50·0	25·0
Ragi	..	..	..	..	25·0	..	..	..	75·0	..	..	..
Varagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	75·0	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·0	25·0
Greengram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	25·0	25·0	..
Blackgram	..	..	..	75·0	13·0	..	..	..	..	..	6·0	6·0
Redgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	..	..	25·0	25·0	25·0
Castor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	50·0
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..
Cotton	..	..	..	3·0	3·0	..	..	..	..	38·0	38·0	18·0
Senna	..	..	..	6·0	..	..	13·0	25·0	6·0	50·0	..	..
Plantain	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	6·0	..	81·0	13·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chillies	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	25·0	25·0	25·0	..	..	..
Coriander	..	..		..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harvest—												
Paddy	..	6·0	11·0	6·0	6·0	11·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholam	..	..	..	..	12·0	..	..	..	75·0	13·0	..	..
Cumbu	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korra	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	50·0
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	..	..	75·0
Varagu	75·0	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samai	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0
Horsegram	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greengram	50·0	25·0	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackgram	6·0	..	..	..	..	62·0	12·0	14·0	6·0	..	..	..
Redgram	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	25·0	..
Gingelly	6·0	..	..	..	..	69·0	12·0	13·0	..	..	..	..
Senna	6·0	6·0	..	..	..	6·0	6·0	7·0	7·0	12·0	25·0	25·0
Plantains	..	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton	..	..	38·0	38·0	12·0	6·0	..	..	..	3·0	3·0	..
Castor	..	25·0	75·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chillies	25·0	25·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coriander	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
TIRUCHENDUR TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22·0	54·0	24·0
Cumbu	8·0	..	3·0	..	..	4·0	4·0	..	..	..	45·0	36·0
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·0	57·0	36·0
Blackgram	5·0	2·0	38·0	3·0	17·0	4·0	..	..	..	..	22·0	9·0
Greengram	13·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·0	50·0	31·0
Cotton	23·0	15·0	..	..	..	..	37·0	..	..	..	4·0	21·0
Gingelly	3·0	6·0	20·0	10·0	26·0	22·0	..	5·0	..	..	..	8·0
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·0	60·0	25·0
Harvest—												
Samai	54·0	46·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbu	..	50·0	35·0	..	..	..	6·0	9·0	..	..	..	..
Horsegram	5·0	74·0	21·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackgram	2·0	30·0	6·0	..	9·0	15·0	21·0	2·0	2·0	..	..	13·0
Greengram	2·0	54·0	44·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton	66·0	..	5·0	..	..	..	..	..	16·0	..	5·0	8·0
Gingelly	..	3·0	3·0	..	..	10·0	55·0	5·0	15·0	2·0	2·0	5·0
Groundnut	14·0	77·0	9·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TIME-TABLE OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS—WHOLE DISTRICT.

Tambraparni and Non-Tambraparni Area.

NOTE.—The figure shown against each crop or variety of it represents the percentage of the area of the crop sown or harvested in the month to the total area of the crop sown or harvested in the year in the district.

Crop. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)
Sowings—												
Paddy	4·0	2·0	1·0	..	2·0	2·0	7·0	10·0	2·0	6·0	31·0	33·0
Cholam ..	12·0	21·0	6·0	1·0	26·0	19·0	7·0	1·0	..	..	2·0	5·0
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	..	..	8·0	65·0	26·0
Ragi	..	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	5·0	9·0	7·0	15·0	32·0	21·0	7·0
Korra	..	..	4·0	2·0	..	..	2·0	..	7·0	7·0	68·0	10·0
Blackgram ..	2·0	..	1·0	8·0	2·0	1·0	..	1·0	..	43·0	34·0	8·0
Bengalgram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98·0	2·0	..
Horsegram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14·0	84·0	2·0
Redgram ..	32·0	..	..	..	..	4·0	4·0	5·0	7·0	20·0	25·0	3·0
Greengram ..	1·0	..	3·0	..	3·0	4·0	..	..	..	8·0	68·0	13·0
Gingelly ..	49·0	23·0	19·0	4·0	2·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·0
Groundnut ..	..	2·0	7·0	2·0	..	..	4·0	..	..	4·0	67·0	14·0
Cotton	2·0	..	..	1·0	1·0	1·0	2·0	..	..	6·0	60·0	27·0
Onions	..	2·0	2·0	..	11·0	14·0	20·0	12·0	..	..	17·0	22·0
Chillies	..	1·0	1·0	..	5·0	37·0	32·0	6·0	1·0	5·0	6·0	6·0
Sugarcane ..	..	..	..	..	..	8·0	45·0	6·0	16·0	19·0	3·0	3·0
Harvest—												
Paddy	2·0	12·0	38·0	..	..	..	..	2·0	3·0	25·0	17·0	1·0
Cholam ..	..	3·0	9·0	..	3·0	..	1·0	22·0	56·0	4·0	2·0	..
Cumbu	12·0	82·0	6·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	14·0	36·0	6·0	..	2·0	..	2·0	3·0	11·0	7·0	3·0	16·0
Korra	8·0	92·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackgram ..	30·0	32·0	6·0	..	..	22·0	4·0	..	3·0	..	1·0	2·0
Bengalgram ..	98·0	2·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horsegram ..	28·0	57·0	15·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Redgram ..	2·0	57·0	38·0	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	..	1·0	1·0
Greengram ..	11·0	81·0	8·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly ..	..	9·0	24·0	1·0	38·0	19·0	5·0	4·0	..	..	..	..
Groundnut ..	4·0	41·0	45·0	..	..	..	..	3·0	2·0	2·0	..	3·0
Cotton	1·0	..	..	..	..	68·0	..	4·0	5·0	7·0	8·0	7·0
Onions	2·0	13·0	9·0	..	6·0	2·0	4·0	13·0	35·0	16·0	..	..
Chillies	14·0	12·0	6·0	..	..	..	..	1·0	..	4·0	36·0	27·0
Sugarcane ..	90·0	..	..	..	5·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0

Month. (1)	*Normal weather.* (2)	*Effect of unseasonable or abnormal weather on the various crops.* (3)
January	The first dry month after the monsoon rains. Fine weather. Hot days and cold nights. Dewy season. Moderate showers in all taluks except Sankarankoil and Koilpatti.	Generally there is no rainfall in this month. Light showers are beneficial to paddy crop and other dry crops and they facilitate the sowings of gingelly and irrigated cotton. Heavy rainfall is not useful except in Tiruchendur and Srivaikuntam taluks where late cultivation is made as they are at the tail end of the Tambaraparni system. Absence of rainfall will affect the yield of paddy.
February	Fine weather. Hot days and cold nights. Dew continues. Occasional showers in Ambasamudram, Tirunelveli, Tiruchendur, Nanguneri and Sankarankoil.	Heavy rain in this month will affect the harvest of paddy and other dry crops. Moderate rain will be useful for gingelly and other dry crops and also paddy.
March	Fine weather. Hot days and nights, slight showers in Tenkasi, Tiruchendur and Srivaikuntam taluks. Dew after midnight.	This month is rainless. Heavy showers will affect the harvest of paddy. Occasionally showers are useful for gingelly and tender crops, but will affect cotton picking to some extent.
April	Fine weather. Hot days and nights. Hottest month of the year. Moderate showers in Tenkasi, Koilpatti, Tirunelveli and Nanguneri.	Excessive or continuous rainfall retards the harvest of paddy, if any in this month. The yield and harvest of cotton will also be affected. Occasional rain benefits tender cholam crop and facilitates the sowing of gingelly and pulses on wet and dry lands. Absence of rain facilitates the harvest of paddy and cotton but will postpone the ploughing of dry lands.
May	Fine weather. South-west monsoon sets in the latter part of the month. Hot days and nights.	Excessive rainfall affects the second picking of cotton. It is not required for wet lands. Moderate rainfall is beneficial to second picking of cotton. Absence of rainfall postpones the ploughing of dry lands.
June	Monsoon rain continues. Head sluices in all channels under Tambraparni system are opened on the 1st June. Moderate freshes in Tambaraparni and Chittar rivers and other minor rivers and streams.	Excessive or continuous rainfall interferes with harvest of paddy but facilitates the ploughing for the sowing of wet and dry crops. Absence of rainfall interferes with the scope for kar cultivation in the wet lands under the Tambraparani area but facilitates the harvest of gingelly crop.

Month. (1)	*Normal weather.* (2)	*Effect of unseasonable or abnormal weather on the various crops.* (3)
July	Monsoon continues with heavy winds. Moderate freshes in Tambaraparani river.	Excessive rainfall is not beneficial to kar paddy. Moderate rainfall is useful for paddy and garden crops. Absence of rainfall affects the paddy crop.
August	Monsoon continues with occasional showers. Cold and refreshing weather.	Heavy or continuous rainfall is prejudicial to the crops sown in this and previous months. Moderate rain fall is useful to tender and other standing crops. Absence of rainfall postpones sowing of dry crops.
September	Monsoon abating. Occasional showers. Winds abate.	Heavy or continuous rainfall retards the progress of sowing of dry land, is prejudicial to the crops sown in August and spoils the paddy crops for harvest. Moderate rainfall is useful for tender and standing crops. Absence of rainfall postpones the sowing of dry crops.
October	North-east monsoon sets in. Busiest Agricultural season begins. Temperature mild both day and night.	Heavy or continuous rainfall is beneficial for the cultivation of wet and dry lands. It is prejudicial to chillies, ragi and cotton. Moderate rainfall is beneficial to tender and standing crops. Absence of rainfall is detrimental to the cultivation season and to tender and standing crops.
November	North-east monsoon active. Dew falling in nights occasionally. Freshes in Tambraparni and other minor rivers. Cold days and nights. Rainfed tanks receive supply in this season.	Heavy or continuous rain will affect the crops and the irrigation sources. It retards the cultivation of samai, horsegram and groundnut. Moderate rainfall beneficial to tender and standing crops. Absence of rainfall will affect the standing crops and the supply in the rainfed tanks.
December	Monsoon continues and closes. Dew falling in nights.	Excessive or continuous rainfall is prejudicial to the crops and irrigation sources and affects the harvest of ragi and samai. Moderate rainfall is beneficial to paddy and other crops.

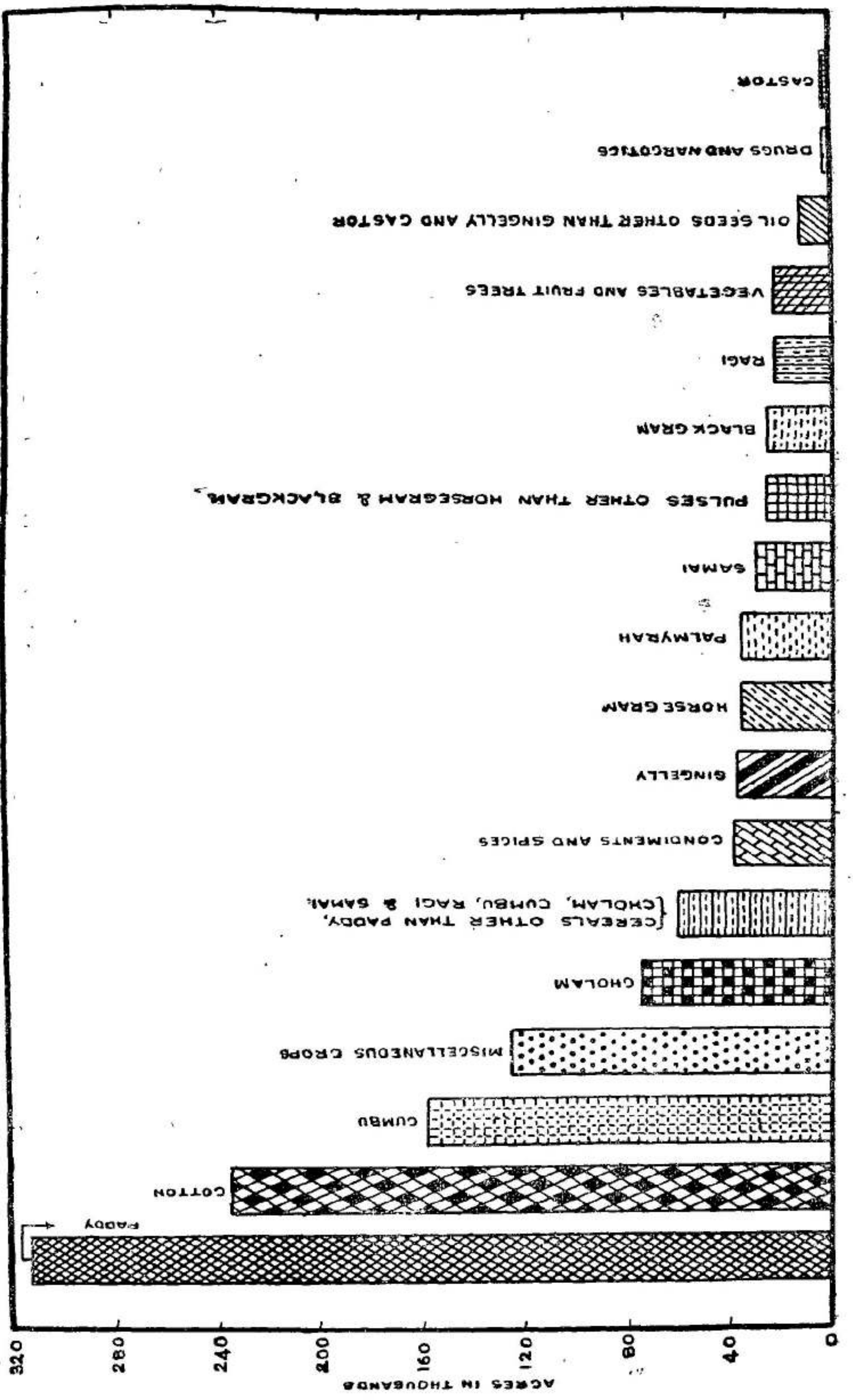
Out of a total area of 2,775,997 acres, 2,039,251 acres or 73·5 per cent are arable and of that 1,761,523 acres or 86·4 per cent are under occupation. The area cultivated is 1,065,839 or 60·5 of the occupied area. The area cultivated in the last decennium was 1,237,106 acres. Appendix III gives particulars of the area under several crops during fasli 1360. About 69.4 per cent of the total area under cultivation is used for production of foodgrains of which cereals occupy 88·5 per cent and pulses 11·5 per cent. Paddy, cholam, cumbu, ragi and samai are the chief crops among cereals. The bulk of the area under cereals is occupied by dry crops, the extent being 342,438 acres while, that under paddy is 312,573 acres. The area under paddy is larger in 6 out of 8 taluks, Sankarankoil and Koilpatti are the exceptions as the other taluks are fed by Tambraparni and Chittar rivers. When compared to fasli 1350, the area under paddy has decreased in all taluks except Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur due to the poor rainfall of 22·05 inches in 1950 as against 42·68 inches in the year 1940. The increase in Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur taluks is due to the regular cultivation of advance kar crop in the two taluks situated at the tail-end of the Tambraparani system after the construction of the Papanasam Dam in the year 1940. The area under dry crops in the several taluks in fasli 1360 is as follows :—

	ACRES.		ACRES.
Ambasamudram	2,895	Srivaikuntam	19,773
Koilpatti	173,960	Tenkasi	35,735
Nanguneri	16,467	Tirunelveli	13,264
Sankarankoil	77,592	Tiruchendur	2,752

Out of 59,271 acres shown under the sub-head "others under cereals", the main crop is varagu. This crop is generally raised in poor soils. Paddy is the main staple food product in the district but the production is inadequate to meet the entire needs of the district and the deficit is made up by imports from other districts. Poor classes of people in Koilpatti and Sankarankoil taluks and parts of other taluks take cholam, cumbu, varagu and samai as their main food.

Pulses.—Horsegram is the chief crop under pulses. The area under horsegram (34,754 acres) forms about 40 per cent of the total area under pulses. It is mostly raised in Sankarankoil, Koilpatti and Nanguneri taluks where the rainfall is poor. Black, red and greengrams are the most important of the other pulses.

TIRUNELVELI
AVERAGE AREA OF CROPS
[APPENDIX III]



The extent under fruits and vegetables is the largest in Tenkasi taluk nearly one-fourth, while the area under condiments and spices is the largest in Koilpatti taluk.

The extent under coffee in Tirukurunkudi and Tenkasi hills is 271 acres and that under Tea is 23 acres only.

Cotton is the chief industrial crop cultivated. The area under it is 235,114 acres against 284,507 acres in the last decennium. The decrease is mainly due to the poor rainfall in fasli 1360. The area is largest in Koilpatti taluk 161,997 acres (69 per cent) which is mainly black soil area, while it is 34,321 acres in Sankarankoil and 25,757 acres in Srivaikuntam taluk and only small extents in other taluks. Karunganni is raised in major portion of Koilpatti and Srivaikuntam, and Tirunelveli taluk occupies the second place. Cambodia and Uppam are the other varieties.

The total area under tobacco is 229 acres only and is cultivated in Koilpatti and Sankarankoil taluks. Senna under "Drugs and narcotics" is raised chiefly in Tirunelveli taluk (about 70 per cent). The total area under palmyrah is 35,299 acres only as against 38,455 acres in the last decennium and the reason for the decrease seems to be partly due to the introduction of Prohibition in 1950 and partly due to withering of trees due to adverse seasonal condition in the southern taluks. A little above one-half of the trees is in Tiruchendur taluk. Koilpatti and Srivaikuntam occupy the next place.

Among oil seeds, gingelly is the main crop and it is largely raised in Ambasamudram and Sankarankoil taluks. The total area is 36,902 acres as against 66,395 acres in the last decennium.

There are Agricultural Research Stations at Koilpatti and Ambasamudram which are run by the Agricultural Department. These stations engage themselves in evolving better strains of the most important crops in the district like cotton, ragi, cholam, coriander and paddy and in tackling local problems in manuring and cultivation.

The following are the dangerous crop pests prevalent in the district and the appropriate control measure :—

Name of the pest.	*Control measure.*
(1)	(2)
The Chillies thrips	Application of B.H.C. 5–10 per cent dust.

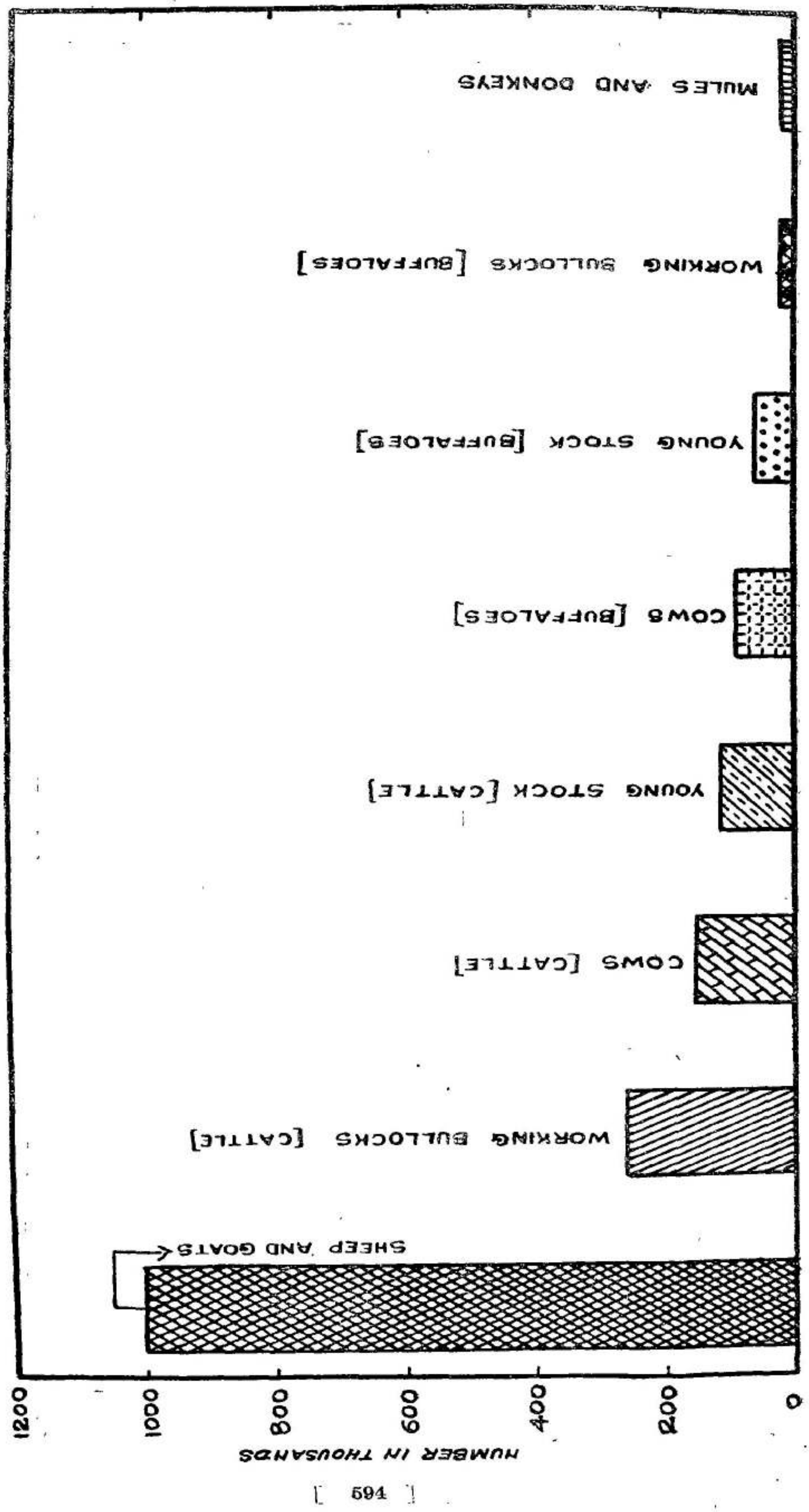
6. *Agricultural stock.*—There is little or no cattle breeding in the district except of the usual non-descript breeds kept for their dung; the wants of the people with regard to ploughing cattle are amply provided for by large fairs in various parts of the district. The number of stud bulls maintained in the taluk centres in charge of the Veterinary Department and those in the National Extension Centres are too small to meet the requirements of the district. The following table shows the number and description of stock kept in different parts of the district in proportion to the areas occupied, cultivated and available for grazing :—

Taluk.	*Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.*	*Stock maintained per 100 acres.*					
		Occupied.		*Cultivated.*		*Area available for Grazing.*	
		Cattle of all sorts.	*Sheep and goats.*	*Cattle of all sorts.*	*Sheep and goats.*	*Catle of all sorts.*	*Sheep and goats.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Ambasamudram .. .	4·09	74	58	125	97	179	142
Koilpatti	24·22	20	36	23	41	192	347
Nanguneri	3·42	63	109	152	264	1,062	1,851
Sankarankoil	7·89	31	44	64	92	52	75
Srivaikuntam	8·03	53	78	65	96	292	430
Tenkasi	3·15	53	44	137	113	87	72
Tirunelveli	4·25	40	62	121	184	50	76
Tiruchendur	6·44	50	75	90	135	113	170

TIRUNELVELI

AGRICULTURAL STOCK IN FASLI 1360 [1950-51]

[APPENDIX IV]



The area tilled by a pair of cattle is high in Koilpatti, Sankarankoil and Srivaikuntam taluks. In the river-irrigated taluks, the area tilled by each pair of cattle is low, but practically all the river-irrigated lands are cultivated twice, so that the actual area ploughed is nearly double of what is sown. The working cattle of the district are bought at numerous fairs, notably those at Kazhugumalai, Tiruchendur and Sivalaperi and Mukkudal to which are brought thousands of cattle from different parts of the district and other neighbouring districts also. The non-working stock is usually of the poorest description, and is maintained for its dung much of which, however, is used as fuel instead of being given back to the ground as manure.

7. *Area occupied and available.*—The following table shows in hundreds of acres, the total arable, occupied and cultivated areas in each taluk :—

Taluk.	*Total.*		*Arable.*		*Occupied.*		
	Area.	*Percentage. arable.*	*Area.*	*Percentage. occupied.*	*Area.*	*Percentage. cultivated.*	*Cultivated area.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Ambasamudram	3,189	37	1,186	93	1,098	59	652
Koilpatti	6,952	95	6,628	78	5,145	89	4,602
Nanguneri	4,511	63	2,848	76	2,175	41	894
Sankarankoil	4,062	83	3,383	97	3,296	48	1,580
Srivaikuntam	2,317	64	1,490	81	1,205	82	986
Tenkasi	2,579	75	1,926	99	1,898	39	742
Tirunelveli	2,082	77	1,605	99	1,596	33	533
Tiruchendur	2,068	64	1,326	90	1,200	56	667

The arable area has been arrived at by excluding from the total all lands set apart for forests, village sites, railways, roads, rivers, tanks, channels and various other common uses. The percentage of occupation is everywhere high ranging from 76 per cent in Nanguneri taluk to 99 per cent in Tenkasi and Tirunelveli taluks and additional lands are being gradually taken up throughout the district.

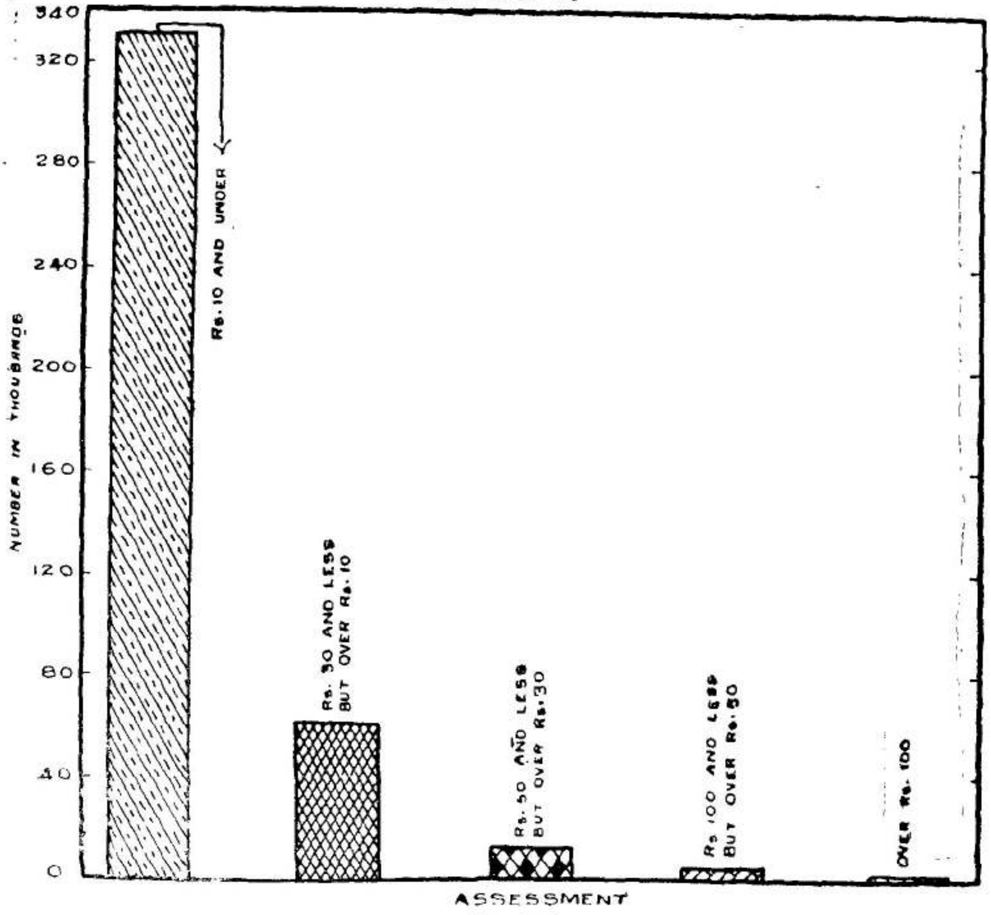
Large areas of occupied lands are annually left uncultivated. This is most noticeable in the southern taluks, where although there are wide tracts of exceptionally valuable wet lands, which are always cultivated, there is for dry cultivation, but little black soil and much poor sandy and stony red soil. At the same time it is in these taluks that marked increase in the areas of dry cultivation has been noticeable. Such lands on account of their poverty are unfit to be cropped more than once in every two or three years. The ryots, however, do not relinquish them as the assessment is light, generally 4 to 6 annas an acre and one occasional good crop makes up for several years of waste. During the period of fallow, the lands afford a certain amount of grazing. The existence of a few palmyrah trees often makes such lands worth holding. It may also be said that dry cultivation is generally neglected when there is a good wet cultivation in the neighbourhood. In the northern taluks, where good irrigation is comparatively scarce and black cotton soil is common, dry cultivation is prosecuted with energy. Wet cultivation is seldom neglected where conditions are favourable. Some wet lands in Tiruchendur at the tail end of the Tambraparni system suffer from submersion, want of drainage and saline efflorescence. In Koilpatti and parts of Sankarankoil where the supplies are exceptionally precarious, wet lands are not well suited for irrigation and are neglected for the cultivation of superior dry lands. In channel-fed areas of this district, there is a general tendency on the part of the ryots to reclaim dry lands and make them fit for wet cultivation.

8. *Soil classification.*—At the resettlement, soils were classified broadly as black loam, black sand, red loam and red sand, each class being further subdivided into best, good, ordinary, inferior and worst. The distribution of the soils is shown in the following table :—

(Figures in percentages.)

Taluk.	*Wet.*				*Dry.*			
	Black. loam.	*Black. sand.*	*Red loam.*	*Red sand.*	*Black loam.*	*Black sand.*	*Red loam.*	*Red sand.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Ambasamudram	14·8	0·1	10·8	1·1	1·1	..	17·5	54·6
Koilpatti	1·8	..	0·7	..	66·1	2·1	3·2	26·1
Nanguneri	0·1	..	10·9	..	1·9	0·1	1·6	85·4
Sankarankoil	3·3	0·3	6·6	0·2	31·2	1·2	10·7	46·5
Srivaikuntam	15·0	0·1	3·1	0·6	28·4	0·5	7·3	45·0
Tenkasi	6.5	.	17.3	..	0.7	..	42·7	32.8
Tirunelveli	15·5	0·6	5·3	1·6	10·2	2·6	2·9	61·3
Tiruchendur	7·4	0·2	6·3	1·8	3·2	..	2·9	78·2

TIRUNELVELI
NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN FASLI 1360
[APPENDIX II]



Broadly speaking, the northern half of the district consists of black loam and the southern half, of red loam or sand with a strip of black loam in the valley of the Tambraparni. The black soil is of high value as compared with the red. The black cotton plains in the north is an alluvial deposit deep and overlying a substratum of limestone; there is but little irrigation but the lands are nevertheless highly cultivated. The black soils of the river valley overlie a stiff yellow clay or marl, locally known as "Kurgai Mun". Much of the higher-lying red soil is poor and yields but a small return to the cultivator but in the hollows and along the course of streams the soil is more fertile, and where irrigation is good, as it is in Sankarankoil and Nanguneri along the base of the hills, a considerable extent of paddy is cultivated with a good outturn.

On the south-east coast, between the valley of the Tambaraparni and the mouth of the Nambiyar, lies a tract of country, about 40 miles in length, known as the palmyrah forest. The soil is a deep loose red loam with a surface of sand. There are a few well protected flats where the sand merely covers the sub-soil but in open country, it is several feet deep and is in some places blown up into mounds 20 feet high. Even where the sand is deepest the underlying loam causes palmyrahs to flourish. This loam varies from 5 to 40 feet in depth; when moist, roots of every kind penetrate it easily. It thus affords every facility for the growth of the palmyrah, the long stringy roots of which strike down into it, till they reach supply of water sufficient to enable them to thrive all through the hot weather. Garden cultivation of every kind also flourishes in this red loam, plantains being the crop most usually raised.

9. *Holdings.*—Taking the average for the quinquennial period ending with 1875–76 as a standard the proportional variations in the areas of ryotwari land in holding and the land revenue of the district are shown in the following table. The large increase in area between 1876 and 1881 was due to the correction of areas by survey. The increase would have been greater, had it not been for extensive relinquishments of dry lands subsequent to their assessment at the settlement which was completed in 1878. The figures given for the eight qunquennia of the last four decadecs are for the reduced district. Hence the apparent decrease under area and assessment as compared with the previous quinquennia. The relatively higher increase in assessment during the last six qunquennia is due to the introduction of the resettlement in the district :—

Period.	*Proportional variation.*			
	Holdings.		*Land revenue demand.*	
	Area.	*Assessment.*	*Net (current.).*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1866–67 to 1870–71 ..	98·0	100·0	106·0	106·0
1871–72 to 1875–76 ..	100·0	100·0	100 0	100 0
1876–77 to 1880–81 ..	105·7	101·0	95·2	101·6
1881–82 to 1885–86 ..	106·4	101·6	102 8	111·4
1886–87 to 1890–91 ..	109·1	101·9	99 8	108 4
1891–92 to 1895–96 ..	110·6	103·4	112·6	111·9
1896–97 to 1900–01 ..	111·1	105·2	120·9	119·7
1901–02 to 1905–06 ..	90·2	86·7	98·2	99·1
1906–07 to 1910–11 ..	91·8	92·2	102 2	101·6
1911–12 to 1915–16 ..	91·6	99·4	116 0	113.2
1916–17 to 1920–21 ..	92 0	99 9	115·9	113·4
1921–22 to 1925–26 ..	92·3	101·1	118·3	117·2
1926–27 to 1930–31 ..	92 7	101·3	117·9	118·0
1931–32 to 1935–36 ..	92 9	100·7	114·8	113·1
1936–37 to 1940–41 ..	93 0	100·8	113·5	109·9
1941–42 to 1945–46 ..	93 0	101·8	109·4	106·7
1946–47 to 1950–51 ..	93 1	101 4	97·1	98·0

10. *Sale value of land.*—The following statement shows the sale values of wet, garden and dry lands in the several taluks during the last five years of the decennium ending 1950–51 and the corresponding period of the decennium preceding it:—

Average value of land per acre during 1936–40.

Taluk.	Wet.		Garden.			Dry.		
	River. fed.	*Rain. fed.*	*Black soil.*	*Red soil.*	*Sandy soil*	*Black soil.*	*Red soil.*	*Sandy soil.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ambasamudram	3,000	800	..	150	..	..	130	15
Koilpatti	..	1,250	400	100	..	350	75	20
Nanguneri	..	925	..	100	..	100	50	..
Sankarankoil	1,500	750	580	550	..	180	130	75
Srivaikuntam	2,385	808	..	427	687	137	312	513
Tenkasi	2,200	750	75	200	..	..	75	..
Tirunelveli	4,400	1,200	200	300	..	120	100	..
Tiruchendur	2,000	500	..	350	..	..	200	260
Average for the district ..	2,581	873	314	272	687	177	134	165

Average value of land per acre during 1946–50.

	Wet.		Garden.			Dry.		
	River-fed.	*Rain-fed.*	*Black soil.*	*Red soil.*	*Sandy soil.*	*Black soil.*	*Red soil.*	*Sandy soil.*
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ambasamudram	7,500	3,000	..	300	..	..	250	..
Koilpatti	..	2,000	1,000	700	..	750	150	50
Nanguneri	..	2,500	..	300	..	..	125	..
Sankarankoil	3,000	1,500	1,000	750	..	350	250	150
Srivaikuntam	6,000	2,500	..	1,000	1,200	400	750	*1,000
Tenkasi	6,000	3,000	300	800	..	..	200	..
Tirunelveli	8,000	3,000	600	900	..	..	..	..
Tiruchendur	7,900	4,000	..	300	550	..	1,200	850
Average for the district ..	6,400	2,687	725	631	875	500	418	513

The values of lands of all descriptions have definitely increased during the decennium which is a crucial period in the history of our country. This is the period when the Second World War was in its full swing and the nation attained the Independence. Prices of all food stuffs and every article of utility increased by leaps and bounds due to scarcity of supply and rise the purchasing power of the common man. When compared to the corresponding values of the last decennium, value of wet lands has increased by about 160 per cent, garden lands by about 75 per cent and that of dry lands by about 200 per cent. The abnormal increase in the land value is due to the scarcity of foodgrains during the war period and high soaring prices of paddy and other millets due to rationing. Landlords and business people who had a bright period in the War years began to invest their savings and surplus profits in land alone as the safest form of security especially during the uncertain war period and transition stage for independence.

11. *Population and occupation.*—Though the population of the District as a whole showed an increase of 9·3 per cent over the last decade, there was actually decrease of population in Koilpatti taluk. This is mainly due to the exodus of the poor and labouring classes from this taluk to the Manimuthar Project in Ambasamudram taluk and adjoining taluks as well, in search of employment as they were hard hit in the latter part of the decade by the continuous drought conditions and rise in the price of food stuffs in the post war years. Srivaikuntam and Tirunelveli have shown an increase of more than 14 per cent as the people have taken a craze for urban life which afforded better employment

opportunities for the middle and poor class people and recreational facilities for the wealthy. The rate of increase is below the average in Nanguneri and Tiruchendur Taluks. No special reasons are attributable to this check in population except that these two taluks were experiencing poor rain fall and a good number of middle class people besides plantation labourers find employment in Ceylon easier and more attractive and paying, in the war period and thereafter. The subjoined statement shows variations in the taluk figures :—

Taluk.	*Population in 1951.*			*Loss or gain of population per cent between*					
	Per square mile in total area.	*Per 1000 acres.*		1901 *and* 1911.	1911 *and* 1921.	1921 *and* 1931.	1931 *and* 1941.	1941 *and* 1951.	1901 *and* 1951.
		Arable.	*cultivated.*						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Ambasamudaram.	532	1,982	3,603	+6.0	+0 1	+3.7	+15.5	+13.2	+45 3
Koilpatti	337	553	796	+3.9	+3.2	+2.5	+7.4	−4.5	+12.9
Nanguneri ..	430	1,063	3,387	+3.6	+12.2	+8.2	+10 5	+7 7	+49.5
Sankarankoil ..	503	943	2,019	+9 7	+10 0	+6.7	+ 6.2	+12.1	+53.0
Srivaikuntam ..	834	2,025	3,062	+21 9	+6.5	+8.9	+10 8	+16.3	+82 3
Tenkasi	800	1,673	4,344	+11.8	+14 1	+12.1	+13.3	+14.0	+84.8
Tirunelveli ..	906	1,834	5,525	+8 7	+4 5	+7.3	+8.6	+14 3	+51.2
Tiruchendur ..	849	2,066	4,108	+3.6	−0 3	+11.3	+7.1	+7 9	+32.9
Whole district ..	564	1,199	2,295	+8.0	+6 2	+7 6	+9.6	+9 3	+47.5

The density in relation to the tota area of the District is high and has risen from 516 in 1941 to 564 in 1951. It is nearly double the District averatge in Tirunelveli and Srivaikuntam and is high in Tiruchendur and Tenkasi. The number of people living in towns has also increased from 25.6 per cent at the beginning of the decade to 33.1 per cent at the end.

Classified according to religious belief the people are divided as follows :—Hindus 82·2 per cent, Muslims 6·5 per cent and Chiri tians 11.3 per cent. The rate of increase of the different communities is instructive :—

Community.	*Percentages in*							
	1871–81.	1881–91.	1891–01.	1901–11.	1911–21.	1921–31	1931–41.	1941–51.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Hindus	−2 5	+14 0	+7 4	+6 2	+6.2	+6 2	+8 0	+9.4
Muslims	+5 9	+6.9	+6 1	+10 4	+3 4	+10 3	+20 5	+9 0
Christians	+37 4	+3 5	+9 7	+16 7	+9 3	+18 3	+16 3	+6.1

The rate of increase in the number of Hindus during this decennium compard with the previous decennium has risen to 9·4 per cent from 8.0 per cent while that of Muslims has fallen to 9.0 per cent from 20.5 per cent and that of Christians to 6.1 per cent from 16.3 per cent. The sharp fall in the case of Muslims and Christians may be due to the political changes that have taken place in the country during this period.

The principal language of the District is Tamil which is the mother tongue of 92·5 per cent of the people. Telugu is the language of 6·5 per cent while Kanarese, Hindusthani and Malayalam are the languages of a small section about 0·8 per cent. Sowrashtra, Hindi and other North Indian languages and some of the foreign languages are spoken by the remaining 0·2 per cent alone.

Viewed from educational standards, the number of literates as per 1951 Census is 629,059 which form 25.7 per cent of the total population. The per centage of literacy has increased from 25·7 per cent to 38·3 per cent in the case of males and from 4·7 per cent to 13·8 per cent in the case of females. Compulsory education has been extended

to certain major panchayats besides the three municipalities during the decade. The following table shows the distribution of the population among the eight livelihood classes into which the economic characteristics of the people have been classified according to the Census of 1951 :—

Occupation.	Population supported by occupation in col. (1)	Percentage of the population in Col. (2) to the district population.	Percentage on population in column (2) of			Percentage on the population in the district of		
			Self supporting persons.	Non-earning dependents.	Earning dependents.	Self supporting persons.	Non-earning dependents.	Earning dependents.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(A) Agricultural Class—								
1 Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents.	769,016	31 4	24.9	69.8	5.3	7.8	22.0	1.6
2 Cultivators of land wholy or mainly unowned and their dependents.	232,468	9 5	23.0	69 7	7 3	2.2	6.6	0.7
3 Cultivating labourers and their dependents.	273,164	11.2	32.1	60.7	7.2	3 6	6.8	0.8
4 Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents.	59,609	2.4	31.5	64 7	3.8	0 8	1.6	0.1
Total ..	**1,334,257**	**54.5**	**26.3**	**67 7**	**6.0**	**14.4**	**36.9**	**3 2**
(B) Non-Agricultural Class—(Persons including dependents who derive their principal means of livelihood from).								
5 Production (Other than cultivation.)	460,687	18 8	27.0	67 9	5.1	5 0	12 8	1 0
6 Commerce	235,024	9 6	23.1	73 0	3 9	2 2	7 0	0 4
7 Transport	40,472	1 7	26.7	69 6	3.7	0.4	1 2	0.1
8 Other services and miscellaneous sources.	375,527	15.4	28 7	67.2	4 1	4 4	10.3	0 7
Total..	**1,111,710**	**45·5**	**26 7**	**68 8**	**4.5**	**12.1**	**31 3**	**2.1**
Total of Agricultural and non-agricultural classes.	**2,445,967**	**100 0**	**26·5**	**68.2**	**5.3**	**26.5**	**68 2**	**5·3**

The status of ryotwari holders can be judged from the following abstract of the rent roll :—

Taluk.	Total number of holdings.	Average size of holdings.		Percentage of revenue paid on holdings on which the assessment is.				Percentage of total number of holdings.			
		Area.	Assessment.	Rs. 10 and less.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.	Rs 100 and less but over Rs. 30.	Over Rs. 100.	Rs. 10 and less.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.	Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 30.	Over Rs. 100.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.								
Ambasamudram	43,965	2·76	10 6 10	25·4	29·3	23·4	21·9	73·5	19·8	5·6	1·1
Koilpatti	33,726	5·21	5 4 1	53·5	21·9	18·1	6·5	86·1	11·6	2·1	0·2
Nanguneri	80,424	3·53	4 13 9	38·3	24·5	11·9	19·3	88·1	9·1	2·3	0·5
Sankarankoil	48,388	2·88	3 14 10	49·2	28·2	14·9	7·7	90·5	8·9	0·5	0·1
Srivaikuntam	55,815	2·48	7 7 5	28·3	33·4	23·0	15·3	76·1	16·9	6·4	0·6
Tenkasi	38,089	2·25	5 10 11	32·3	24·9	22·0	20·8	83·6	10·1	3·2	3·1
Tirunelveli	52,100	2·67	7 8 11	26·8	30·2	18·2	24·8	79·6	15·6	4·1	0·7
Tiruchendur	61,345	2·39	5 5 6	21·2	17·4	34·8	26·6	61·9	28·9	8·9	0·3
Total ..	**418,852**	**2·98**	**6 3 3**	**31·8**	**26·8**	**23·1**	**18·3**	**79·7**	**15·2**	**4·4**	**0·7**

The average size of the holdings has decreased from 3·37 to 2·98 acres but it has shown a slight increase in Koilpatti taluk from 5·18 to 5·21. The number of holdings on which the assessment is Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10 forms 15·2 per cent of the total number as against 13·1 per cent in the last decade and it pays 26·8 per cent of the revenue. The number of holdings paying more than Rs. 100 has also increased from 0·6 per cent to 0·7 per cent and the revenue derived is 18·3 per cent against 16·7 per cent in the last decade.

12. *Industries*.—There are no large scale industries in Sankarankoil, Tenkasi and Nanguneri taluks. Salt manufacture is the only important large scale industry in Tiruchendur taluk. There are 35 cotton ginning and baling mills (28 in Koilpatti and 7 in Srivaikuntam), 3 spinning and weaving mills (2 in Koilpatti and 1 in Ambasamudram)

and 2 spinning mills (1 in Srivaikuntam and the other in Ambasamudram) employing in all 13,951 persons. The Cement Factory at Thalayuthu is the only heavy industry set up during the decade. Match making, Printing and Publishing, Motor Workshop, Dhall Mills, Beedi and Cigar Factories are some of the less important non-textile industries and the total number employed is 2,948 only.

Small scale industries.—According to the Census of 1951, the total number of textile units in the District comprising cotton ginning, spinning, dyeing, etc. is 20,665 and the number of persons employed is 35,696. Among the non-textile units, gur manufacture occupies the Chief position especially in the coastal taluks which abound in Palmyrah trees. About 17,138 persons are engaged in this industry which does not require much capital and is carried on as a cottage industry. Basket making, mat weaving, beedi and cigar manufacture, oil pressing, etc., are some of the other important minor industries which provide employment for about 10,000 people.

The following statement showing the particulars of the (1) number of the important Cottage and Small Scale Industries and (ii) the approximate number of persons employed in them in each taluk of the district :—

Nature of industry.	Sankarankoil.		Koilpatti.		Tenkasi.		Tirunelveli.	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 Cotton weaving	2,973	5,251	1,219	2,540	3,781	5,071	4,781	7,918
2 Cotton dyeing and bleaching	..	..	..	..	21	27	6	26
3 Manufacture of rope	53	157	..	..	..	..	2	4
4 Mat weaving	38	84	231	530	232	385	99	194
5 Millers of cereals	5	14	..	..	29	78	26	69
6 Vegetable oil pressing	14	39	8	23	36	87	95	209
7 Manufacture of dairy products	54	116	..	..	115	285	16	41
8 Gur manufacture	178	422	261	281	467	1,042	..	..
9 Cobblery	84	188	15	24	26	63	50	105
10 Pottery	109	203	26	33	219	914	170	396
11 Basket making	47	152	21	30	144	370	105	321
12 Beedi manufacture	..	..	..	..	184	347	25	59
13 Copper, brass and bell metal works	..	..	..	..	75	203	158	390
14 Preservation of fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Soap manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Manufacture of perfumes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Manufacture of tobacco products other than beedies.	..	..	4	6	..	..	30	75
18 Comb making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Nature of industry.	Srivaikuntam.		Ambasamudram.		Nanguneri.		Tiruchendur.	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1 Cotton weaving	399	1,440	3,766	7,978	374	927	191	612
2 Cotton dyeing and bleaching	..	..	2	11	..	..	..	..
3 Manufacture of rope	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
4 Mat weaving	..	..	548	1,065	95	100	731	1,372
5 Millers of cereals	64	146	45	90	8	22	4	26
6 Vegetable oil pressing	30	73	69	179	47	95	17	42
7 Manufacture of dairy products	..	..	451	984	39	83	49	251
8 Gur manufacture	..	..	824	1,983	1,503	2,823	3,867	8,142
9 Cobblery	12	40	12	29	..	..	6	14
10 Pottery	100	385	168	463	70	152	28	83
11 Basket making	50	147	58	197	62	113	618	1,676
12 Beedi manufacture	..	..	800	2,016	37	59	..	..
13 Copper, brass and bell metal Works	9	24	65	166	6	15	7	11
14 Preservation of fish	8	24	..	..	..	..	3	7
15 Soap manufacture	3	10	2	7	..	..	..	..
16 Manufacture of perfumes	5	18	..	..	..	..	5	28
17 Manufacture of tobacco products other than beedies.	16	39	12	25	24	78	34	83
18 Comb making	..	..	..	..	10	31	..	..

NOTE.—(i) Number of establishments.
(ii) Number of persons employed in them.

Pearl and chank fisheries in Tuticorin water continue to be under the monopoly of the Government and are being worked by Government alone. There was no pearl fisheries during the decade.

13. *Wealth.*—The district includes persons of all grades of wealth as seen in subjoined statement of income-tax assessees. In the river tracts there is a large amount of prosperity among Brahmins and Vellalas while there are numerous rich merchants mainly Nadars in the northern taluk and Bharathars in Tuticorin who deal in cotton, chillies, onions, jaggery and fish.

The total number of income tax assessees in the District was 1,117 (993 in Tirunelveli circle and 124 in Tuticorin circle). It has increased to 1,676 during the decennium (918 in Tirunelveli circle and 758 in Tuticorin circle). The number of assessees in Tirunelveli circle continues to be almost steady which covers the river valley area and which is not much affected by war conditions. The number of assessees in Tuticorin circle, however, has recorded a considerable increase by reason of its having a number of leading industrial and business men of the district. Wealth continues to be in the hands of lawyers, money-lenders and business men especially bus owners.

The following statement shows the number of assessees graded according to their annual income :—

Number.	Grade of income.	Tirunelveli Circle.		Tuticorin Circle.		Total.	
		Municipality.	Non-Municipality.	Municipality.	Non-Municipality.	Municipality.	Non-Municipality.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	RS.						
VI	3,500–4,999	146	70	76	142	222	212
VII	5,000–7,499	148	117	78	107	226	224
VIII	7,500–9,999	51	48	48	52	99	100
IX	10,000–12,499	62	31	18	43	80	74
X	12,500–14,999	47	25	17	31	64	56
XI	15,000–19,999	46	27	21	35	67	62
XII	20,000–24,999	32	7	12	13	44	20
XIII	25,000–29,999	13	8	14	6	27	14
XIV	30,000–39,999	11	3	7	9	18	12
XV	40,000–49,999	4	6	12	4	16	10
XVI	50,000–99,999	9	3	8	4	17	7
XVII	1,00,000 and over	4	..	..	1	4	1
	Total ..	573	345	311	447	884	792

14. *Area liable to famine.*—There is no record of extent of the district having suffered from famine since the beginning of the 19th century, though during a portion of the years 1876–78 a small number of people was on relief, and early in 1891, there was some distress a few works being started to afford relief to the labouring poor. The district is so situated that the labouring population should find an easy outlet to the planting districts of Ceylon, to Travancore and the Straits Settlements where labour is usually in demand, especially since the development of rubber planting, whilst long continued prosperity of the district generally has built up a race of well-to-do ryots who do not suffer severely from loss of crops. The northern and southern portions of the district lying outside the river valley are always subjected to poor and untimely rainfall with the result that the ryots do not reap a fair harvest even in ordinary years. In this decennium, rainfall during 1949 and 1950 was too low that poor ryots were not able to withstand the effects of economic depression after the cessation of war. The food position was also acute after the partition of India and independence of Burma and Ceylon. People in these dry tracts were on the verge of famine conditions but the crisis was averted by opening of gruel centres and execution of Low-scale famine relief works.

15. *Irrigation and protection.*—The total number of irrigation sources in the district is 2,340 of which 1,583 are minor irrigation sources in charge of the Revenue Department, 337 are with Public Works Department and 420 are in ex-estate villages. The chief source of irrigation is the Tambaraparani with its affluents in which the supply is almost perennial. The Tambaraparani irrigates a large extent of wet lands in Ambasamudram, Tirunelveli, Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur taluks. There are eight anicuts across the Tambaraparni classified as protective irrigation works, commanding an irrigable area of 88,000 acres. The ayacut under Non-Tambaraparani system is about 45,000 acres. There were in the last year of the decade 55,880 wells on wet and dry lands supplementing the ordinary irrigation sources as against 40,698 wells in 1941. The following table gives in hundreds of acres talukwar particulars of the area which is protected in ordinary years as well as in years of drought :—

Source of irrigation.	Ambasamudram.	Koilpatti.	Nanguneri.	Sankarankoil	Srivaikuntam.	Tenkasi.	Tirunelveli.	Tiruchendur.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Area protected in all seasons.									
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tambraparni river system ..	158	..	.	..	200	.	180	130	669
Minor tanks and channels ..	154	28	118	28	14	150	67	18	586
Wells and doruvus	24	25	68	139	14	86	13	46	415
Total ..	336	53	186	167	228	245	260	194	1,669
Percentage of area occupied ..	30·6	1·0	8·5	5·1	18·9	12·9	16·3	16·1	9·5
Percentage of area cultivated ..	51·5	1·1	20·8	10·6	23·1	33·0	48·8	29·1	15·6
Area protected in ordinary seasons.									
Tambraparni river system ..	165		...	.	238	..	188	180	771
Minor tanks and channels ..	190	31	313	136	17	188	117	49	1,041
Wells and Doruvus ..	31	222	107	276	29	187	33	47	932
Total ..	386	253	420	412	284	375	338	276	2,744
Percentage of area occupied ..	35·1	4·	19·3	12·5	23·5	19·8	21·1	23·0	15·6
Percentage of area cultivated ..	59·2	5·5	46·0	26·1	28·8	50·5	63·4	41·4	25·7

The Marudur and Srivaikuntam anicuts together irrigate about 23,800 acres of wet lands in the Srivaikuntam taluk and 18,000 acres in Tiruchendur taluk. The Ariyanayagapuram, Pazhavur and Suttamalli anicuts together irrigate about 18,800 acres in Tirunelveli taluk and the **Kodamelalagiyan,** Nadiyunni and Kanadian anicuts together irrigate about 16,500 acres in Ambasamudram taluk. The areas commanded by the Tambaraparani anicuts and the western part of the Tenkasi taluk irrigated by the Chittar may be fairly pronounced to be safe in all seasons. The Nanguneri taluk as an irrigated area of about 31,300 acres, the sources of irrigation being mostly rainfed. Tenkasi taluk comes next with irrigated areas of about 18,800 acres. A few tanks in Sakarankoil taluk and many tanks in Nanguneri taluk are fed by the hill streams issuing from the Western Ghats. The tanks in Koilpatti are almost entirely rainfed. The wet extent in this taluk is very small. As a result of Well Subsidy Schemes that were in force from 1947 onwards, the number of wells has considerably increased in Koilpatti, Sankarankovil and Nanguneri taluks more than in other areas. In the sandy tracts of Tiruchendur and Nenguneri there are temporary wells called ' Teri springs ' and the supply in them is ample in normal years. But due to the failure of monsoon in successive years, the water table has gone down making lift irrigation from the Teriyuthu as difficult as in the case of regular open wells. In the year 1950–51, the net area irrigated in the district was 29 per cent of the net area sown.

16. *Loans.*—The following statement shows the amount of loans granted under each of the Loan Acts and the extent of improvements carried out thereby during the decennium ending 1950–51 :—

Fasli.	Amount of loan granted under the Act.	Particulars of loans granted. — Reclamation of land. — Extent benefited.	Reclamation of land. — Amount granted.	Sinking of new wells. — Number.	Sinking of new wells. — Amount granted.	Repairs to old wells. — Number.	Repairs to old wells. — Amount granted.	Purchase of cattle. — Number.	Purchase of cattle. — Amount granted.	Other cases.
	RS.	ACS.	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	NO.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1351	9,570	1·23	100	13	2,300	15	2,300	15	2,530	340
1352	18,490	5·20	400	8	3,000	14	2,300	50	6,700	95
1353	50,001	4·12	300	46	22,020	52	11,500	87	16,050	131
1354	23,568	0·56	100	15	7,400	21	6,300	46	9,110	658
1355	32,340	1·26	2,400	32	12,850	57	10,950	38	5,450	690
1356	43,869	22·43	1,000	26	12,400	18	4,400	32	4,200	640
1357	54,936	12,57	1,500	34	16,850	63	11,775	125	24,525	286
1358	54,300	2·09	300	31	19,650	48	12,000	112	21,250	500
1359	67,700	67·38	8,100	36	15,450	52	15,900	137	27,875	375
1360	1,18,110	126·50	15,640	63	31,720	74	24,600	346	45,540	610
Total ..	**4,72,884**	**243.34**	**29,840**	**304**	**1,43,640**	**414**	**1,02,625**	**988**	**1,63,230**	**4,325**

With a view to make up for the shortage in food production in the State, the Government introduced the accelerated scheme of sinking of wells in the year 1946. The scheme was designated as New Well Subsidy Scheme from 1947–48. The maximum amount paid for a well was Rs. 500 which was disbursed as loan in the first instance and later converted into subsidy after the satisfactory completion of the well within the time granted. The total amount paid under the scheme in each year and the number of wells for which paid, the number completed and the number in progress are furnished in the statement below. The additional area brought under cultivation and the additional quantity of food-grains produced are also noted for each year :—

Name of scheme.	*Amount paid.*	*Total number of wells for which paid.*	*Number of wells completed.*	*Number of wells in progress at the end of the fasli.*	*Number of wells for which recovery is ordered.*	*Number of wells not started at the end of fasli.*	*Additional area brought to cultivation.*	*Additional quantity of food grains produced.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	RS.						ACS.	TONS.
Accelerated scheme, 1946.	10,72,643	3,726	3,128	..	598	..	3,922	2,350
New Well Subsidy Scheme—								
1947–48	11,13,280	3,719	2,299	671	747	2	3,227	1,505
1948–49	9,05,800	1,713	859	715	52	87	1,062	534
1949–50	9,49,250	1,666	413	1,153	8	92	410	148
1950–51	6,34,850	1,045	63	737	2	243	12	21
Total ..	**46,75,823**	**11,869**	**6,762**	**3,276**	**1,407**	**424**	**8,633**	**4,558**

Co-operative movement in the district has made an all round progress during the decade especially in the latter half. The progress made during the war was not only maintained but improved upon. The movement covered new fields and new schemes were undertaken for the distribution of food and clothes, for the provision of housing in urban areas and similar other measures of social and economic benefit to the people.

The number of co-operative credit societies in the district increased from 471 to 862 during 1948–49 as a result of the Government policy to increase their number to cover a large number of villages and population and to reorganize them into multipurpose co operative societies so as to enable them to serve the varied economic needs of the members in additon to providing them with credit. They began to attend to the distribution of controlled commodities such as cloth, manure and agricultural implements. The following table shows their progress during the decennium :—

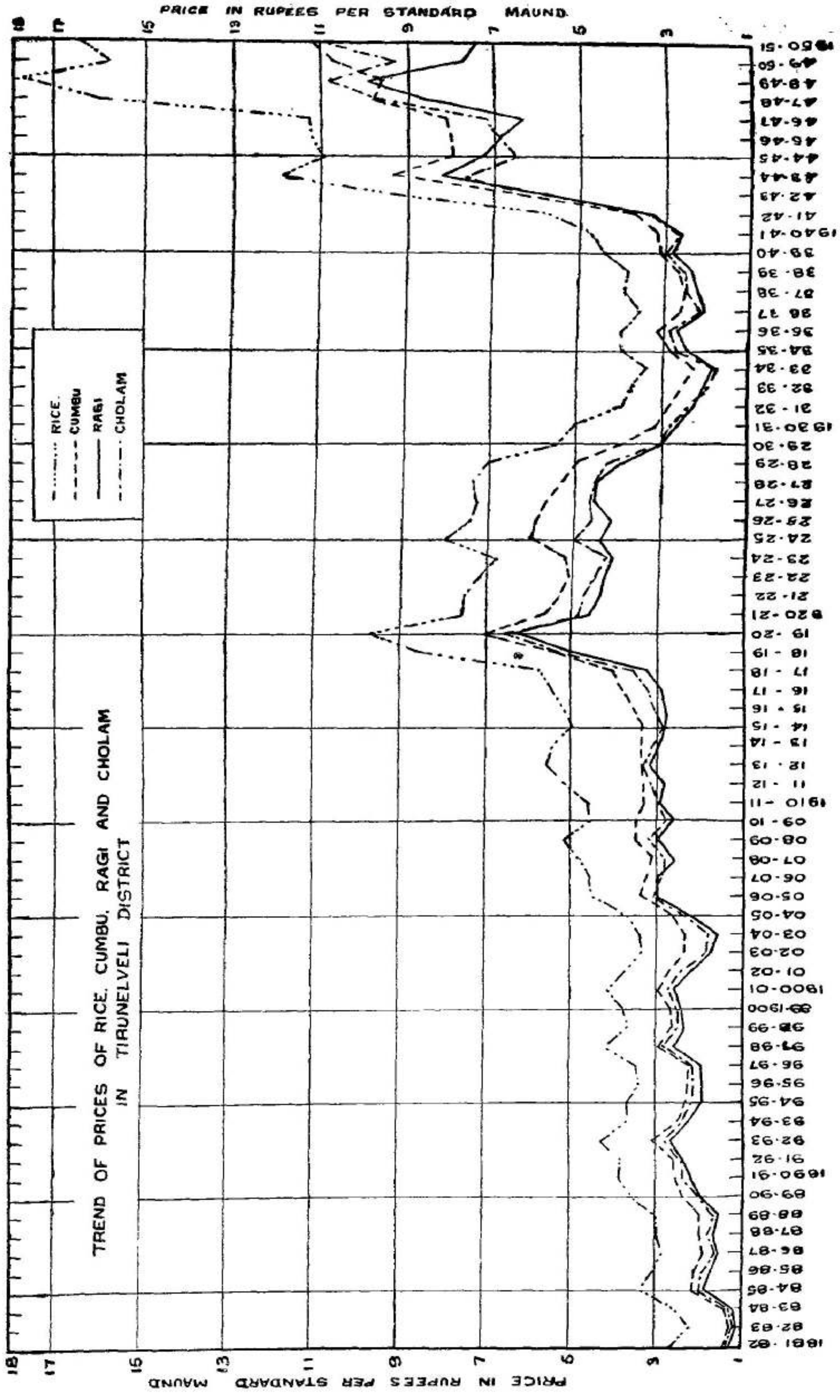
Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loan disbursed during the year.*	*Loans for productive purposes.*	*Loans for non-productive purposes.*	*Loans for discharge of prior debts.*	*Loans outstanding against members.*	*Working capital.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	478	31,367	6,62,517	6,51,438	3,540	7,539	7,65,435	11,76,414
1942–43	476	31,616	6,62,517	6,51,438	3,540	7,539	10,21,891	13,18,981
1943–44	474	31,670	6,87,925	6,84,855	1,340	1,730	7,62,083	12,25,883
1944–45	470	31,489	6,85,886	6,82,621	2,064	1,201	4,65,169	11,86,121
1945–46	469	32,332	7,50,452	7,48,845	..	1,607	7,80,685	12,68,493
1946–47	471	33,373	9,66,248	9,61,200	3,498	1,550	10,40,399	15,32,139
1947–48	471	35,585	9,61,200	9,55,744	3,976	1,480	10,40,399	15.32,139
1948–49	862	78,412	14,33,976	14,22,779	5,411	5,786	14,18,303	18,41,038
1949–50	924	92,119	18,95,349	18,85,841	1,520	7,988	18,03,717	23,49,737
1950–51	972	1,08,915	33,58,904	33,48,574	8,180	2,150	33,96,671	34,98,754

Land Mortgage Banks.—The transactions in the land mortgage banks were as usual progressive. As the price conditions of agricultural produce were in favour of the agriculturists, most of the borrowers were able to redeem their loans in advance as seen in the following table :—

Year.	*Number of banks.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loans disbursed.*	*Amount outstanding at the end of the year.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	RS.
1941–42	4	1,282	86,960	4,37,967
1942–43	4	1,387	52,050	4,04,215
1943–44	4	1,444	49,265	3,73,254
1944–45	4	1,540	42,707	3,66,590
1945–46	4	1,527	66,250	3,83,389
1946–47	4	1,512	1,05,650	4,51,246
1947–48	4	2,032	1,77,857	5,72,426
1948–49	4	2,312	1,74,672	6,99,612
1949–50	4	2,428	1,36,725	7,82,116
1950–51	4	2,635	1,56,419	8,68,019

Sale or marketing societies suffered a set back in 1946 owing to the price and movement control enforced by Government over various articles. They were, however, able to do better business in the succeeding years by participating in the scheme of procurement of foodgrains. The following table shows the number, membership and business of these societies during each year of the decennium :—

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loans issued against produce.*	*Value of produce of members sold.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	RS.
1941–42	9	3,191	9,22,097	5,04,591
1942–43	9	3,768	11,23,346	7,42,822
1943–44	10	4,129	8,80,082	5,21,468
1944–45	10	4,744	2,53,194	3,69,339
1945–46	10	4,992	3,42,719	4,99,171
1946–47	10	5,018	6,40,679	6,64,044
1947–48	8	5,020	3,79,583	4,88,099
1948–49	8	5,111	2,12,326	1,55,568
1949–50	7	5,432	1,75,805	4,04,460
1950–51	7	4,956	2,56,638	4,89,252


PRICE IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND
RICE
CUMBU
RAGI
CHOLAM
TREND OF PRICES OF RICE, CUMBU, RAGI AND CHOLAM
IN TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

There was a tremendous increase in the co-operative handloom industry due to the encouragement given by Government in the formation of weavers' co-operative societies and grant of special quota of yarn to the members of these societies. The following statement shows the rapid development made in the number of members, value of raw materials purchased and finished goods sold during the decennium :—

Year.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Number of looms brought into the fold of the societies.	Paid up share capital of members.	Value of finished goods produced.	Value of finished goods sold.	Working capital.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1941-42	9	986	788	16,598	1,39,674	1,48,817	72,664
1942-43	12	2,143	1,876	32,369	8,47,243	9,04,314	1,38,539
1943-44	16	3,319	2,118	57,370	9,57,673	10,31,485	2,06,646
1944-45	17	3,585	2,478	75,208	13,60,593	16,59,835	2,45,373
1945-46	19	4,357	3,175	1,06,171	21,27,460	25,33,298	2,70,529
1946-47	41	6,828	4,982	1,98,610	20,74,357	28,57,262	5,24,129
1947-48	45	7,346	4,816	2,84,145	30,50,591	32,91,821	5,45,995
1948-49	45	7,397	5,151	3,50,336	61,08,495	63,41,273	7,88,080
1949-50	45	8,558	6,192	3,96,303	20,88,021	21,50,470	9,33,145
1950-51	35	8,209	7,570	4,14,910	23,07,744	51,13,216	15,59,219

Consumers' co-operative stores.—The reintroduction of cloth and food controls again in 1947 provided ample opportunities to the consumer stores to develop their business. They continued to play a vital part in the procurement and distribution of foodgrains during rationing and price control periods. The progress of development can be seen from the following statement :

Year.	Number of primary stores.	Number of members.	Value of goods purchased.	Value of goods sold.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	RS.
1941-42	69	9,882	10,43,140	11,63,578
1942-43	80	21,091	43,56,750	46,16,282
1943-44	79	40,187	11,89,524	11,90,961
1944-45	81	43,685	1,03,62,531	1,05,62,298
1945-46	82	46,315	1,08,57,749	1,16,68,636
1946-47	145	67,750	3,11,53,761	3,13,44,682
1947-48	152	69,882	3,91,03,761	7,10,76,682
1948-49	150	69,553	1,99,29,533	2,10,72,641
1949-50	148	68,501	2,34,42,746	2,64,40,284
1950-51	153	64,530	2,10,92,981	2,28,11,062

Milk-supply Unions and Societies.—There was only one union in Tuticorin. Due to war conditions and as a result of shortage of milch animals and consequent difficulty in getting good milk to the public, the number of milk supply societies increased from 2 in 1941 to 19 in 1950. The number of members also rose from 196 to 2,777 and the value of milk products sold was Rs. 7,85,852 in 1950 as against Rs. 25,211 in 1941.

Besides these, the following societies were also doing useful work in their sphere of activities :—

Tank Irrigation Societies—2.

Agricultural Improvement Societies—2.

House Building Societies—5.

Fishermen Co-operative Societies—6.

Schedules and Depressed Class Co-operative Societies—38.

17. *Foodgrains.*—The percentage of rice eating population is 76 while that of millet eating population is 24. The district is deficit in the matter of foodgrains and the cost of foodstuffs showed an increase of more than 200 per cent during 1946, than that of the pre-war period. The soaring prices would have badly affected the public but for the timely introducton of compulsory procurement and statutory rationing in all parts of the district in 1946 and various control measures taken to check inflation. With a view to improve the working of the rationing system, Village, Taluk and District Advisory Committees were formed in 1947. Though the system led to the increase of black-marketing, and corruption and decontrol was tried in March 1948, re-introduction of the various

orders was found necessary from October 1948. The Municipal areas continued to be under statutory rationing till the end of the decennium while the rural or informal rationing was in force in other parts of the district. The system was working satisfactorily though anti-social elements made the public to agitate against it at times.

(Please *see* the graph at page 25)

18. *Numbers relieved during past famines.*—During the famine of 1876–78, the average number of people relieved during 15 months from December 1876 to February 1873 was 5,126 or 0·3 per cent of the population in 1871 of whom, 1,740 were employed on works and 3,386 were relieved gratituously. The maximum number relieved during any one month was 23,058 in September 1877. During the famine of 1891–92, there was distress in some parts of the districts but during the six months from March to August 1891, only 876 people on the average were relieved by employment on works. The maximum number relieved was 1,639 in April 1891. There has been no famine in the district since 1891. The people were not materially affected by the high prices of recent years, by the introduction of compulsory procurement and statutory rationing in all the areas of the district and other control measures which proved very effective in tiding over the crisis.

19. *Accessibility for relief.*—The district is well served by a net-work of railways and road communications.

Railways.—The district is served by 188¾ miles of metre gauge line of the Southern Railway. The main line runs from Madurai to Tuticorin traversing Koilpatti and Srivaikuntam taluks. A branch line taking off at Maniyachi on the main line proceeds via Tirunelveli up to Shencottah and beyond into the United States of Travancore and Cochin traversing Tirunelveli, Ambasamudram and Tenkasi taluks. There is a branch line from Tirunelveli Junction to Tiruchendur passing via Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur taluks. A chord line branching off from Tenkasi connects with the main line at Virudhunagar Junction traversing Sankarankoil taluk of this district. The district headquarters, all the divisional headquarters and all the taluk headquarters except Nanguneri are thus served by railways. Nanguneri is, however, served by a passenger, parcel and goods out agency from Tirunelveli Junction. There are also parcels and goods out agencies for Tisayanvilai and Vadakkuvalliyoor in Nanguneri taluk from Tirunelveli Junction.

Roads.—There are 1,537 miles of roads in the district at the end of the decennium of which 9 miles are P.W.D. roads and 157 miles are Municipal roads. Their description excluding Municipal and P.W.D. roads taluk-war is furnished below :—

Taluk.	*National Highways.*	*Provincial Highways.*	*Major district roads.*	*Other district roads.*	*Village roads.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Ambasamudram	..	..	70	9	61	140
Koilpatti	25	..	158	25	28	136
Nanguneri	34	..	126	7	43	210
Sankarankoil	..	16	96	2	32	146
Srivaikuntam	..	25	71	19	32	147
Tenkasi	..	39	68	..	63	170
Tirunelveli	25	18	69	11	59	182
Tiruchendur	.	..	75	37	28	140
Total ..	84	98	733	110	346	1,371

The road mileage works out to 0·63 per 1,000 population and 0·35 per square mile. Roads form a vital link in the village economy of an agricultural country and there is much scope for development as the increase of mileage under the post-war development schemes was very little. This may be partly due to the greater attention paid to Grow More Food Scheme by the Government in their anxiety to solve the food problem.

20. *Scheduled Caste and Backward Classes.*—Out of the total population of 2,445,967 in the district as per 1951 census, 371,704 belong to Scheduled Castes and 213,300 to ex-criminal tribes. Palliars and Kanis are two specified Backward Classes and their population is 258 only. The total population of the Scheduled Caste and Backward Classes thus work out to 23·9 per cent. As most of them are living in rural areas and their prosperity and well-being are bound to improve the village economy considerably in all

its aspects, Government have constituted a special Department of Harijan Welfare in 1947 to look after the ameliorative measures undertaken to improve their lot. The following table shows the details of work turned out by the Department in the district under the various items during the period 1947–48 to 1950–51 :—

Details of ameliorative measures. (1)	Amount spent. (2)			Physical targets achieved. (3)
	RS.	A.	P.	
I. Provision of house sites—				
(a) By assignment	....			78 house-sites covering an extent of 3·79 acres.
(b) By acquisition	267	6	0	113 house-sites covering an extent of 15·69 acres.
II. Harijan Welfare schools—				
Expenditure on midday meals	27,975	3	0	Number of schools served 11. Number of teachers employed 21. Number of pupils benefited during the 4 years 1,967.
III. Grant of scholarships—				
(a) Recurring	25,790	15	0	Number of beneficiaries—
(b) Non-recurring	480	0	0	Hindus 1,635. Converts 299.
IV. Boarding grants to subsidised hostels	1,22,634	0	0	Number of hostels 16. Number of grants issued 795.
V. Works—				
Sinking of new wells	25,147	0	0	16 wells.
Repairs to old wells	18,771	0	0	19 wells.
Other sanitary amenities	4,389	8	0	Construction of 2 pathways.

21. *Prohibition.*—Consequent on the introduction of prohibition from 2nd September 1948 as a socio-economic measure, about 25,000 palmyrah tappers were thrown out of employment in the district. The Co-operative Department took special steps to organise 180 co-operative societies for the ex-tappers so that they could get licence for drawing sweet toddy and permits for consuming, selling and transporting neera from one place to another. They were given training for the manufacture of jaggery by improved methods and supplied with necessary equipment at subsidised rates. Some of the ex-tappers were admitted to milk-supply societies, labour contract societies, salt workers societies, land colonization societies, etc., so that they could engage themselves usefully in the off season besides attending to agriculture. Recreational facilities were also provided for the ex-addicts.

The enforcement of prohibition was attended to by a separate department. A statement showing the prohibition offences reported during the years 1948–49 to 1950–51 is given below :—

Name of offence. (1)	1948–49. (2)	1949–50. (3)	1950–51. (4)
1 Smuggling of liquor from other States	4	16	11
2 Smuggling of liquors from district to district	..	..	..
3 Illicit distillation of arrack	10	127	264
4 Possession of illicitly distilled arrack	16	73	172
5 Sale of illicitly distilled arrack	..	1	..
6 Illicit tapping of fermented toddy	29	194	429
7 Permitting of sweet toddy for ferment	..	22	30
8 Tapping of Sweet toddy without licences	273	55	34
9 Illicit transport of liquor	..	..	..
10 Un-licensed sale of liquor	..	2	6
11 Possession of liquor without permit	24	76	170
12 Illicit cultivation of hemp plant	1	1	..
13 Smuggling of drugs from district to district	..	..	2
14 Smuggling of drugs from other states	1	2	4
15 Illicit transport of drugs	..	..	..
16 Unlicensed sale of drugs	..	..	..
17 Unlicensed possession of drugs	88	95	36
18 Miscellaneous	109	135	249
19 Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit for human consumption.	..	..	1
20 Smuggling of opium	..	..	..
21 Transport of opium	..	..	..
22 Possession of opium	25	31	16
23 Sale of opium	..	1	..
24 Offences under Dangerous Drugs Act	7	9	10
Total	587	840	1,434

The phenomenal increase in the number of prohibition offences is mainly due to the difficulties met with in enforcing the Act in remote village parts. This is being checked by constant raids and enlisting public co-operation through propaganda and Prohibition Advisory Committees. The scheme is having a salutary effect on the economic condition mainly among the labouring classes in the district.

APPENDICES.

APPEN

STATISTICAL TABLE

Taluk	Number and area of villages exclusive of tributary states.									Deduct
	Ryotwari.			Inam.		Zamindari.		Total.		
Taluk.	Number.	Area. Govern-ment.	Area. Minor Inam.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Poramboke lands reserved for public purposes or for the Common use of the villagers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	ACS.
Ambasamudram ..	93	246,689	3,544	11	3,547	8	65,122	112	318,902	50,541
Koilpatti	58	210,895	10,083	45	44,510	167	429,685	270	695,173	32,390
Nanguneri	84	418,195	6,420	35	26,532	..	..	119	451,147	110,363
Sankaranainarkoil ..	54	227,236	10,608	29	54,740	35	113,579	118	406,163	22,050
Srivaikuntam ..	71	190,107	3,200	14	14,341	22	24,063	107	231,711	82,013
Tenkasi	42	121,094	3,937	4	1,631	53	131,244	99	257,906	32,918
Tirunelveli	103	182,682	2,777	34	22,699	..	..	137	208,158	42,842
Tiruchendur	74	191,728	5,794	11	9,315	..	..	85	206,837	59,617
Total ..	579	1,788,626	46,363	183	177,315	285	763,693	1,047	2,775,997	432,734

APPEN

RENT-ROLL OF RYOTWARI

Taluk.	Total holdings.						
	Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average extent. Dry.	Average extent. Wet.	Average assessment. Dry.	Average assessment. Wet.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ambasamudram ..	43,965	121,423	4,58,498	2·01	0·75	1 3 3	9 3 8
Koilpatti	33,726	175,732	1,78,380	5·11	0·09	4 13 7	0 7 1
Nanguneri	80,424	284,000	3,90,434	3·11	0·42	1 7 6	3 6 3
Sankarankoil	48,388	139,496	1,90,005	2·59	0·20	2 3 5	1 11 4
Srivaikuntam	55,815	140,055	4,17,307	2·03	0·45	1 11 3	5 12 5
Tenkasi	38,089	85,938	2,16,273	1·72	0·54	1 9 5	4 1 6
Tirunelveli	52,100	139,473	3,93,832	2·10	0·57	0 15 5	6 9 6
Tiruchendur	61,345	147,134	3,28,021	2·02	0·38	1 11 3	3 10 3
Total ..	413,852	1,283,218	25,72,750	2.53	0.44	1 12 11	4 6 4

APPEN

RENT-ROLL OF RYOTWARI LAND ACCORDING TO

(Particulars not

APPEN

CROPPING IN

Taluk.	Cereals.						Pulses.			
	Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Samai.	Others.	Horse gram.	Black gram.	Others.	Vegetable and fruit trees.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ambasamudram ..	64,781	1,414	82	640	625	125	4,771	2,831	2,310	1,403
Koilpatti	7,553	8,373	120,409	8,055	1,979	35,144	5,622	2,866	2,081	2,954
Nanguneri	50,370	10,449	130	1,167	2,294	2,427	8,134	1,817	10,007	3,269
Sankarankoil ..	21,562	23,089	19,704	7,074	13,863	13,862	7,118	2,280	1,703	2,447
Srivaikundam ..	50,964	266	15,318	862	342	2,985	3,029	1,645	964	2,836
Tenkasi	34,092	24,085	49	1,979	6,626	2,096	3,947	11,077	4,077	5,290
Tirunelveli	47,854	4,715	896	1,827	2,845	2,981	1,156	1,908	357	1,384
Tiruchendur	35,397	499	1,308	739	105	101	977	369	3,945	2,233
Total ..	312,573	73,790	157,896	22,352	28,679	59,721	34,754	24,799	25,444	22,016

DIX I.

For fasli 1360.

Forests.	Area for which returns are not available.	Total.	Remainder arable area.	Cultivated (actually cropped).	Fallow.	Percentage of arable area occupied.	Total land revenue excluding cesses.	Population according to the census of 1951.	Incidence of land revenue per head
…area of.				Area in occupation.					
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS. A. P.
149,789	..	200,330	118,572	65,228	44,572	92·6	5,18,970	265,046	1 15 4
..	..	32,390	662,783	460,248	54,231	77·6	2,30,128	366,261	0 9 2
55,968	..	166,331	284,816	89,394	128,120	76·3	4,55,514	302,819	1 8 0
45,807	..	67,857	338,306	158,010	171,635	97·4	1,00,646	319,145	0 5 0
652	..	82,665	149,046	98,574	21,929	80·8	4,70,494	301,859	1 8 11
32,395	.	65,313	192,593	74,195	115,626	98·6	2,34,674	322,351	0 11 7
4,817	.	47,659	160,499	53,283	106,322	99·4	4,02,410	294,402	1 5 10
14,584	..	74,201	132,636	66,727	53,249	90·4	3,54,630	274,084	1 4 8
304,012	..	736,746	2,039,251	1,065,839	695,684	86·9	27,67,466	2,445,967	1 2 1

DIX II.

Land for fasli 1360.

Holdings on which the assessment is.									
Rs. 10 and under.		Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.		Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 30		Rs. 100 and less but over Rs 50		Over Rs. 100.	
Number	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	RS.		RS		RS.		RS.		RS.
32,352	1,16,556	8,697	1,34,445	1,655	52,202	799	54,634	462	1,00,661
29,010	95,549	3,927	39,021	512	18,458	216	13,776	61	11,576
70,811	1,49,744	7,255	95,800	1,266	33,839	682	35,485	410	75,566
43,811	93,453	3,920	53,562	402	15,609	187	12,613	68	14,768
43,502	1,18,138	9,435	1,38,212	1,681	51,411	827	45,512	370	64,034
32,861	69,849	3,858	53,739	819	23,683	349	23,990	202	45,012
41,463	1,05,433	8,162	1,18,245	1,353	46,530	760	52,024	362	71 600
33,993	69,472	17,728	57,081	5,137	65,790	1,264	48,658	223	87,180
3,30,893	8,18,184	62,982	6,90,105	12,825	3,07,522	5,094	2,86,592	2,158	4,70,347

DIX II-A.

Limits of Holdings in Fasli 1360.

available).

DIX III.

Fasli 1360.

Condiments and spices	Cotton	Indigo.	Palmyrah.	Sugarcane.	Others (Dyes and tanning materials except indigo).	Drugs and narcotics.	Castor	Gingelly.	Others.	Miscellaneous.	Total first and second crop.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cropped.
	Industrial crops.						Oil seeds.						
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
ACS.	ACS	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
850	1,531	211	2,314	17	102	437	28	11,276	733	378	96 803	31,435	65,428
17,591	161,997	..	5,635	40	7	214	62	1,043	3,041	81,434	466,100	5,660	460,434
5,043	5,052	86	1,811		308	407	46	3,495	727	987	108,926	19 532	89,394
4,492	34,321	..	437	270	.	307	37	9,087	1,983	15,978	179,620	21,606	158,014
1,346	25,757	44	4,383	2	32	225	72	485	251	12,575	124 383	25,819	98,564
4,386	1,753	42	323	18	155	417	205	7,325	1,860	1,183	111,885	37,890	73 995
1,693	4,215	418	1,993	40	44	92	24	3,038	109	1,734	79,364	26,081	53,283
1,540	458	..	18,403	3	198	342	122	1,153	3,541	11,074	82,507	15,780	66,727
87,843	235,114	801	35,299	399	846	2,441	591	36,902	12,245	125,343	1,249,648	183,809	1,065,839

APPEN

AGRICULTURAL

Taluk. (1)	Cattle. Males over three years. Breeding bulls. (2)	Working bullocks. (3)	Others. (4)	Females over 3 years. Cows. (5)	3 years and under. Young stock. (6)	Buffaloes. Males over three years. Breeding bulls. (7)	Working bullocks. (8)	Others. (9)
Ambasamudram	220	27,093	901	18,953	12,541	176	4,828	555
Koilpatti	229	37,605	1,905	17,854	21,510	104	399	1,105
Nanguneri	86	49,903	3,814	33,073	24,226	38	2,432	678
Sankarankoil	271	37,752	2,235	16,214	11,386	466	2,273	1,524
Srivaikundam	35	21,578	910	14,891	11,716	93	2,075	225
Tenkasi	174	43,219	695	17,494	11,411	62	3,840	262
Tirunelveli	103	23,611	539	12,499	9,490	44	1,489	159
Tiruchendur	181	10,100	920	17,816	13,638	13	1,619	103
Total ..	**1,299**	**259,861**	**11,919**	**148,794**	**115,918**	**996**	**19,855**	**4,611**

APPEN

WATER-SUPPLY AND

Taluk. (1)	Name of work. (2)	Government Protective irrigation works. Irrigable area. (3)	Average area irrigated. First crop. (4)	Second crop. (5)	Total. (6)	Average revenue. Demand. (7)	Remission. Amount. (8)	Percent on demand. (9)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
Ambasamudram ..	Kannadiyan channel	11,500	10,956	10,558	21,514	1,80,143		
	Kodaimulalagian channel ..	3,000	2,985	2,856	5,841	16,155	..	..
	Nadhiyunni channel	2,500	2,495	2,395	4,890	24,179	..	..
	Kodagan channel	54	39	10	49	346	..	..
	Palayam channel	29	26	20	46	440	..	..
Koilpatti	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nanguneri	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sankarankoil ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Srivaikuntam ..	Palavoor Anicut	72	56	37	93	558	..	..
	Marudur Anicut	14,819	13,988	10,423	24,411	1,99,712	..	..
	Srivaikuntam Anicut	12,818	9,767	9,532	19,299	1,31,010	..	..
Tenkasi	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	Ariyanayagapuram Anicut ..	5,024	4,825	3,926	8,751	75,900	..	..
	Palavoor Anicut	8,371	8,214	8,360	16,574	1,20,626	..	..
	Suthamalli Anicut	5,941	5,725	5,626	11,351	74,716	..	..
	Kannadian channel	51	49	46	95	317	.	.
Tiruchendur ..	Marudur Anicut	4,644	4,594	3,884	8,478	72,894	..	..
	Srivaikuntam Anicut	13,488	13,407	9,150	22,557	2,24,788	764	0·34
	Total ..	**82,306**	**77,126**	**66,823**	**1,43,949**	**11,21,784**	**764**	**0·07**

DIX IV.

STOCK 1950–51.

Buffaloes.

Females over 3 years | 3 years and under

Cows. (10)	Young stock. (11)	Sheep and Goats. (12)	Horses and ponies. (13)	Mules and donkeys. (14)	ploughs. (15)	Carts. (16)	Sugarcane crushers. (17)	Oil Engines. (18)	Boats. (19)	Looms. (20)	Indigovats. (21)
10,324	5,768	63,483	8	1,832	17,523	6,383	11	43	15	7,128	..
12,336	11,243	188,246	56	3,543	21,318	14,094	4	35	79	2,505	7
12,328	9,449	236,984	12	2,921	26,927	6,667	1	138	..	129	..
16,905	11,901	144,917	9	2,159	21,795	8,952	111	69	..	6,420	..
7,436	4,101	94,246	86	1,464	13,875	5,715	..	46	138	369	..
15,705	8,484	83,597	4	1,980	24,799	10,848	2	34	.	6,675	16
11,007	5,617	98,428	66	951	12,796	5,129	1	49	20	1,716	..
4,277	2,298	90,322	20	2,935	9,775	3,809	1	72	7	191	..
90,318	**58,861**	**1,000,228**	**261**	**17,785**	**148,808**	**61,597**	**131**	**486**	**259**	**25.133**	**23**

DIX V.

IRRIGATION.

	Irrigation under minor works in ordinary year.						Irrigation under wells.			
		First crop.		Second crop.			Number.		Area irrigated.	
	Occupied area. (10)	Extent. (11)	Percent of occupied area. (12)	Extent. (13)	Percent of occupied area. (14)	Percentage of remission on demand. (15)	In repair. (16)	Out of repair. (17)	First crop. (18)	Second crop. (19)
	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.					ACS.	ACS.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19,370	18,964	97·01	15,371	79·36	..	2,270	90	3,131	2,395
	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3,179	3,080	96·88	2,833	89·12	39·69	11,117	189	22,200	2,454
	33,643	31,327	93.41	11,760	84·06	12.34	7,756	435	10,666	6,773
	14,302	13,611	95.17	2,795	19·54	53.81	9,377	2,238	27,648	13,850
	2,089	1,736	83·10	1,381	66·11	5·00	2,447	154	2,840	1,388
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20,427	18,794	92·01	15,900	77·84	2·78	8,256	57	8,732	8,601
	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11,856	11,664	98·38	6,725	56.72	..	4,572	113	4,158	1,311
	4,906	4,860	97·98	1,815	36·99	3·50	6,080	723	4,072	4,580
	109,772	**104,036**	**94·88**	**58,580**	**53.46**	**35.32**	**51,881**	**3,999**	**84,047**	**41,35–**

APPENDIX V-A.

NUMBER OF MINOR WORKS TEE AYACUT OF WHICH IS

	Under 50 acres.				*Form 50 to 200 acres.*				*From 200 to 500 acres.*				*500 acres and above.*			
	Tanks.		*Others.*		*Tanks.*		*Others.*		*Tanks.*		*Others.*		*Tanks.*		*Others..*	
Taluk. (1)	*In repair.* (2)	*Out of repair.* (3)	*In repair.* (4)	*Out of repair.* (5)	*In repair.* (6)	*Out of repair.* (7)	*In repair.* (8)	*Out of repair,* (9)	*In repair.* (10)	*Out of repair.* (11)	*In repair.* (12)	*Out of repair.* (13)	*In repair.* (14)	*Out of repair.* (15)	*In repair.* (16)	*Out of repair.* (17)
Ambasamudram ..	275	15	18	..	86	12	9	1	9	3	4	1	3	..	7	..
Koilpatti	111	2	..	..	27	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nanguneri ..	333	44	40	1	199	17	3	..	12	2	2	..	6	..	..	..
Sankarankoil ..	101	5	42	..	37	8	8	..	9	..	4	..	2	..	..	..
Srivaikuntam ..	141	24	..	..	15	10	8	..	4	..	1	..	..	8	..	..
Tenkasi	190	29	41	..	30	5	21	..	12	1	3	..	8	..	2	..
Tirunelveli ..	115	6	..	..	95	12	..	..	9	..	10	..	3	4	3	..
Tiruchendur ..	58	20	..	..	37	10	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total ..	1,324	170	141	1	526	89	49	1	59	6	24	1	23	12	12	..

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE

Fasli.		Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
		Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second crop.	Charge for water.	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866-67)	..	1,129,055	178,118		1,307,173	8,45,240	17,95,951	.	..		26,41,191
1277 (1867-68)	.	1,119,408	175,666		1,295,074	8,42,093	17,95,121	.	..		26,37,214
1278 (1868-69)	.	1,120,707	174,987	Not available.	1,295,784	8,41,865	17,85,491	.		Not available.	26,27,359
1279 (1869-70)	..	1,119,919	175,052		1,294,971	8,42,772	17,81,273	..	.		26,24,045
1280 (1870-71)	..	1,122,770	174,618		1,297,388	8,46,825	17,86,362	.	3,936		26,37,123
Average	..	**1,122,390**	**175,688**	.	**1,298,078**	**8,43,759**	**17,88,840**		**787**	.	**26,33,386**
1281 (1871-72)	..	1,123,535	174,793	6,225	1,304,553	8,39,846	17,50,220		3,985	12,358	26,06,409
1282 (1872-73)	.	1,121,248	174,745	8,215	1,304,208	8,36,658	17,56,827		5,248	14,022	26,12,755
1283 (1873-74)	..	1,133,591	179,321	5,797	1,318,709	8,37,807	16,37,652	1,22,500	3,188	8,987	26,10,134
1284 (1874-75)	.	1,156,257	186,590	3,555	1,346,402	9,05,499	16,96,416	61,572	3,133	8,380	26,75,000
1285 (1875-76)		1,156,167	188,223	3 287	1,347,677	9,08,007	17,11,278	27,921	3,622	4,369	26,56,097
Average	..	**1,138,160**	**180,734**	**5,416**	**1,324,310**	**8,65,743**	**17,10,479**	**42,399**	**3,835**	**9,623**	**26,32,079**
1286 (1876-77)	..	1,177,015	191 892	4,917	1,373,824	9,19,147	16,51,973	51,150	3,402	4,698	26,30,370
1287 (1877-78)	..	1,214,226	194,903	6,020	1,415,149	9,36,543	16,42,653	93,368	7,237	8,258	26,88,059
1288 (1878-79)	..	1,212,871	194,948	6,287	1,414,106	9,33,942	16,43,518	80,433	8,548	8,025	26,74,466
1289 (1879-80)	.	1,201,692	195,425	6,112	1,403,229	9,22,237	16,47,139	78,073	12,295	9,085	26,68,829
1290 (1880-81)	..	1,191,413	195,845	7,057	1,394,315	9,14,340	16,51,877	36,275	12,995	9,380	26,24,867
Average	..	**1,199,443**	**194,603**	**6,079**	**1,400,125**	**9,25,242**	**16,47,432**	**67,860**	**8,895**	**7,889**	**26,57,318**
1291 (1881-82)	..	1,191,842	195,784	8,549	1,396,175	9,16,455	16,52,803	30,548	16,047	10,442	26,35,295
1292 (1882-83)	..	1,192,988	196,147	13,554	1,402,689	9,18,970	16,55,356	73,724	23,558	15,251	26,86,850
1293 (1883-84)	.	1,195,810	196,705	15,878	1,408,393	9,22,271	16,82,612	56,620	29,705	16,200	27,06,498
1294 (1884-85)	..	1,202,043	195,657	14,376	1,412,076	8,94,064	16,78,508	27,747	29,587	16,753	26,46,659
1295 (1885-86)	..	1,207,940	195,836	19,036	1,422,812	8,96,576	16,80,203	54,932	41,860	23,529	26,97,100
Average	..	**1,198,125**	**196,026**	**14,278**	**1,408,429**	**9,09,667**	**16,69,896**	**50,314**	**28,170**	**16,435**	**26,74,482**
1296 (1886-87)		1,217,186	196,734	16,544	1,130,464	9,01,740	16,85,540	23,533	42,288	19,207	26,72,728
1297 (1887-88)	..	1,221,425	197,255	16,042	1,434,722	9,03,760	16,88,505	39,720	31,332	15,194	26,75,511
1298 (1888-89)	..	1,234,708	197,530	11,784	1,444,022	9,09,344	16,90,203	45,601	33,556	15,108	26,93,812
1299 (1889-90)	..	1,249,216	197,975	7,985	1,455,176	9,17,609	16,93,037	34,746	25,985	14,433	26,85,810
1300 (1890-91)	..	1,254,840	198,297	6,204	1,459,341	9,21,420	16,95,388	31,951	12,330	12,483	26,73,572
Average	..	**1,235,475**	**197,558**	**11,712**	**1,444,745**	**9,10,775**	**16,90,535**	**35,110**	**29,098**	**15,369**	**26,80,887**
1301 (1891-92)	..	1,257,556	198,654	6,953	1,463,163	9,22,896	16,97,852	66,656	31,905	15,383	27,34,692
1302 (1892-93)	..	1,258,484	198,881	4,931	1,462,296	9,22,505	16,99,258	51,090	12,317	14,694	26,99,954
1303 (1893-94)	.	1,259,202	199,469	5,757	1,464,428	9,23,206	17,02,550	63,864	25,707	37,125	27,52,452
1304 (1894-95)		1,261,588	199,573	5,406	1,466,567	9,24,676	17,03,218	20,974	19,132	16,615	26,84,615
1305 (1895-96)	..	1,262,678	199,660	5,331	1,467,669	9,25,133	17,03,910	65,765	25,953	13,388	27,34,149
Average	..	**1,259,902**	**199,247**	**5,676**	**1,464,825**	**9,23,702**	**17,01,358**	**53,670**	**23,003**	**19,441**	**27,21,174**
1306 (1896-97)	.	1,265,799	199,884	5,429	1,471,112	9,26,052	17,06,153	84,593	31,982	10,841	27,59,621
1307 (1897-98)	..	1,267,501	199,889	3,833	1,471,223	9,26,373	17,06,542	89,244	31,876	9,616	27,63,651
1308 (1898-99)	..	1 266,150	199,780	4,834	1,470,764	9,25,003	17,06,472	78,216	34,707	12,795	27,57,193
1309 (1899-1900)	..	1,266,166	199,827	3,768	1,469,761	9,23,527	17,06,821	83,726	27,497	16,739	27,58,310
1310 (1900-01)	..	1,265,524	199,991	5,590	1,471,105	9,22,022	17,07,695	1,09,875	47,722	19,567	28 06,881
Average	..	**1,266,228**	**199,874**	**4,691**	**1,470,793**	**9,24,595**	**17,06,737**	**89,131**	**34,757**	**13,912**	**27,69,132**
1311 (1901-02)	.	1,103,116	174,069	2,541	1,189,726	6,10,414	15,52,199	1,10 896	43,880	12 875	23,30,264
1312 (1902-03)	..	1,016,211	174,384	2,802	1,193,397	6,11,329	15,52,840	70,847	50,388	9,081	22,94,125
1313 (1903-04)	..	1,020,146	174,248	2,288	1,196 682	6,12,681	15,53,144	49,148	36,165	9,613	22,61,051
1314 (1904-05)		1,020,394	174,856	2,161	1,197,411	6,02,691	15,54,240	50,286	33,628	21,073	22,64,918
1315 (1905-06)	.	1,022,188	174,903	1,483	1,195,574	6,03,434	15,54,509	41,667	33,025	27,312	22,62,947
Average	..	**1,018,411**	**174,492**	**2,255**	**1,195,158**	**6,08,110**	**15,53,386**	**65,157**	**39,417**	**16,591**	**22,82,661**
1316 (1906-07)	..	1,024,121	174,959	1,520	1,200,600	6,04,207	15,74,833	57,003	51,252	27,975	22,94,670
1317 (1907-08)	..	1,028,620	175,008	1,555	1,205,183	6,05,740	15,55,326	83,669	57,108	38,318	23,40 161
1318 (1908-09)	..	1,030,034	177,090	1,595	1,208,719	6,38,088	16,73,951	16,868	23,121	31,253	24,13,284
1319 (1909-10)	..	1,069,785	180,381	1,586	1,251,752	7,16,792	17,47,752	29,049	16,444	40,562	25,50,599
1320 (1910-11)	..	1,027,712	181,049	1,397	1,210,188	7,11,512	17,91,033	13 529	15,828	6,407	25,38,319
Average	.	**1,036,000**	**177,697**	**1,531**	**1,215,288**	**6,55,268**	**16,64,579**	**46,026**	**32,751**	**28,783**	**24,27,407**
1321 (1911-12)	..	1,025,763	181,453	3,196	1,210,412	7,41,729	18,06,049	58,992	16,089	5,950	26,08,809
1322 (1912-13)	..	1,028,628	181,593	2,962	1,213,183	7,43,056	18,07,149	46,809	20,710	5,321	26,23,045
1323 (1913-14)	..	1,030,312	181,785	2,718	1,214,815	7,43,571	18,08,860	29,937	23,075	5,179	26,10,631
1324 (1914-15)	..	1,030,856	181,977	2,855	1,215,688	7,43,686	18,10,157	31,398	30,751	4,932	26,20,924
1325 (1915-16)	..	1,031,965	181,869	2,207	1,216,041	7,43,905	18,08,437	33,118	31,202	5,186	26,21,848
Average	..	**1,029,505**	**181,785**	**2,788**	**1,214,028**	**7,43,189**	**18,08,132**	**36,051**	**24,365**	**5,314**	**26,17,251**

DIX VI.

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Remissions. Due to season. Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.	Fixed and Other.	Total.	Net demand (current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of beriz deduction for religious institutions.	Settled demand ryotwari.	Fasli.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
35,135	1,895	225	1,25,912	1,63,167	24,78 024	89.243	25,67,267	..	25,67,267	1276 (1866-67).
81,021	19,481	82,694	1,26,888	3,10,084	23 27,130	2.31,443	25,58,573	.	25,58,573	1277 (1867-68).
39,959	5,109	2,098	1.37,202	1 84,368	24,42,991	2,38,111	26,81,102	..	26,81 102	1278 (1868-69).
55,153	7,570	7,283	1,55,168	2,25,174	23,98,871	2,47.042	26 45,913	..	26,45,913	1279 (1869-70).
1,08,058	18,814	54,809	1,53,487	3,35,168	23,01,955	2.37,930	25.39,885	.	25,39,885	1280 (1870-71)
63,865	**10,574**	**29,422**	**1,39,731**	**2,43,592**	**23,89,794**	**2,08,754**	**25,98,548**	..	**25,98,548**	Average.
1,20,524	1,13,814	66,023	1,52,116	4,52,177	21,53,032	2,22,224	23,76,156		23,76,156	1281 (1871-72).
1,58,051	20,244	15,919	1,50,958	3,45,772	22,66,983	2,28.203	24,95,186	.	24,95,186	1282 (1872-73).
1,49,313	1,38,765	1,56,320	1,26,175	3,70,573	20,39,561	2,38,112	22,77,673	..	22,77,673	1283 (1873-74).
88,703	19,407	13,957	91,965	2,14,032	24,60,968	2,19,164	26,80,132	.	26,80,132	1284 (1874-75).
1,42,681	1,09,906	45,900	1,22,329	4,20,816	22,35,281	1,94,350	24,29,631	..	24,29,631	1285 (1875-76).
1,31,974	**80,427**	**59,624**	**1,29,709**	**4,00,734**	**22,31,345**	**2,20,411**	**24,51,756**	..	**24,51,756**	Average.
2,23,159	3,04,590	1,87,211	1,07,372	8,22,371	18,07,999	1,79,876	19,87,875	..	19,87,875	1286 (1876-77).
52,565	14,479	77,903	63,638	2,08,585	24,79,474	1,98,796	26,78,270	1,93,924	24,84,346	1287 (1877-78)
1,48,198	93.981	81,925	63,638	3,87,742	22,86,724	2,12,750	24,09,474	1,94,018	23,05,456	1288 (1878-79).
81,731	26,624	48,799	63,638	2,20,792	24,48,037	2,10,412	26,58,449	1,93,877	24,64,572	1289 (1879-80).
51,027	21,985	31,131	63,638	1,67,781	24,57,086	1,72,698	26,29,784	1,96,046	24,33,738	1290 (1880-81).
1,11,336	**92,333**	**85,400**	**72,385**	**3,61,454**	**22,95,864**	**1.94,906**	**24.90,770**	**1,55,573**	**23,35,197**	Average.
47,816	16,430	35,028	63,638	1,62,012	24,72,383	1,76.183	26,48 566	2,09,861	24,38,705	1291 (1881-82).
42,873	12,758	26,509	63,638	1,45,778	25,41,081	2,17,209	27,58,380	2,10,686	25,47,694	1292 (1882-83).
32,543	10,731	16,592	87,950	1,47,822	25,58,676	2.32,474	27.91,150	2,10,228	25,80,922	1293 (1883-84).
26,417	7,617	11,662	87,842	1,33,538	25,13,121	1,91,799	27,04,920	2,12,193	24,92,727	1294 (1884-85).
22,469	9,480	7,711	87,991	1,27,651	25,69,449	1,87,621	27,57,070	2,12,291	25,44,779	1295 (1885-86).
34,424	**11,403**	**19,500**	**78,213**	**1,43,540**	**25,30,942**	**2,01.075**	**27,32,017**	**2,11,052**	**25,20,965**	Average.
88,480	89,438	24,278	87,859	2,90,055	23,82,673	2,12,714	25.95,387	2,12,168	23,83.219	1296 (1886-87).
10,298	3,901	2,726	86,071	1,08,894	25.74,617	1,78,299	27,52,916	2,09,015	25,43,901	1297 (1887-88).
10,352	9,584	867	87,114	1,07,917	25,85,895	3.77,094	29,62,689	2,09,165	27,53,824	1298 (1888-89).
67,427	64,981	9,160	87,125	2,28,693	24,57,117	2.24,231	26,81.348	2,14,475	24,66,873	1299 (1889-90).
1,16,704	1,07,735	2,50,609	87,513	5,62,591	21,10,981	1.88,500	22,99,481	2,13,259	20,86,222	1300 (1890-91).
58,652	**55,128**	**57,528**	**87,322**	**2,58,630**	**24,22,257**	**2,36,167**	**26,58.424**	**2,11.616**	**24,46,808**	Average.
9,798	3,273	2,002	87,647	1,02,720	26,31,972	2,35,366	28,67,338	2,10,982	26 56,356	1301 (1891-92).
1,91,361	1,03,389	1 33.380	73,669	5.01 799	21 98,155	2 04.034	24.02.189	1 90 859	22.11.330	1302 (1892-93).
29,482	27,091	4,012	23,471	84,656	26.67.796	2.32.235	29 00.031	1 91 056	27,08.975	1303 (1893-94).
1,02,144	1,04,293	40,980	23,241	2,70,658	24,13.957	2.48,779	26,62,736	2,43,728	24,10,008	1304 (1894-95).
14,266	16,328	32,881	22,747	86,222	26,47,927	2,33,744	28,81,671	2,18,354	26,63,317	1305 (1895-96).
69,410	**50,995**	**42,651**	**46,155**	**2,09,211**	**25,11.963**	**2,30,830**	**27,42,793**	**2,10,996**	**25,31,797**	Average
8,670	494	9,041	22,704	41,809	27,17,812	2,48,912	29,66,724	2,21,497	27,45,227	1306 (1896-97)
22,880	15,924	20,947	22,398	82,149	26,81,502	2,12,088	28,93,590	2,36,154	26,57,436	1307 (1897-98)
7,121	1,780	7,067	22,490	38,458	27,18,735	2,15,406	29,34,141	2,04,640	27,29,501	1308 (1898-99).
45,524	67,330	22,713	22,395	1,57,971	26,00,339	2,57,699	28,58,038	2,30,777	26,27,621	1309 (1899-1900).
3,911	2,071	8,212	22,006	36,200	27,70,681	2,39.246	30.09,927	1,96,818	28,13,109	1310 (1900-01).
17,621	**17,522**	**13,776**	**22,399**	**71,318**	**26,97,814**	**2,34,670**	**29,32,484**	**2,17,977**	**27,14,507**	Average.
2,588	5,095	8,264	31,935	47,882	22,82,382	2,08,085	24,90,467	2,01,417	22,80,050	1311 (1901-02).
705	3,555	3,719	32,619	40,598	22,53,527	2,31,526	24,85,053	2,06,475	22,78,578	1312 (1902-03).
22,394	47,334	8,369	34,600	1,12,697	21,48,354	2'27,063	23,75,417	2,06,016	21,69,401	1313 (1903-04).
47,949	63,544	11,035	38,648	1,61,176	21,03,742	2,71,376	23,75,118	1,99,452	21,75,666	1314 (1904-05).
26,636	23,823	8,116	32,725	91,300	21,71,647	2,52,475	24,24,122	2,14,018	22,10,104	1315 (1905-06).
20,054	**28,670**	**7,901**	**34,106**	**90,731**	**21,91,930**	**2,38,105**	**24,30,035**	**2,05,475**	**22,24,560**	Average.
1,485	3,277	424	33,652	38,788	22,55,882	2,51,416	25,07,298	2,07,833	22,99,465	1316 (1906-07).
604	2,876	693	31,620	35,802	23,04,359	2,59,164	25,63,523	2,04,513	23,59,010	1317 (1907-08).
82,276	1,28,913	42,274	41,278	2,94 741	21,18,513	2,31,887	23,50,430	2,11,142	21,39,288	1318 (1908-09).
61,222	52,092	13,789	28,047	1,55,150	23,95,449	1,69,766	25,65,215	2,06,629	23,58,586	1319 (1909-10).
42,816	54,819	23,360	90,832	2,11,827	23,26,492	1,42,081	24,69,573	2,16,222	22,53,351	1320 (1910-11).
37,681	**48,385**	**16,108**	**45,088**	**1,47,262**	**22 80.145**	**2,11,063**	**24,91,208**	**2,09,268**	**22,81,940**	Average.
11,889	1,663	12,881	17,602	44,035	25,64,774	1,77,177	27,41,951	2,04,823	25,37,128	1321 (1911-12).
1,287	420	2,735	15,334	19,776	26,03,269	2,36,998	28,40,267	2,06,824	26,33,443	1322 (1912-13).
5,980	4,933	4,019	12,034	27,866	25,82,765	1,71,764	27,57,529	2,21,254	25,36,275	1323 (1913-14).
3,427	1,257	5,290	11,449	21,623	25,99,401	1,57,916	27,57,317	1,98,175	25,59,142	1324 (1914-15)
5,113	3,896	3,945	10,009	22,063	25,98,885	1,75,160	27,74,045	2,26,730	25,47,315	1325 (1915-16)
5,589	**3,434**	**6,794**	**13,466**	**27,233**	**25,89,818**	**1,84,403**	**27,74,221**	**2,11,561**	**25,62,660**	Average.

APPEN

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE

Fasli.	Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second crop.	Charge for water.	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1326 (1916–17) ..	1,033,114	181,943	1,635	1,216,692	7,44,617	18,08,991	23,804	15,280	4,104	25,96,796
1327 (1917–18) ..	1,034,060	181,997	1,553	1,217,610	7,45,175	18,09,326	43,402	18,500	3,831	26,20,234
1328 (1918–19) ..	1,034,730	182,156	2,038	1,218,924	7,45,419	18,10,601	35,844	20,410	5,261	26,17,535
1329 (1919–20) ..	1,034,821	182,183	2,105	1,219,109	7,45,320	18,10,901	57,863	33,347	4,698	26,52,129
1330 (1920–21) ..	1,035,092	182,230	2,350	1,219,672	7,45,613	18,11,207	60,431	39,556	4,443	26,61,250
Average ..	**1,034,863**	**182,102**	**1,936**	**1,218,401**	**7,45,229**	**18,10,205**	**44,269**	**25,418**	**4,468**	**26,29,589**
1331 (1921–22) ..	1,036,268	182,282	2,109	1,220,659	7,46,188	18,11,664	40,456	33,821	5,241	26,37,370
1332 (1922–23) ..	1,037,006	182,317	2,220	1,221,633	7,46,711	18,11,740	59,829	42,812	4,393	26,65,485
1333 (1923–24) ..	1,038,551	182,393	2,235	1,223,179	7,47,406	18,12,489	49,535	45,797	4,528	26,59,755
1334 (1924–25) ..	1,039,720	182,534	2,059	1,224,313	7,47,913	18,13,737	49,799	48,781	4,536	26,64,766
1335 (1925–26) ..	1,040,462	182,560	1,785	1,224,807	7,48,296	18,13,748	54,309	55,630	4,168	26,76,151
Average ..	**1,038,419**	**182,417**	**2,082**	**1,222,918**	**7,47,303**	**18,12,675**	**50,736**	**45,368**	**4,573**	**26,60,705**
1336 (1926–27) ..	1,041,220	182,606	1,629	1,225,455	7,48,758	18,14,072	25,083	31,266	3,744	26,22,923
1337 (1927–28) ..	1,042,868	182,773	1,113	1,226,754	7,51,042	18,15,235	70,104	39,926	3,662	26,79,969
1338 (1928–29) ..	1,043,212	183,031	1,213	1,227,456	7,50,952	18,16,982	41,038	43,719	3,522	26,56,218
1339 (1929–30) ..	1,044,886	183,262	1,387	1,229,535	7,51,593	18,18,730	04,722	58,170	3,502	26,96,717
1340 (1930–31) ..	1,045,953	183,341	1,289	1,230,583	7,51,807	18,19,388	54,798	53,945	2,096	26,82,034
Average ..	**1,034,628**	**183,003**	**1,326**	**1,227,957**	**7,50,830**	**18,16,881**	**51,149**	**45,405**	**3,305**	**26,67,570**
1341 (1931–32) ..	1,046,303	183,424	..	1,229,727	7,52,202	18,20,067	45,215	35,149	..	26,52,653
1342 (1932–33) ..	1,047,168	183,518	..	1,230,686	7,52,448	18,20,794	45,356	35,542	..	26,54,140
1343 (1933–34) ..	1,047,391	183,540	..	1,230,931	7,52,586	18,21,019	59,435	54,990	..	26,88,030
1344 (1934–35) ..	1,048,063	183,607	..	1,231,670	7,53,141	18,21,470	30,703	20,228		26,25,542
1345 (1935–36) ..	1,048,087	183,692	..	1,231,779	7,53,684	18,22,485	28,209	26,955	.	26,31,393
Average ..	**1,047,402**	**183,556**	..	**1,230,958**	**7,52,812**	**18,21,171**	**41,796**	**34,573**	..	**26,50,352**
1346 (1936–37) ..	1,048,265	183,755	..	1,232,020	7,53,773	18,22,769	63,680	46,501	..	26,86,723
1347 (1937–38) ..	1,048,233	183,826	..	1,232,059	7,53,837	18,23,204	32,293	34,008	..	26,44,092
1348 (1938–39) ..	1,048,222	183,832	..	1,232,054	7,53,882	18,23,540	19,511	26,267	..	26,23,200
1349 (1939–40) ..	1,048,799	183,937	..	1,232,736	7,54,137	18,24,134	12,452	28,286	..	26,19,009
1350 (1940–41) ..	1,048,236	183,938	..	1,232,174	7,54,127	18,24,119	59,106	53,279	.	26,90,631
Average ..	**1,048,351**	**183,858**	..	**1,232,209**	**7,53,951**	**18,23,571**	**37,409**	**37,800**	.	**26,52,731**
1351 (1941–42) ..	1,048,184	183,957	..	1,232,141	7,54,095	18,24,269	39,199	50,659	.	26,68,222
1352 (1942–43) ..	1,048,204	183,969	..	1,232,173	7,54,156	18,24,399	25,598	55,348	..	26,59,501
1353 (1943–44) ..	1,048,235	183,981	..	1,232,216	7,54,155	18,24,461	48,886	69,065	.	26,96,567
1354 (1944–45) ..	1,048,284	184,012	..	1,232,296	7,54,208	18,24,091	36,754	77,139	..	26,92,792
1355 (1945–46) ..	1,048,312	184,008	..	1,232,320	7,54,201	18,24,597	14,106	81,668	.	26,74,632
Average	**1,048,244**	**183,985**	..	**1,232,229**	**7,54,175**	**18,24,483**	**32,908**	**66,776**	..	**26,78,343**
1356 (1946–47) ..	1,048,381	184,074	..	1,232,455	7,54,422	18,25,453	45,189	90,187	..	27,15,251
1357 (1947–48) ..	1,048,544	184,068	..	1,232,612	7,54,528	18,25,379	29,841	37,359	..	26,47,107
1358 (1948–49) ..	1,048,713	184,098	..	1,232,811	7,54,602	18,25,500	31,875	80,423	..	26,92,490
1359 (1949–50) ..	1,048,703	184,124	.	1,232,827	7,51,727	18,20,600	20,472	44,097	..	26,36,896
1360 (1950–51) ..	1,049,061	184,157	..	1,233,218	7,51,929	18,20,821	25,490	51,272	..	26,49,512
Average	**1,048,680**	**184,104**	..	**1,232,784**	**7,53,442**	**18,23,569**	**30,572**	**60,668**	..	**26,68,251**

DIX VI—*cont.*

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS—*cont.*

Remissions. Due to season. Waste.	Remissions. Due to season. Withered crop.	Remissions. Due to season. Others.	Remissions. Fixed and other.	Remissions. Total.	Net demand (cur rent).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of beriz deduction for religious institutions.	Settled ryotwari demand.	Fasli.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
39,844	29,893	43,692	9,086	1,22,515	24,74,281	1,64,483	26,38,764	2,14,462	24,24,302	1326 (1916–17).
10,441	6,946	8,980	8,696	35,003	25,85,171	1,96,084	27,81,255	2,05,274	25,75,081	1327 (1017–18).
9,514	6,258	10,853	8,159	34,784	25,82,751	1,75,807	27,58,558	2,15,755	25,42,803	1328 (1918–19).
2,073	222	1,829	7,579	11,703	26,40,426	2,21,901	28,62,327	2,11,018	26,51,309	1329 (1919–20).
1,469	133	2,633	6,985	11,220	26,50,030	2,09,929	28,59,959	2,01,177	26,58,782	1330 (1920–21).
12,668	**8,691**	**13,597**	**8,101**	**43,057**	**25,86,532**	**1,93,641**	**27,80,173**	**2,09,537**	**25,70,636**	Average.
6,959	5,728	6,583	7,214	26,484	26,10,886	2,04,020	28,14,906	2,05,635	26,09,271	1331 (1921–22).
2,510	689	3,962	6,607	13,768	26,51,717	2,34,524	28,86,241	2,02,164	26,84,077	1332 (1922–23).
4,911	7,799	1,422	7,207	21,339	26,38,416	2,25,356	28,63,772	2,15,722	26,47,050	1333 (1923–24).
6,369	1,569	4,570	7,778	20,286	26,44,480	2,75,506	29,19,986	2,11,266	27,08,720	1334 (1924–25).
5,807	1,763	3,376	7,121	18,067	26,58,084	2,30,332	28,88,416	2,19,089	26,69,327	1335 (1925–26).
5,311	**3,509**	**3,983**	**7,185**	**19,988**	**26,40,717**	**2,33,948**	**28,74,665**	**2,10,976**	**26,63,689**	Average
23,373	25,353	25,281	7,115	81,122	25,41,801	2,64,027	28,05,828	2,14,508	25,91,230	1336 (1926–27).
14,013	9,922	10,506	7,252	41,693	26,38,276	2,74,482	29,12,758	2,13,532	26,99,226	1337 (1027–28).
8,926	1,560	6,783	6,984	24,253	26,31,960	2,60,538	28,92,498	2,12,512	26,79,986	1338 (1928–29).
1,683	561	1,574	7,167	10,985	26,85,732	2,57,234	29,42,966	2,12,231	27,30,735	1339 (1929–30).
6,832	7,106	6,178	6,898	27,014	26,55,020	2,50,286	29,05,306	1,95,477	27,09,329	1340 (1930–31).
10,965	**8,900**	**10,064**	**7,083**	**37,012**	**26,30,558**	**2,61,313**	**28,91,871**	**2,09,670**	**26,82,201**	Average.
3,493	10,257	5,669	7,755	27,174	26,25,479	2,32,740	28,50,219	2,09,527	26,18,692	1341 (1931–32).
7,691	14,401	7,045	7,760	36,897	26,17,243	2,43,977	28,61,220	2,13,734	26,47,476	1342 (1932–33)
2,470	1,151	1,277	7,715	12,613	26,75,417	2,08,721	28,84,138	2,12,911	26,71,227	1343 (1933–34)
78,195	1,06,855	93,861	7,742	2,81,653	23,43,889	1,79,125	25,23,014	2,11,833	23,11,181	1344 (1934–35)
20,714	9,290	43,725	7,978	81,702	25,49,691	1,89,582	27,39,272	2,11,977	25,27,295	1345 (1935–36)
21,513	**23,391**	**30,315**	**7,789**	**88,008**	**25,62,344**	**2,10,829**	**27,73,173**	**2,11,997**	**25,61,176**	Average.
5,521	4,220	15,743	7,746	33,230	26,53,493	1,93,850	28,47,343	1,88,316	26,59,028	1346 (1936–37).
16,179	36,076	31,347	7,975	91,577	25,52,515	1,68,634	27,21,149	1,85,382	25,35,767	1347 (1937–38).
27,694	32,588	1,40,360	7,995	2,08,637	24,14,563	1,62,795	25,77,358	1,90,232	23,87,126	1348 (1938–39).
27,897	60,775	1,49,934	7,750	2,55,356	23,63,653	1,45,614	25,09,267	2,13,529	22,95,738	1349 (1939–40).
879	121	4,030	7,787	12,817	26,77,814	1,45,606	28,23,420	2,01,920	26,21,491	1350 (1940–41).
15,634	**28,556**	**68,283**	**7,851**	**1,20,324**	**25,32,407**	**1,63,300**	**26 95,707**	**1,95,877**	**24,99,830**	Average.
7,502	14,667	17,241	1,81,090	2,20,500	24,17,722	1,66,588	26,14,310	.	26,14,310	1351 (1941–42)
2,019	4,141	2,072	2,17,862	2,26,094	24,33,407	1,59,480	25,92,887		25,92,887	1352 (1942–43)
3,751	15,464	12,213	2,20,398	2,51,826	24,44,741	1,78,801	26,23,542	..	26,23,542	1353 (1943–44)
2,119	3,010	736	2,17,336	2,23,201	24,69,591	1,76,990	26,46,581		26,46,581	1354 (1944–45)
6,280	32,194	2,939	2,20,029	2,62 342	24,12,290	1 96,459	26,08,749	.	26,08,749	1355 (1945–46)
4,334	**13,895**	**7,040**	**2,11,523**	**2,36,793**	**24,41,550**	**1,75,664**	**26,17,214**	..	**26,17,214**	Average.
359	8,060	901	2,12,714	2,22,034	24,93,217	2,34,151	27,27,368	..	27,27,368	1356 (1946–47)
1,95,579	168,295	202,379	2,21,933	7,88,186	18,58,921	2,33,449	20,92,370	.	20,92,370	1357 (1947–48)
4,552	13,205	10,788	2,20,230	2,48,775	24,43,715	2,58,907	27,02,622	.	27,02,622	1358 (1948–49)
1,32,988	266,473	137,516	2,23,251	7,60,228	18,76,668	2,18,573	20,95,241		20,95,241	1359 (1949–50)
61,610	95,874	125,468	2,10,661	4,93,613	21,55,899	2,42,442	23,98,341	.	23,98,341	1360 (1950–51)
79,018	**110,382**	**95,410**	**2,17,758**	**5 02,567**	**21,65,684**	**2,37,504**	**24,03,188**	..	**24,03,188**	Average.

APPENDIX VII.

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS

Statement showing the normal monthly temperature recorded at Palayamcottai based on data for the year 1951.

Month.	Mean temperature. °F.	Mean range. °F.	Highest temperature recorded. °F.	Lowest temperature recorded. °F.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
January	79·6	14·0	90	69
February	81·2	20·2	95	68
March	85·5	18·6	100	67
April	86·7	16·5	102	74
May	90·5	20·1	104	76
June	84·8	17·0	98	74
July	87·4	14·9	100	78
August	87·8	15·7	99	77
September	86·8	16·8	101	75
October	86·8	17·2	100	76
November	81·4	12·0	95	72
December	80·6	15·5	92	70
Average ..	**84·9**	**16·5**	..	..

(*Source*: 1951 Census handbook).

APPENDIX VIII.

AVERAGE RAINFALL OF THE DISTRICT IN INCHES.

Year. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)	Total. (14)
1870	3·64	0·04	1·87	0·86	0·14	0·90	0·14	0·75	1·42	2·25	7·49	1·90	21·40
1871	9·76	2·50	1·16	1·94	0·52	0·73	0·65	0·08	0·30	4·08	8·52	1·94	32·18
1872	..	1·10	1·16	2·05	1·14	0·56	0·16	0·51	2·54	1·65	0·72	3·07	23·66
1873	..	3·92	1·76	2·08	3·60	0·80	0·38	0·71	0·24	1·28	5·63	1·12	21·52
1874	0·17	2·37	0·55	1·18	1·72	1·33	0·19	0·46	0·28	2·59	11·64	1·65	24·13
1875	0·19	0·17	1·10	1·87	0·90	0·43	0·54	0·39	0·70	6·89	4·51	2·27	19·96
1876	..	..	1·35	2·45	0·61	0·12	0·55	0·31	0·60	4·31	4·42	1·42	16·14
1877	0·01	0·22	2·31	1·43	0·97	1·97	0·15	0·66	1·42	7·50	13·55	16·67	46·86
1878	2·11	..	0·23	3·65	2·15	1·77	0·66	0·88	1·35	2·93	3·41	2·20	21·34
1879	0·01	0·80	5·29	0·56	4·99	0·20	1·73	0·54	1·90	5·56	4·64	3·52	29·84
1880	1·11	0·59	1·17	2·20	1·09	0·23	0·52	0·69	0·26	2·87	14·29	3·51	28·53
1881	1·22	0·02	2·16	0·56	0·84	0·30	0·33	0·69	0·62	2·66	9·56	4·28	23·24
1882	2·44	0·95	0·54	1·20	1·17	3·06	1·69	1·24	0·31	4·22	4·65	4·01	25·48
1883	0·31	4·00	1·58	0·45	4·98	1·21	1·84	1·23	0·07	6·64	6·08	4·58	37·92
1884	0·54		0·74	1·67	0·80	0·36	0·13	0·44	0·55	7·74	13·08	6·27	33·22
1885	0·11	0·12	0·57	0·56	1·79	2·48	0·16	0·90	1·13	4·02	8·20	6·79	26·92
1886	0·96	0·19	0·87	0·54	1·49	0·71	0·66	1·58	1·26	6·55	4·92	1·20	20·93
1887	0·03	0·76	1·07	4·24	0·16	0·41	0·79	0·62	0·24	9·68	10·33	7·58	35·91
1888	0·04	..	0·74	1·19	2·36	0·96	0·12	0·15	0·69	13·38	8·43	6·47	34·53
1889	0·17	0·06	3·12	2·56	2·11	0·30	0·66	0·22	2·83	2·94	3·67	2·68	21·32
1890	0·16	1·65	1·47	2·33	0·25	0·48	0·31	0·68	0·14	4·32	3 02	2·35	17·16
1891	0·69	2·27	4·09	1·96	0·97	1·16	0·33	0·21	0·78	15·03	9·07	4·55	41·11
1892	0·21	1·54	0·16	5·70	0·44	0·64	0·54	0·11	0·07	2·50	1·68	1·76	15·35
1893	1·23	0·97	5·47	0·55	0'69	0·92	0·57	0·31	0·58	4·12	11·01	0·73	27·15
1894	0·16	0·45	3·39	1·45	0·46	0·18	0·26	1·18	0·16	2·27	7·34	1·55	18·85
1895	0·37		.	3·33	1·32	0·78	[illegible]	0·50	0·60	11·29	3·73	0·62	31·57
1896	0·34		1·23	0·48	1·79	1·76	1·68	0·23	2·09	7·16	13·86	8·34	38·96
1897	0·19	8·09	0·53	5·87	0·41	2·15	0·72	1·70	1·29	3·15	5·01	1·11	25·28
1898	3·18	1·84	0·38	2·02	0·78	0·70	0·23	0·24	1·36	8·48	6·56	5·54	31·31
1899	0·88	2·25	0·47	4·05	0·63	0·66	0·49	0·23	0·40	8·41	3·79	1·14	24·30
1900	1·94	1·30	0·12	1 90	2·69	1·30	0·77	0·46	0·87	8·41	11·74	4·07	35·57
1901	2·27	1·06	3·73	2·26	0·66	1·95	0·32	0·08	1·79	1·61	9·59	0·80	26·12
1902	5·35	0·26	2·62	0·88	0·94	0·35	0·84	0·24	1·05	13·86	11·54	6·98	44·01
1903	1·01	0·94	0·18	2 24	1·50	0·43	1·25	0·36	1·12	4·03	2 62	6·00	21·68
1904	1·87	0·01	0·13	0·74	1·42	2·08	0·55	0·06	0·42	5·96	2·23	3·35	18·32
1905	0·37	0·64	0·05	3·68	2·43	1·45	0 14	0·18	0·84	8·46	8·02	0·19	27·05
1906	0·99	0·21	1·11	1·03	1·20	0 87	0·26	2·64	0·52	8·58	7·50	5·65	30·56
1907	1·01	0·16	1·82	4·32	0·74	0 92	0·66	0·76	0·95	7·53	9·78	3·07	31·72
1908	1·83	2·35	2·45	1·09	0 81	0·45	0·37	0·27	1·40	6·89	1·41	0·52	19·90
1909	1·08	1·10	1·19	0·60	2·56	1·09	0·31	1·72	0·29	4·91	5·65	1·67	23·17
1910	0·73	0·79	0·38	0·80	0·46	0·56	2·51	1·23	0·20	5·52	5·79	0·01	18·98
1911	0·18	0·13	0·60	0·58	0·53	1·64	0·84	0·07	0·84	5·04	8·67	6·40	25·52
1912	0·44	0·42	0·44	1·74	2·06	1·08	0·50	0·41	0·87	14·29	6·76	2·72	31·73
1913	0·55	1·07	0·67	1·02	0·57	0·58	1·74	0·08	0·64	7·53	8·31	5·26	27·96
1914	0·22	0·32	0·63	1·05	0·74	0·83	0·86	0·42	0·90	19·19	6·98	15·66	47·80
1915	0·78	1·50	0·80	2·27	0·51	1·81	1·14	0·84	1·30	2·05	12·42	3·17	28·59
1916		0·36	1·12	1·12	1·84	1·28	1·31	0·97	0·57	3·06	5·26	1·22	18·11
1917	1·22	3·13	3·31	0·82	0·91	0·89	0·45	1·85	3·29	1·63	6·96	2·83	27·20
1918	8·16	0·21	0·92	0·62	3·74	0·10	0·22	0·33	0·26	3·77	8·13	7·17	33·63
1919	3·35	0·13	1·44	0·88	1·61	1·03	0·37	0·25	2·33	7·20	7·49	3·89	29·97
1920	7·49	0·13	0·81	4·28	0·73	1·47	0·53	0·25	0·92	4·35	18·32	0·37	39·65
1921	3·38		0·28	3·09	0·30	0·46	0·77	1·40	0·42	10·03	3·64	4·70	28·47
1922	2·20	1·65	0·23	4·82	1·14	0·52	1·05	0·18	0·38	13·43	10·40	3·80	39·30
1923	3·86	0·40	3·61	0·58	0·65	1·07	0·71	0·61	0·35	9·39	4·29	11·83	37·41
1924	1·80	0·05	2·05	1·06	1·20	1·32	4·33	0·58	3·16	7·49	6·04	3·41	32·49
1925	2·25	0·62	4·38	0·69	0·62	1·08	0·35	0·38	0·73	6·52	16·57	10·63	44·72
1926	3·99	0·12	1·68	1·61	3·19	0·39	1·44	0·74	1·67	3·03	5·05	1·73	24·64
1927	2·66	3·93	4·12	4·45	2·18	1·23	0·48	0·66	1·36	5·52	7·38	2·02	35·99
1928	1·39	3·29	0·32	2·40	0·71	0·88	0·73	0·18	0·11	3·82	10·98	4·59	29·40
1929	0·88	3·11	1·34	4·10	1·50	1·68	0·75	0·30	2·83	7·62	9·30	7·05	40·46
1930	2·44	3·31	1·76	2·74	1·31	0·61	0·33	0·31	2·32	8·31	5·84	1·73	31·01
1931	2·74	.	0·61	1·14	0·54	0·31	0·35	0·82	0·59	4·95	5·95	14·23	32·28
1932	0·01	2·76	0·31	1·95	2·63	0·25	0·27	3·82	0·23	5·57	8·21	4·81	30·82
1933	0·25	0·80	0·60	3·14	3·98	0·86	1·06	1·77	2·76	6·02	8·80	0·78	30·82
1934	6·96	0·01	2·30	1·20	0·96	0·76	0·57	0·08	0·01	11·19	2·02	1·24	27·30
1935	1·47	0·09	1·09	3·65	0·29	0·25	0·25	1·40	0·41	8·25	4·54	3·55	25·24
1936	0·12	1·72	3·98	1·51	3·40	1·55	0·72	0·36	3·06	3·88	11·59	3·38	35·27
1937	0·67	2·72	1·25	2·80	0·63	0·12	0·69	1·07	1·11	5·60	10·81	0·61	28·03
1938	0·27	5·11	2·83	3·58	0·18	0·41	0·79	1·17	1·77	4·79	4·45	2·72	28·07
1939	1·75	0·83	0·77	2·08	1·27	0·56	0·40	1·37	0·36	3·14	9·62	0·40	22·78

APPENDIX VIII.—cont.

Average rainfall of the district in inches—*cont.*

Year. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)	Annual. (14)
1940	0·01	0·14	0·50	4·56	1·94	1·05	0·44	0·43	1·37	6·44	15·62	10·18	42·68
1941	2·66	0·15	0·25	4·07	1·48	0·67	0·69	0·21	1·17	3·52	12·51	1·90	29·28
1942	0·01	0·05	0·89	2·31	2·15	0·36	0·50	0·66	0·95	3·72	4·40	9·56	25·56
1943	6·97	1·56	0·92	2·89	2·23	1·33	0·65	0·07	0·96	7·47	7·75	2·38	35·18
1944	0·71	1·86	2·90	2·09	1·03	0·53	0·30	0·81	2·44	4·51	11·03	8·73	36·94
1945	0·38	0·66	0·98	2·50	0·40	0·54	0·79	0·42	0·30	6·52	13·85	1·59	28·93
1946	0·26	0·12	6·11	1·71	0·62	0·49	0·15	0·50	1·00	7·04	8·29	12·39	38·68
1947	4·00	2·04	2·04	8·42	0·77	0·94	0·57	1·51	0·43	5·63	0·88	1·25	28·48
1948	1·59	1·26	1·27	1·54	0·77	1·24	0·21	2·44	0·13	7·72	11·37	0·96	30·56
1949	0·69	0·15	0·28	1·77	2·56	0·35	0·86	1·20	0·55	3·05	7·42	0·57	19·45
Average—1870–1949 ..	1·59	1·08	1·37	2·19	1·38	0·89	0·68	0·72	1·00	6·18	7·84	4·15	29·07
		4·04		3·57			3·29				18·17		
1950	0·01	2·96	1·20	1·31	1·23	0·37	0·31	0·55	·59	4·06	5·59	3·87	22·05

APPENDIX VIII A.

Average number of wet days.

Year. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)	Total. (14)
1870	6	..	3	2	..	3	..	2	3	5	10	8	37
1871	10	3	3	3	1	2	1	..	1	6	9	6	45
1872	..	1	2	4	2	1	1	1	4	3	15	5	39
1873	..	7	3	4	6	2	1	2	1	3	9	2	40
1874	1	3	1	2	4	4	1	1	1	7	10	3	38
1875	1	..	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	10	9	4	35
1876	..	..	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	6	6	3	25
1877	..	1	3	3	1	2	1	2	4	10	17	11	56
1878	3	..	1	5	4	4	2	2	3	4	8	5	41
1879	..	2	8	1	7	1	4	2	3	7	6	4	45
1880	2	2	2	4	3	1	1	2	1	5	16	5	44
1881	3	..	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	11	6	35
1882	3	1	1	3	3	5	5	3	1	7	8	6	46
1883	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	..	10	9	6	44
1884	1	..	1	3	2	1	..	1	2	10	12	8	41
1885	1	..	2	2	3	7	1	2	2	7	9	8	44
1886	2	1	1	1	4	2	2	3	3	7	7	3	36
1887	..	1	2	7	1	2	2	1	1	13	12	10	52
1888	..	..	2	2	5	3	1	1	2	13	12	6	47
1889	1	..	4	4	5	1	2	1	6	5	8	3	40
1890	1	2	4	4	1	1	1	2	1	6	6	3	32
1891	1	4	5	4	2	2	1	..	1	20	9	8	55
1892	1	2	..	5	1	2	1	..	..	5	4	3	24
1893	2	2	9	2	2	2	2	1	1	7	12	2	44
1894	..	1	4	3	1	..	1	2	..	4	10	5	31
1895	1	..	..	4	2	2	1	1	1	14	6	6	38
1896	1	..	2	1	3	3	3	1	3	10	12	10	49
1897	1	3	1	8	1	5	2	3	3	5	7	3	42
1898	4	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	12	9	10	48
1899	2	2	1	7	1	2	1	1	1	10	6	2	36
1900	2	1	..	3	3	4	2	1	1	11	10	7	45
1901	4	2	6	4	1	4	1	..	3	4	13	2	44
1902	5	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	3	14	14	9	56
1903	2	2	..	4	3	1	3	1	3	6	3	6	34
1904	3	..	..	1	3	5	2	..	1	8	2	7	31

APPENDIX VIII-A.—cont.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WET DAYS—*cont.*

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1905	1	1	..	7	4	4	..	1	2	10	13	..	43
1906	2	1	1	2	3	3	1	5	1	10	11	7	47
1907	2	1	3	7	1	3	2	2	2	9	11	4	47
1908	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	3	10	3	1	34
1909	2	2	2	3	5	3	1	3	1	7	9	3	41
1910	2	1	..	2	1	2	4	3	1	6	9	..	31
1911	1	..	1	1	1		2	..	2	8	12	10	42
1912	1	1	1	3	4	3	1	1	1	13	10	3	42
1913	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	..	1	7	11	7	38
1914	1	..	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	20	9	11	54
1915	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	2	3	4	13	4	41
1916	..	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	6	8	2	34
1917	2	3	5	2	1	2	2	3	5	4	9	5	43
1918 .. .	7	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	7	11	9	47
1919	4	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	5	9	10	7	47
1920	7	..	1	8	1	4	1	1	2	8	17	2	59
1921	6	..	1	4	2	1	2	2	1	11	5	4	39
1922	3	3	..	6	2	1	3	1	1	12	10	2	44
1923	5	1	6	1	1	3	3	2	1	11	8	10	52
1924	3	..	3	3	2	4	6	1	6	10	8	4	50
1925	3	2	6	1	2	3	1	1	1	7	12	11	50
1926	5	..	2	3	5	1	3	1	3	5	8	3	39
1927	5	4	5	4	4	3	1	1	3	8	8	3	49
1928	3	4	1	4	2	2	2	1	..	5	14	5	43
1929	2	4	2	7	3	3	2	1	5	9	11	8	57
1930	3	4	2	5	3	1	1	1	4	11	8	4	47
1931	4	..	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	6	10	11	40
1932	..	3	1	2	6	1	1	5	1	9	10		46
1933	1	1	1	4	7	2	2	4	5	8	8	2	45
1934	8	..	4	2	2	2	1	..	..	12	4	3	38
1935	3	..	2	5	1	1	1	3	1	11	8	4	40
1936	1	2	5	2	5	3	2	1	5	7	13	7	53
1937	2	4	3	4	1	..	2	2	2	8	12	1	41
1938	1	7	4	6	1	1	2	2	3	6	6	6	45
1939 ..	5	2	1	4	2	2	1	3	1	5	13	2	41
1940	..	..	1	5	3	3	1	1	2	8	16	8	48
1941	3	..	..	4	3	2	1	1	2	5	16	4	41
1942	..	..	2	4	3	1	2	2	2	6	6	11	39
1943	6	2	2	5	4	3	2	..	2	10	11	4	51
1944	2	4	6	4	2	1	1	1	3	8	14	10	56
1945	1	1	3	5	1	2	2	1	1	8	13	3	41
1946	1	..	5	3	1	1	..	1	2	8	12	9	43
1947	5	1	3	6	1	2	1	3	1	7	2	2	34
1948	3	2	2	2	1	3	1	3	..	7	13	2	39
1949	2	..	..	4	4	1	2	2	1	5	9	2	32
Average .. .. 1870-1949.	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	2	8	10	5	42
		6		6				7			23		
1950		4	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	6	6	4	33

APPENDIX IX.

VARIATION OF RAINFALL IN INCHES.

Recording station.	Year.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Vilathikulam	Maximum, 1940	..	4·96	2·55	1·12	0·20	0·41	3·26	12·55	17·20	5·55	47·80
	Minimum, 1892	0·87	2·55	..	1·90	..	..	..	3·65	..	0·40	9·37
	Average, 1880–1949	2·42	1·95	1·17	0·32	0·42	1·55	2·02	7·06	5·86	2·44	25·21
Arasadi	Maximum, 1902	13·56	0·09	..	0·31	..	..	0·57	11·70	8·97	6·10	41·30
	Minimum, 1916	3·83	0·54	0·25	0·09	0·23	0·33	0·24	1·54	2·46	1·36	10·87
	Average, 1894–1949	3·15	1·96	0·78	0·15	0·15	0·31	0·52	6·21	6·56	3·25	23·04
Tuticorin	Maximum, 1937	4·72	7·03	..	..	0·04	1·16	3·79	5·38	22·97	..	45·09
	Minimum, 1876	..	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	2·50	1·50	..	5·00
	Average, 1870–1949	2·93	1·84	0·82	0·16	0·14	0·27	0·54	5·12	7·17	3·32	22·31
Ottapidaram	Maximum, 1877	1·35	..	1·60	0·45	0·40	..	3·50	18·09	12·77	14·65	52·81
	Minimum, 1949	..	0·45	0·78	..	..	1·25	..	4·80	0·90	..	8·18
	Average, 1870–1949	2·48	1·73	1·23	0·31	0·34	1·02	1·48	6·88	6·26	2·76	24·49
Kayathar	Maximum, 1922	3·28	4·16	6·15	0·08	0·05	..	0·03	15·30	13·54	2·44	45·03
	Minimum, 1910	1·44	0·44	1·38	..	3·85	1·19	..	3·60	4·21	..	16·11
	Average, 1905–1949	2·79	2·99	1·69	0·18	0·57	1·39	1·41	7·54	6·94	2·98	28·48
Koilpatti	Maximum, 1940	1·72	4·29	3·60	0·63	1·97	0·54	3·99	5·03	15·30	7·07	44·14
	Minimum, 1939	3·14	1·50	0·41	0·33	..	0·80	0·67	3·40	4·13	0·27	14·65
	Average, 1903–1949	2·39	2·97	2·22	0·63	0·71	1·67	2·27	7·07	6·74	2·79	29·46
Sankaranainarkoil	Maximum, 1902	6·17	3·96	1·91	0·02	0·39	0·04	0·20	20·55	7·92	7·68	48·82
	Minimum, 1886	0 32	1·55	1·80	0·30	0·42	0·75	0·87	2·75	3·22	0·18	12·16
	Average, 1870–1949	3·68	2·74	1·74	0·53	0·45	0·62	0·97	6·57	6·47	3·13	26·90
Sivagiri	Maximum, 1933	3·96	2·34	4·85	0·67	1·78	1·52	8·23	12 03	16·56	1·25	54·09
	Minimum, 1938	4·88	3·36	0·64	0·35	..	0·28	2·15	3·03	0·12	2·36	17·17
	Average, 1906–1949	6·21	3·22	1·50	0·78	0·99	1·10	1·40	8·75	9·18	3·70	36·83
Kadayanallur	Maximum, 1914	1·63	0 21	0·21	1·55	0·82	0·60	1·70	25·15	9·35	13·42	51·64
	Minimum, 1916	..	1·95	1·98	5·17	1·65	0·58	0·75	2·40	3·91	..	18·39
	Average, 1906–1949	5·10	2·23	1·50	1·62	1·16	0·74	0·96	6·95	8·57	4·16	32·99
Tenkasi	Maximum, 1933	4·38	3·59	11·72	3·88	3·31	4·08	10·89	6·14	19·68	2·05	69·72
	Minimum, 1947	1·11	2·26	1·55	0·57	3·12	0·28	0·63	1·27	6·94	0·30	18·12
	Average, 1870–1949	5·88	3·25	2 36	4 09	3·13	1·42	1·19	8·89	9·10	4·64	41·75
Kadayam	Maximum, 1914	3·18	1·62	0·19	2·60	3·80	2·00	0·61	22·46	9·60	28·67	74·73
	Minimum, 1910	0·93	0·60		1·10	1·90	1·35	0·90	7·83	5·47	..	20·08
	Average, 1907–1949	5·70	2·24	1·59	1·68	1·89	1·17	1·08	7·68	9·82	6·80	39·45
Ambasamudram	Maximum, 1914	3·02	2·10	0·31	1·32	2·05	0·37	0·14	21·59	7·17	25·90	63·97
	Minimum, 1916	1·90	0 84	1·69	1·16	0·18	0·92	1·02	1·62	7·15	0·81	17·29
	Average, 1870–1949	5·97	2·25	1·77	1·33	0·81	0·59	0·68	6·00	10·02	6·53	35·95
Palamkottah	Maximum, 1914	0·98	0·26	0·57	.	0·15	.	0·71	20·40	7·14	19·25	40·46
	Minimum, 1890	2·51	2·65	0·18	0·25	..	0·10	..	3·85	2·53	2·35	14·42
	Average, 1870–1949	3·53	2·45	1·64	0·49	0·28	0·58	1·07	6·29	7·29	4·08	27·68
Nanguneri	Maximum, 1902	15·01	0·04	3·12	0·65	0·55	0·04	2·56	9·75	12·38	10·78	54·88
	Minimum, 1892	1·59	4·94	..	0·30	..	..	0·20	0·51	1·18	0·95	9·67
	Average, 1870–1949	4·23	1·91	1·44	1·02	0·39	0·77	1·04	5·94	7·82	4·51	29·07
Radhapuram	Maximum, 1925 .. .	4·41	1·37	.	2·52	1·77	0·48	..	5·31	18·09	18·84	53·69
	Minimum, 1890	0·80	3·20	.	0·70	0 30	..	..	2 90	2·50	1·80	12·20
	Average, 1870–1949	2·97	1·88	1·32	2·17	1·09	0 65	0·59	5·78	7·44	3·54	27·43
Sattankulam	Maximum, 1925 . ..	7·35	0·51		1·14	0·33	..	0·98	4·11	18·90	14·76	48·08
	Minimum, 1908	3·33	0·60	0·24	..	..		1·64	3·92	2·86	0·64	13·23
	Average, 1902–1949	2·89	1·49	0·91	0·35	0·24	0·71	0·77	6·96	7·87	4·09	26·27
Kulasekarapatnam	Maximum, 1925	10 03	..	0·48	0·67	0·03	..	0·41	3·33	20·74	20·09	65·68
	Minimum, 1889	1·85	.	0·15	.	..	..	..	0·10	3·60	3·35	8·05
	Average, 1880–1949	4·03	1·50	0·59	0·33	0·15	0·20	0·20	5·34	9·22	5·66	26·21
Keeranur	Maximum, 1914	0·82	.	0·57	0·08	..	0·02	0·05	21·38	7·42	19·44	49·78
	Minimum, 1910	1·07	0 05	0·20	0·32	1·36	0·42	0·01	1·87	2·89	0·01	8·20
	Average, 1879–1949	3·41	1·51	0·53	0·15	0·10	0·23	0·26	5·78	7·56	4·11	23·64
Srivaikuntam	Maximum, 1902 . ..	12·94	..	2·55	..	0·54	0·35	0·75	14·42	11·46	0·25	49·26
	Minimum, 1926	2·65	0·25	1·80	..	0·22	..	0·90	1·22	3·40	0·40	10·84
	Average, 1870–1949	3·25	1·71	1 28	0·33	0 24	0·72	0 96	6 09	7·14	3·99	25·71
Tirunelveli	Maxium, 1914	0·57	1·07	1·20	.	0·20	0 16	1 32	21·16	7·39	16 32	40·39
	Minimum, 1913 . .	0·29	2·41	1·26	0 35	0·34	0·17	0·48	4·41	5·43	1·86	17·06
	Average, 1912–1949 . ..	4·60	3·12	2 05	0·50	0·39	1·20	1 92	8·50	9·30	6 17	37·75
Tiruchendur	Maximum, 1920 ..	6 72	1·96	1·24	2·10	.		1·22	9·68	13 68	16·87	52·97
	Minimum, 1916 . .	3·14	.	.	.	1·00	0·75	0 12	0 98	4·08	2·24	12·31
	Average, 1915–1949 . .	5·08	1·64	0·59	0 16	0·12	0·26	0·19	4·66	9·48	5 30	27·48
District	Maximum, 1914 . ..	1·17	1·05	0 74	0·83	0·86	0 42	0·90	10·10	6·98	15·66	47·80
	Minimum, 1892	1·91	5·70	0 44	0·64	0·54	0·11	0·07	2·50	1·68	1·76	15·35
	Average, 1870–1949 . ..	4·04	2·19	1·38	0·89	0·68	0·72	1·00	6·18	7·84	4·15	29 07

APPENDIX X.

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS.

(Average monthly prices for the whole district).

Grain.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average	Year (July to June)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
R .econd sort	4·04	4·21	4·21	3·96	3·88	3·70	3·42	3·05	2·92	2·96	2·96	3·15	3·54	1874–75
	3·33	3·39	3·36	3·36	3·23	3·15	3·05	3·25	3·28	3·25	3·25	3·48	3·28	1875-76
	3·70	3·81	3·85	3·57	4·08	5·13	5·19	5·06	4·30	4·44	4·65	4·94	4·39	1876–77
	5·63	5·97	6·25	5·13	4·26	4·35	4·04	3·68	4·04	4·49	4·30	5·10	4·79	1877–78
	5·33	5·26	4·82	4·40	4·54	4·76	4·44	4·54	4·26	4·04	4·21	4·70	4·61	1878–79
	4·60	4·30	4·00	3·60	3·39	3·17	2·92	2·78	2·72	2·78	2·80	2·96	3·34	1879–80
	3·10	3·03	3·03	2·98	3·05	2·04	2·84	2·72	2·68	2·65	2·60	2·76	2·87	1880–81
	2·96	3·01	3·01	2·92	2·78	2·68	2·67	2·51	2·42	2·35	2·35	2·41	2·67	1881–82
	2·45	2·44	2·41	2·27	2·20	2·16	2·13	2·06	2·02	2·06	2·07	2·25	2·21	1882–83
	2·33	2·31	2·33	2·38	2·35	2·35	2·40	2·38	2·61	2·58	2·61	3·01	2·47	1883–84
	3·28	3·45	3·39	3·36	3·36	3·42	3·54	3·33	3·23	3·10	3·20	3·31	3·33	1884–85
	3·25	3·31	3·31	3·15	3·03	3·05	2·96	2·84	2·78	2·70	2·78	2·94	3·01	1885–86
	2·98	2·90	2·82	2·72	2·65	2·61	2·90	3·03	2·94	2·86	2·88	2·94	2·85	1886–87
	3·01	3·10	3·12	3·12	3·01	3·03	3·08	2·92	2·76	2·74	2·84	2·94	2·97	1887–88
	2·96	3·01	3·01	3·01	3·03	3·12	3·03	2·94	2·86	2·84	2·92	3·03	2·98	1888–89
	3·17	3·23	3·25	3·17	3·25	3·81	3·67	3·64	3·67	3·70	3·81	3·92	3·52	1889–90
	4·08	4·08	4·04	3·96	3·88	3·85	3·81	3·77	3·57	3·57	3·64	3·74	3·83	1890–91
	3·05	**3·08**	**3·07**	**3·01**	**2·95**	**3·01**	**3·02**	**2·94**	**2·89**	**2·85**	**2·91**	**3·05**	**2·98**	Average.*
	3·77	3·85	3·92	3·88	3·85	3·88	3·85	3·77	3·74	3·64	3·70	4·00	3·82	1891–92
	4·30	4·30	4·21	4·04	4·12	4·65	4·44	4·40	4·30	4·17	4·12	4·12	4·26	1892–93
	4·12	3·96	3·92	3·85	3·92	3·85	3·70	3·54	3·38	3·23	3·20	3·42	3·67	1893–94
	3·70	3·88	3·88	3·81	3·67	3·57	3·54	3·51	3·51	3·54	3·51	3·57	3·64	1894–95
	3·64	3·64	3·70	3·60	3·54	3·39	3·31	3·23	3·10	3·10	3·15	3·17	3·38	1895–96
	3·25	3·25	3·28	3·31	3·60	3·51	3·42	3·28	3·20	3·42	3·64	3·85	3·42	1896–97
	4·00	4·21	4·26	4·12	4·21	4·35	4·44	4·04	3·92	3·96	3·96	4·08	4·13	1897–98
	4·17	4·21	4·26	3·96	3·88	3·74	3·54	3·31	3·20	3·23	3·23	3·15	3·66	1898–99
	3·15	3·28	3·36	3·31	3·33	3·70	4·04	3·96	4·00	4·26	4·30	4·35	3·75	1899-1900
	4·44	4·60	4·54	4·26	4·12	4·17	4·08	3·88	3·77	3·74	3·67	3·81	4·09	1900–01
	3·85	**3·92**	**3·93**	**3·81**	**3·82**	**3·83**	**3·84**	**3·69**	**3·61**	**3·63**	**3·65**	**3·75**	**3·68**	Average.
	3·92	3·92	3·96	3·92	3·88	3·88	3·88	3·51	3·45	3·39	3·36	3·45	3·71	1901–02
	3·60	3·57	3·57	3·48	3·33	3·33	3·23	3·08	3·10	3·17	3·20	3·12	3·32	1902–03
	3·25	3·31	3·25	3·20	3·28	3·45	3·45	3·45	3·45	3·42	3·42	3·39	3·36	1903–04
	3·36	3·36	3·39	3·33	3·31	3·60	3·74	4·12	3·96	3·88	3·81	4·04	3·66	1904–05
	4·30	4·49	4·49	4·26	4·35	4·44	4·65	4·54	4·40	4·40	4·60	4·70	4·47	1905–06
	5·06	5·13	5·00	4·70	4·70	4·65	4·26	4·08	4·17	4·30	4·30	4·40	4·56	1906–07
	4·70	4·65	4·49	4·54	4·65	4·88	4·88	4·88	4·76	4·76	4·76	4·82	4·73	1907–08
	5·06	5·26	5·55	5·40	5·33	5·88	5·48	4·88	4·70	4·76	4·76	4·82	5·16	1908–09
	5·00	5·06	4·88	4·65	4·65	4·60	4·30	4·17	4·17	4·30	4·35	4·49	4·55	1909–10
	4·70	4·70	4·82	4·65	4·60	4·41	4·35	4·40	4·35	4·35	4·54	4·70	4·55	1910–11
	4·30	**4·35**	**4·34**	**4·21**	**4·21**	**4·32**	**4·22**	**4·11**	**4·05**	**4·07**	**4·11**	**4·19**	**4·21**	Average.
	4·76	4·76	5·19	5·26	5·26	5·40	5·33	5·00	5·00	5·00	5·06	5·26	5·11	1911–12
	5·71	5·88	5·88	5·71	5·71	5·71	5·63	5·26	5·13	5·19	5·19	5·33	5·53	1912–13
	5·48	5·48	5·40	5·40	5·55	5·63	5·63	5·40	526	5·19	5·13	5·19	5·40	1913–14
	5·26	5·33	5·26	5·19	5·06	5·33	5·06	4·82	4·60	4·60	4·60	4·70	4·98	1914–15
	5·00	5·13	5·13	5·04	5·06	5·26	5·33	5·33	5·00	5·00	5·06	5·26	5·13	1915–16
	5·40	5·48	5·40	5·26	5·33	5·33	5·48	5·55	5·55	5·55	5·48	5·55	5·45	1916–17
	5·55	5·63	5·71	5·71	6·06	6·06	5·88	5·63	5·48	5·48	5·56	5·97	5·73	1917–18
	6·78	7·14	7·69	8·00	9·30	9·30	9·76	8·33	8·70	8·16	8·33	10·26	8·48	1918–19
	11·11	9·76	9·76	10·00	10·26	10·52	10·52	9·30	8·70	8·70	8·51	8·70	9·65	1919–20
	8·89	8·70	8·33	8·33	8·16	8·10	7·41	6·90	6·45	6·45	6·25	6·56	7·55	1920–21
	6·39	**6·33**	**6·38**	**6·39**	**6·58**	**6·77**	**6·60**	**6·15**	**5·99**	**5·93**	**5·92**	**6·28**	**6·30**	Average.
	7·84	7·84	7·84	7·84	7·69	8·16	8·00	7·02	6·78	6·90	7·02	7·14	7·51	1921–22
	7·27	7·41	7·41	7·41	7·69	7·84	7·27	7·02	6·66	6·56	6·66	6·78	7·17	1922–23
	6·78	6·78	6·66	6·45	6·66	6·90	7·02	6·66	6·45	6·35	6·45	7·02	6·78	1923–24
	7·41	8·70	8·51	8·33	8·51	8·33	8·16	7·84	7·41	7·41	7·41	7·41	7·95	1924–25
	7·69	7·84	7·84	7·54	7·54	7·84	7·54	7·27	6·90	6·90	6·90	6·90	7·39	1925–26
	7·02	7·14	7·14	6·90	7·02	7·41	7·54	7·54	7·41	7·27	7·27	7·27	7·24	1926–27
	7·27	7·27	7·54	7·54	7·41	7·69	7·69	7·54	7·14	6·90	7·02	6·90	7·33	1927–28
	7·02	7·41	7·54	7·81	7·84	7·00	7·54	7·27	6·56	6·15	5·88	5·71	7·04	1928–29
	5·71	5·80	5·71	5·55	5·03	5·71	5·71	5·03	5·33	5·00	4·94	5·06	5·48	1929–30
	5·26	5·80	5·97	5·71	5·63	5·55	5·19	4·82	4·26	4·12	3·88	3·88	5·01	1930–31
	6·93	**7·20**	**7·22**	**7·11**	**7·16**	**7·31**	**7·17**	**6·86**	**6·49**	**6·36**	**6·34**	**6·41**	**6·89**	Average.
	3·98	3·98	3·98	3·57	3·55	4·00	4·10	4·10	4·00	4·00	4·00	4·00	3·04	1931–32
	4·00	4·00	4·00	3·96	3·88	3·80	3·80	3·70	3·60	3·50	3·30	3·40	3·75	1932–33
	3·60	3·60	3·55	3·45	3·44	3·78	3·52	3·50	3·26	3·13	3·04	3·09	3·41	1933–34
	3·17	3·30	4·12	4·42	4·26	4·10	4·03	3·94	3·84	3·84	3·90	4·18	3·92	1934–35
	4·37	4·35	4·33	4·20	4·15	4·10	4·03	3·76	3·60	3·55	3·57	3·63	3·97	1935–36
	3·66	3·68	3·65	3·51	3·51	3·53	3·58	3·56	3·43	3·35	3·38	3·51	3·53	1936–37
	3·79	3·91	4·06	4·25	4·17	4·19	4·22	4·03	3·62	3·47	3·49	3·65	3·90	1937–38
	3·83	3·86	3·85	3·82	3·90	3·96	3·96	3·92	3·86	3·82	3·88	3·86	3·88	1938–39
	3·90	3·92	4·37	4·21	4·16	4·47	4·49	4·55	4·59	4·55	4·62	4·81	4·39	1939–40
	4·83	4·88	4·86	4·70	4·75	4·83	4·80	4·62	4·46	4·51	4·00	4·82	4·72	1940–41
	3·91	**3·95**	**4·08**	**4·01**	**3·97**	**4·08**	**4·05**	**3·97**	**3·83**	**3·77**	**3·77**	**3·89**	**3·94**	Average.
	5·38	5·60	5·44	5·30	5·51	5·74	5·58	5·55	5·72	5·74	5·96	6·47	5·67	1941–42
	6·84	8·00	8·15	8·48	9·14	10·07	10·25	9·79	9·48	9·99	10·16	10·80	9·26	1942–43
	11·62	11·04	10·91	10·71	11·48	11·89	12·39	12·94	13·10	12·22	12·04	11·41	11·81	1943–44
	11·09	11·05	11·03	11·21	11·16	11·20	10·98	10·76	10·79	10·80	10·85	10·86	10·90	1944–45
	10·85	10·74	10·90	11·23	11·66	11·82	10·92	10·86	10·93	11·33	10·99	11·31	11·13	1945–46
	11·67	11·64	11·29	11·17	11·10	10·99	11·35	11·35	11·30	11·34	11·43	10·54	11·26	1946–47
	11·98	12·73	12·75	12·54	12·05	14·75	14·15	15·35	14·54	21·45	25·36	25·53	16·10	1947–48
	24·06	22·75	22·80	16·86	15·49	15·73	15·80	15·93	16·00	16·13	16·22	15·64	17·78	1948–49
	16·34	14·36	16·26	15·54	16·32	16·50	12·11	16·50	16·14	15·98	16·05	16·02	15·68	1949–50
	17·51	16·66	16·13	16·01	16·13	15·89	14·54	16·49	16·72	16·94	16·94	17·03	16·42	1950–51
	12.73	**12.46**	**12.57**	**11·90**	**12·01**	**12·46**	**11·81**	**12·56**	**12·47**	**13·19**	**13·60**	**13·56**	**12·60**	Average

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS—*cont.*

(*Average monthly prices for the whole district*)—cont.

Grain.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cholam	2·35	2·41	2·31	2·34	2·35	2·27	2·03	1·98	2·01	1·79	1·81	1·63	2·11	1874–75
	1·68	1·69	1·69	1·68	1·61	1·57	1·53	1·65	1·70	1·68	1·64	1·77	1·66	1875–76
	1·97	2·07	2·03	1·94	2·48	3·60	3·10	2·94	3·67	3·96	3·57	3·39	2·89	1876–77
	4·40	4·60	4·54	4·49	3·74	3·28	2·80	3·74	3·31	2·63	2·34	3·54	3·62	1877–78
	3·70	3·70	3·08	3·28	3·36	3·03	2·51	2·25	2·48	2·45	2·86	2·96	2·97	1878–79
	2·96	2·88	2·67	2·33	2·20	2·00	1·75	1·54	1·55	1·47	1·51	1·51	2·03	1879–80
	1·56	1·56	1·45	1·42	1·41	1·33	1·33	1·29	1·51	1·48	1·43	1·37	1·43	1880–81
	1·39	1·47	1·45	1·36	1·35	1·34	1·37	1·31	1·31	1·30	1·29	1·46	1·37	1881–82
	1·34	1·30	1·24	1·24	1·23	1·18	1·13	1·15	1·16	1·16	1·04	1·10	1·10	1882–83
	1·10	1·15	1·17	1·22	1·28	1·23	1·27	1·21	1·32	1·35	1·38	1·61	1·27	1883–84
	1·70	2·01	1·99	1·95	1·95	2·03	2·15	2·07	2·14	2·06	1·88	2·00	1·99	1884–85
	2·02	2·12	2·01	1·90	1·96	1·96	1·94	1·85	1·90	1·94	1·72	1·71	1·92	1885–86
	1·57	1·57	1·43	1·40	1·37	1·36	1·53	1·75	1·90	1·90	1·57	1·59	1·58	1886–87
	1·63	1·67	1·69	1·90	1·86	2·02	2·00	1·92	1·99	1·83	1·54	1·60	1·80	1887–88
	1·58	1·55	1·62	1·63	1·67	1·66	1·69	1·67	1·65	1·61	1·67	1·53	1·63	1888–89
	1·61	1·63	1·56	1·59	1·73	2·17	2·13	2·23	2·22	2·11	2·01	2·25	1·94	1889–90
	2·37	2·38	2·27	2·35	2·48	2·48	2·55	2·55	2·56	2·23	2·02	1·98	2·35	1890–91
	1·63	**1·69**	**1·64**	**1·65**	**1·69**	**1·78**	**1·78**	**1·77**	**1·82**	**1·75**	**1·61**	**1·68**	**1·70**	**Average***
	2·03	2·05	2·30	2·37	2·47	2·63	2·67	2·70	2·74	2·53	2·16	2·23	2·41	1891–92
	2·53	2·67	2·63	2·58	2·84	3·17	3·05	3·10	3·12	2·94	2·76	2·48	2·82	1892–93
	2·55	2·56	2·55	2·74	2·80	2·67	2·38	2·30	2·23	2·06	1·95	2·02	2·40	1893–94
	2·04	2·16	2·06	2·08	2·13	2·13	2·16	2·15	2·23	2·25	2·37	2·37	2·18	1894–95
	2·37	2·38	2·37	2·10	2·17	2·07	2·04	2·03	2·01	2·02	2·03	2·03	2·14	1895–96
	1·99	2·01	1·97	1·98	3·16	2·19	2·13	2·05	2·16	2·29	2·41	2·37	2·14	1896–97
	2·63	2·92	2·80	2·61	2·78	2·74	2·98	2·96	2·98	2·74	2·74	2·84	2·81	1897–98
	2·68	2·74	2·74	2·70	2·65	2·55	2·42	2·48	2·33	2·40	2·33	1·95	2·50	1898–99
	1·85	1·89	2·00	2·34	2·38	2·70	2·80	2·70	2·84	2·92	2·76	2·67	2·49	1899–1900
	2·78	2·84	2·65	2·60	2·61	2·70	2·74	2·76	2·84	2·98	2·58	2·56	2·72	1900–01
	2·35	**2·42**	**2·41**	**2·42**	**2·50**	**2·56**	**2·54**	**2·52**	**2·55**	**2·51**	**2·41**	**2·35**	**2·46**	**Average.**
	2·50	2·50	2·53	2·51	2·53	2·53	2·40	2·40	2·44	2·41	2·13	2·03	2·41	1901–02
	2·08	2·01	1·91	1·83	1·78	1·79	1·70	1·71	1·72	1·96	1·99	1·89	1·86	1902–03
	1·82	1·81	1·77	1·66	1·67	1·73	1·73	1·77	1·87	1·89	1·80	1·78	1·78	1903–04
	1·76	1·74	1·75	1·80	1·87	2·55	2·61	2·88	2·94	2·82	2·53	2·56	2·32	1904–05
	2·80	2·78	2·78	2·78	3·08	3·23	3·23	3·17	3·23	3·20	3·05	3·12	3·04	1905–06
	3·64	3·51	3·23	3·36	3·17	2·84	2·63	2·61	2·72	2·88	2·61	2·51	2·89	1906–07
	2·65	2·61	2·61	2·53	2·70	2·62	3·05	3·15	3·33	3·15	2·56	2·50	2·81	1907–08
	2·60	2·68	2·80	2·80	2·80	3·57	3·92	3·74	3·57	3·39	3·42	2·82	3·18	1908–09
	2·82	2·94	2·68	2·65	2·74	2·80	2·67	2·76	3·03	2·92	2·72	2·70	2·79	1909–10
	2·86	2·92	2·63	2·68	2·84	2·88	2·94	3·03	3·31	3·28	2·02	2·96	2·94	1910–11
	2·55	**2·55**	**2·47**	**2·46**	**2·52**	**2·67**	**2·69**	**2·72**	**2·82**	**2·79**	**2·57**	**2·49**	**2·60**	**Average.**
	2·98	3·01	2·92	3·08	3·10	3·33	3·31	3·42	3·48	3·33	2·58	3·28	3·18	1911–12
	3·03	3·08	3·12	3·20	3·36	3·48	3·42	3·42	3·48	3·25	3·12	3·15	3·26	1912–13
	3·10	3·05	3·01	3·15	3·17	3·17	3·15	3·12	3·48	3·20	3·01	2·86	3·12	1913–14
	2·86	2·74	2·65	2·72	2·90	3·20	3·12	3·17	3·05	3·01	2·72	2·68	2·90	1914–15
	2·92	3·03	2·78	2·76	3·01	3·12	3·12	3·30	3·45	3·39	2·90	2·92	3·07	1915–16
	3·05	3·03	2·82	2·96	3·08	3·23	3·36	3·60	3·64	3·64	3·36	3·20	3·23	1916–17
	3·25	3·25	3·36	3·48	3·92	4·17	3·92	3·88	3·77	3·67	3·70	3·67	3·67	1917–18
	3·92	4·21	4·70	4·88	5·63	5·80	6·25	5·71	5·63	5·63	4·04	5·97	5·27	1918–19
	6·56	6·15	6·15	6·25	7·02	7·27	7·84	7·69	6·56	5·97	3·63	5·48	6·55	1919–20
	5·40	5·06	4·65	5·00	5·19	5·48	5·33	5·00	4·76	4·54	3·85	4·08	4·86	1920–21
	3·71	**3·66**	**3·62**	**3·75**	**4·04**	**4·23**	**4·28**	**4·24**	**4·13**	**3·95**	**3·61**	**3·73**	**3·91**	**Average.**
	4·76	4·76	4·82	4·70	4·82	4·88	4·04	4·82	4·70	5·06	4·26	4·35	4·74	1921–22
	4·40	4·40	4·00	4·26	4·60	4·54	4·62	5·00	4·60	4·76	4·30	4·26	4·40	1922–23
	4·21	4·30	3·88	3·85	4·00	4·26	4·54	4·49	4·40	4·35	4·08	4·12	4·21	1923–24
	4·30	4·44	4·44	4·70	5·26	5·55	5·48	5·55	5·03	5·26	4·76	4·76	5·01	1924–25
	4·94	5·10	5·06	5·13	4·65	4·82	4·82	4·40	4·17	4·35	4·08	3·88	4·62	1925–26
	4·12	4·04	4·00	4·12	4·17	4·76	4·88	5·40	5·88	5·10	4·52	4·65	4·67	1926–27
	4·54	4·49	4·17	4·44	4·60	4·48	4·94	5·00	5·13	4·54	4·35	4·12	4·57	1927–28
	4·08	3·96	4·08	4·54	4·70	4·70	4·70	5·06	5·06	4·44	3·08	2·92	4·28	1928–29
	2·80	2·78	2·92	3·31	3·33	3·31	3·25	3·25	3·36	3·03	2·52	2·80	3·08	1929–30
	2·86	2·86	2·84	2·84	2·82	2·84	2·92	2·06	3·01	2·04	2·31	2·17	2·78	1930–31
	4·10	**4·12**	**4·02**	**4·19**	**4·30**	**4·42**	**4·53**	**4·59**	**4·59**	**4·39**	**3·89**	**3·80**	**4·25**	**Average.**
	2·25	2·25	2·25	2·20	2·25	2·30	2·50	2·40	2·70	2·70	2·40	2·30	2·38	1931–32
	2·30	2·30	2·00	1·95	1·89	1·90	1·90	2·00	2·10	1·90	1·50	1·70	1·98	1932–33
	1·80	1·70	1·60	1·60	1·58	1·70	1·77	1·78	1·83	1·81	1·71	1·68	1·71	1933–34
	2·05	2·10	2·47	2·92	2·87	2·85	2·97	2·97	3·05	2·74	2·51	2·55	2·67	1934–35
	2·90	2·84	2·79	2·98	3·12	3·08	3·04	3·09	2·89	2·87	2·77	2·36	2·89	1935–36
	2·21	2·15	2·10	2·12	2·01	2·02	2·10	2·13	2·21	2·17	2·05	1·98	2·10	1936–37
	2·22	2·23	2·28	2·67	2·53	2·52	2·72	2·75	2·60	2·54	2·43	2·23	2·45	1937–38
	2·15	2·08	2·01	2·03	2·37	2·88	2·93	2·85	2·90	2·91	2·65	2·27	2·51	1938–39
	2·24	2·41	2·71	2·97	2·94	3·19	3·32	3·23	3·37	3·25	2·97	2·64	2·95	1939–40
	2·63	2·58	2·63	2·71	2·80	2·72	2·62	2·68	2·67	2·75	2·58	2·55	2·60	1940–41
	2·28	**2·26**	**2·28**	**2·41**	**2·43**	**2·52**	**2·59**	**2·59**	**2·63**	**2·56**	**2·39**	**2·23**	**2·43**	**Average.**
	2·89	3·02	2·98	3·06	3·20	3·55	3·60	3·60	3·77	3·68	3·66	3·99	3·42	1941–42.
	4·03	4·56	4·64	5·64	6·20	7·12	7·63	7·57	7·25	7·09	6·84	7·14	6·31	1942–43.
	7·53	6·84	6·69	6·95	7·92	8·61	8·41	8·21	7·98	7·93	7·31	7·38	7·65	1943–44.
	6·98	7·06	6·84	6·06	6·70	6·39	6·14	6·22	6·13	5·01	5·94	5·09	6·44	1944–45
	5·89	5·62	6·06	6·37	6·75	6·95	7·28	7·57	7·57	7·38	7·35	7·19	6·83	1945–46.
	7·22	7·21	7·21	7·21	7·32	7·19	7·14	7·02	7·23	7·14	7·14	7·14	7·18	1946–47.
	7·14	7·14	8·14	8·26	7·60	8·57	9·06	9·09	9·05	9·04	15·44	17·10	9·65	1947–48.
	16·21	14·20	13·75	13·29	8·47	8·47	8·86	8·47	8·47	9·71	9·77	9·85	10·79	1948–49.
	9·91	8·47	8·47	9·70	9·70	9·70	10·38	8·47	8·47	8·47	8·47	11·00	9·27	1949–50
	11·00	9·76	9·85	10·09	12·59	9·75	10·83	10·22	10·22	11·97	11·97	11·97	10·85	1950–51.
	7·88	**7·39**	**7·46**	**7·75**	**7·66**	**7·63**	**7·93**	**7·64**	**7·61**	**7·82**	**8·39**	**8·88**	**7·84**	**Average**

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS—*cont.*

(*Average monthly prices for the whole district*)—cont.

Grain.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs-	Rs.	Rs-	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cambu	2·41	2·55	2·58	2·56	2·58	2·40	1·90	1·49	1·44	1·54	1·72	1·75	2·08	1874–75
	1·84	1·86	1·79	1·84	1·78	1·67	1·51	1·52	1·61	1·71	1·79	1·86	1·73	1975–76
	2·08	2·13	2·12	2·12	2·65	3·70	3·57	3·39	4·44	4·17	4·12	4·17	3·22	1876–77
	4·54	4·76	4·54	5·06	4·17	2·06	1·72	1·87	2·33	2·45	2·44	3·20	3·26	1877–78
	3·70	3·74	3·45	1·90	3·12	3·03	2·55	2·56	2·47	2·48	2·74	3·03	2·90	1878–79
	2·94	2·80	2·61	2·63	2·34	2·03	1·85	1·57	1·58	1·75	1·75	1·75	2·13	1879–80
	1·77	1·70	1·65	1·65	1·50	1·39	1·35	1·39	1·34	1·36	1·42	1·44	1·50	1880–61
	1·49	1·56	1·54	1·48	1·45	1·34	1·28	1·28	1·25	1·27	1·33	1·44	1·39	1881–82
	1·39	1·57	1·39	1·40	1·33	1·26	1·16	1·10	1·09	1·12	1·26	1·25	1·28	1882–83
	1·33	1·36	1·35	1·37	1·37	1·35	1·39	1·31	1·35	1·43	1·50	1·64	1·40	1883–84
	1·77	2·16	2·09	2·08	2·12	2·11	2·23	2·20	2·00	2·20	2·14	2·35	2·12	1884–85
	2·44	2·47	2·50	2·33	2·16	2·11	2·04	1·83	1·72	1·69	1·90	1·94	2·09	1885–86
	2·00	1·98	1·85	1·87	1·74	1·70	1·80	1·84	1·84	1·89	1·94	1·98	1·87	1886–87
	2·04	2·03	2·13	2·13	2·13	2·06	1·99	1·98	1·71	1·69	1·88	1·94	1·98	1887–88
	2·00	1·99	1·96	2·03	1·98	1·98	1·91	1·87	1·89	1·98	1·97	1·99	1·96	1888–89
	2·04	2·03	2·03	2·03	2·12	2·50	2·41	2·35	2·55	2·50	2·67	2·74	2·33	1889–90
	2·72	2·74	2·56	2·70	2·76	2·58	2·53	2·42	2·38	2·40	2·35	2·41	2·55	1890–91
	1·92	**1·99**	**1·94**	**1·94**	**1·92**	**1·90**	**1·87**	**1·82**	**1·78**	**1·82**	**1·89**	**1·97**	**1·90**	Average.*
	2·53	2·48	2·53	2·61	2·63	2·77	2·67	2·48	2·45	2·51	2·58	2·70	2·58	1891–92
	2·88	2·94	2·84	2·84	2·94	3·31	3·15	3·15	3·12	3·23	3·28	2·98	3·06	1892–93
	3·12	3·05	3·12	3·15	3·15	2·94	2·37	1·98	1·94	1·95	2·00	2·12	2·57	1893–94
	2·31	2·31	2·38	2·29	2·30	2·22	2·16	2·17	2·15	2·25	2·31	2·38	2·27	1894–95
	2·37	2·41	2·42	2·38	2·35	2·25	2·19	2·17	2·14	2·13	2·15	2·17	2·26	1895–96
	2·15	2·17	2·15	2·16	2·30	2·27	2·22	2·09	1·95	2·14	2·15	2·68	2·20	1896–97
	2·72	2·94	2·94	2·90	2·94	2·98	2·96	2·86	2·74	2·80	2·98	3·12	2·91	1897–98
	3·12	3·12	3·01	2·98	2·98	2·78	2·42	2·29	2·16	2·23	2·26	2·53	2·63	1898–99
	2·16	2·22	2·25	2·33	2·34	2·82	2·05	2·70	2·70	3·01	3·03	3·10	2·64	1899–00
	3·10	3·10	3·10	3·15	2·94	2·98	2·92	2·72	2·72	2·84	2·92	2·96	2·95	1900–01
	2·65	**2·67**	**2·67**	**2·68**	**2·69**	**2·73**	**2·61**	**2·46**	**2·41**	**2·51**	**2·57**	**2·64**	**2·61**	Average.
	3·01	2·94	2·88	2·92	2·92	2·72	2·67	2·44	2·41	2·38	2·42	2·50	2·68	1901–02
	2·56	2·50	2·53	2·40	2·31	2·29	2·21	2·25	2·16	2·25	2·31	2·33	2·34	1902–03
	2·35	2·42	2·41	2·38	2·31	2·25	2·26	2·22	2·20	2·23	2·26	2·27	2·30	1903–04
	2·25	2·22	2·22	2·25	2·34	2·76	2·65	2·90	2·94	2·94	2·96	3·08	2·63	1904–05
	3·36	3·23	3·31	3·39	3·51	3·42	3·39	3·10	3·08	3·28	3·31	3·57	3·33	1905–06
	3·85	3·77	3·67	3·67	3·36	2·98	2·88	2·67	2·78	2·98	2·92	3·01	3·21	1906–07
	3·12	3·20	2·96	3·08	3·05	3·05	3·12	3·05	3·15	3·08	3·10	3·17	3·09	1907–08
	3·17	3·10	3·33	3·33	3·33	3·81	3·85	3·57	3·57	3·57	3·57	3·64	3·49	1908–09
	3·70	3·74	3·45	3·60	3·48	3·48	3·42	3·36	3·33	3·33	3·42	3·36	3·47	1909–10
	3·25	3·31	3·42	3·28	3·28	3·42	3·36	3·38	3·15	3·33	3·23	3·31	3·31	1910–11
	3·06	**3·05**	**3·02**	**3·03**	**2·99**	**3·02**	**2·98**	**2·89**	**2·88**	**2·94**	**2·95**	**3·02**	**2·99**	Average.
	3·54	3·31	3·23	3·39	3·54	3·54	3·25	3·15	2·96	3·17	3·25	3·36	3·31	1911–12
	3·48	3·45	3·54	3·64	3·64	3·60	3·23	3·12	2·96	3·05	3·17	3·33	3·35	1912–13
	3·23	3·31	3·42	3·42	3·42	3·42	3·43	3·43	3·33	3·25	3·36	3·45	3·36	1913–14
	3·45	3·25	3·31	3·31	3·31	3·33	3·28	3·28	3·23	3·36	3·36	3·42	3·32	1914–15
	3·45	3·51	3·39	3·39	3·48	3·54	3·57	3·54	3·64	3·60	3·64	3·74	3·54	1915–16
	3·70	3·60	3·60	3·60	3·67	3·77	3·85	3·96	4·04	4·04	3·92	3·96	3·81	1916–17
	4·00	3·88	3·88	3·92	4·70	4·40	4·17	3·92	3·85	3·74	3·88	4·26	4·01	1917–18
	4·30	4·70	5·06	5·19	5·26	5·33	5·48	5·63	5·19	5·19	5·06	7·14	4·29	1918–19
	7·27	7·41	8·89	7·41	6·90	7·27	7·54	6·90	6·06	6·56	5·97	5·88	7·01	1919–20
	6·15	5·97	5·63	5·71	6·15	6·15	5·80	5·55	5·26	5·00	4·82	4·88	5·59	1920–21
	4·26	**4·24**	**4·40**	**4·30**	**4·35**	**4·44**	**4·36**	**4·24**	**4·05**	**4·10**	**4·04**	**4·34**	**4·25**	Average.
	5·48	5·80	5·71	5·55	5·48	5·63	5·55	5·33	5·00	4·82	4·54	4·82	5·31	1921–22
	5·19	5·33	5·40	5·13	5·30	5·26	5·26	5·06	4·88	4·70	4·70	4·88	5·09	1922–23
	5·40	5·26	5·40	5·33	5·26	5·40	5·48	4·94	4·88	4·82	4·94	4·49	5·13	1923–24
	5·40	5·71	5·80	5·80	5·80	6·06	6·06	5·97	6·06	6·45	6·15	6·15	5·95	1924–25
	6·06	5·97	5·55	5·63	5·80	6·15	6·15	5·07	5·33	5·55	5·97	5·80	5·83	1925–26
	5·55	5·71	5·55	5·55	5·63	5·33	5·63	5·63	5·80	5·71	5·80	5·80	5·64	1926–27
	5·13	5·13	5·33	5·63	5·55	5·63	5·55	5·48	5·33	5·00	4·94	4·94	5·30	1927–28
	5·00	5·06	5·06	5·33	5·55	5·55	5·55	5·06	4·49	4·30	4·21	4·17	4·94	1928–29
	4·17	4·17	4·04	3·96	3·88	3·88	3·68	3·88	3·74	4·00	3·92	3·85	3·95	1929–30
	3·88	3·51	3·64	3·54	3·36	3·23	3·23	2·78	2·63	2·58	2·44	2·63	3·13	1930–31
	5·13	**5·17**	**5·15**	**5·15**	**5·16**	**5·23**	**5·23**	**5·01**	**4·81**	**4·79**	**4·76**	**4·75**	**5·03**	Average
	2·70	2·85	2·85	2·87	2·78	2·89	2·90	3·00	2·90	2·80	2·70	2·70	2·83	1931–32
	2·70	2·80	2·60	2·83	2·72	2·50	2·50	2·30	2·40	2·40	2·20	2·30	2·54	1932–33
	2·30	2·30	2·20	2·19	2·31	2·38	2·31	2·19	2·23	2·24	2·17	2·15	2·25	1933–34
	2·35	2·46	2·62	3·18	2·91	2·70	2·88	2·81	2·80	2·98	3·03	2·97	2·81	1934–35
	3·24	3·24	3·16	3·43	3·51	3·50	3·30	3·10	2·82	2·66	2·77	2·82	3·14	1935–36
	2·84	2·78	2·56	2·62	2·57	2·60	2·54	2·63	2·51	2·51	2·51	2·62	2·60	1936–37
	2·61	2·58	2·50	2·64	2·52	2·59	2·57	2·42	2·34	2·29	2·36	2·39	2·49	1937–38
	2·39	2·34	2·29	2·31	2·39	2·04	3·14	3·07	2·86	2·86	2·78	2·68	2·64	1938–39
	2·78	2·70	2·95	2·09	2·95	3·19	3·41	3·12	3·08	3·28	3·37	3·36	3·10	1939–40
	3·11	3·21	3·34	3·32	3·31	3·36	3·39	3·21	2·89	2·97	3·02	3·16	3·19	1940–41
	2·70	**2·73**	**2·74**	**2·84**	**2·80**	**2·83**	**2·90**	**2·77**	**2·68**	**2·70**	**2·69**	**2·72**	**2·76**	Average.
	3·37	3·58	3·57	3·58	3·64	3·79	3·78	3·51	3·71	3·73	3·95	4·18	3·70	1941–42.
	4·45	5·06	5·32	5·80	5·98	6·96	7·49	6·85	7·15	7·14	7·44	7·64	6·44	1942–43.
	8·32	8·76	9·06	9·07	9·61	9·92	10·35	9·74	10·00	9·70	8·64	8·02	9·27	1943–44.
	8·27	9·09	8·03	7·00	7·69	7·91	8·15	7·84	7·69	7·08	7·76	7·76	7·98	1944–45
	7·76	7·29	7·85	7·71	7·75	7·99	8·17	8·14	8·25	8·35	8·35	8·27	7·99	1945–46.
	8·30	8·08	8·18	7·04	7·00	8·18	8·18	8·18	8·18	8·03	8·03	8·03	8·10	1946–47.
	8·03	7·78	7·74	8·03	8·03	8·00	8·95	18·18	8·95	9·20	14·56		9·77	1947–48.
						8·95	8·93		7·44	10·50	10·59	10·59	9·52	1948–49.
	10·59	10·59	10·59	10·59	10·59	10·59	11·65	10·59	10·59	10·59	10·59	10·59	10·68	1949–50
	..	..	..	11·13	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·13	1950–51.
	7 39	**7·53**	**7·54**	**7·97**	**7·65**	**8·04**	**8·41**	[illegible]	**·00**	**8·24**	**8·88**	**8·14**	**8·46**	Average.

* For the ten years ending June 1891

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS—*cont.*

(*Average monthly prices for the whole district*)—cont.

Grain	July	August	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ragi	2·16	2·16	2·06	2·03	2·06	1·80	1·53	1·43	1·39	1·40	1·49	1·50	1·75	1874–75
	1·56	1·59	1·60	1·59	1·53	1·43	1·36	1·48	1·53	1·55	1·57	1·57	1·54	1875–76
	1·77	1·81	1·83	1·78	2·45	3·36	3·25	3·42	3·77	3·64	3·85	4·04	2·91	1876–77
	4·65	4·88	4·94	5·06	3·12	1·95	1·73	2·39	2·61	2·60	2·63	3·54	3·33	1877–78
	3·92	3·74	3·08	2·90	3·03	2·67	2·35	2·56	2·61	2·56	2·72	2·98	2·93	1878–79
	2·92	2·72	2·35	2·21	2·02	1·76	1·55	1·51	1·53	1·62	1·59	1·61	1·87	1879–80
	1·63	1·62	1·48	1·45	1·39	1·20	1·19	1·25	1·27	1·28	1·23	1·27	1·36	1880–81
	1·35	1·37	1·37	1·30	1·28	1·19	1·21	1·17	1·18	1·18	1·27	1·43	1·28	1881–82
	1·36	1·34	1·24	1·22	1·91	1·09	1·04	1·06	1·05	1·03	1·04	1·06	1·14	1882–83
	1·10	1·13	1·11	1·13	1·11	1·08	1·07	1·19	1·29	1·27	1·32	1·43	1·19	1883–84
	1·58	1·81	1·75	1·74	1·66	1·75	1·79	1·78	1·90	2·05	2·01	2·08	1·83	1884–85
	2·11	2·07	1·94	1·79	1·66	1·59	1·48	1·49	1·50	1·53	1·56	1·58	1·69	1885–86
	1·67	1·67	1·49	1·42	1·37	1·34	1·54	1·56	1·56	1·57	1·56	1·59	1·53	1886–87
	1·65	1·71	1·70	1·74	1·72	1·72	1·45	1·45	1·43	1·53	1·59	1·60	1·61	1887–88
	1·63	1·61	1·63	1·51	1·54	1·49	1·41	1·43	1·48	1·49	1·53	1·57	1·53	1888–89
	1·63	1·69	1·62	1·62	1·59	1·90	1·81	1·96	1·99	2·03	2·03	2·16	1·92	1889–90
	2·23	2·21	2·15	2·22	2·25	2·04	2·07	2·19	2·17	2·19	2·16	2·15	2·17	1890–91
	1·63	1·66	1·60	1·57	1·54	1·52	1·49	1·53	1·56	1·59	1·61	1·67	1·59	Average.*
	2·15	2·29	2·29	2·25	2·35	2·33	2·29	2·33	2·42	2·50	2·53	2·67	2·36	1891–92
	2·84	2·67	2·55	2·51	2·56	2·74	2·78	2·72	2·68	2·63	2·60	2·60	2·66	1892–93
	2·65	2·63	2·58	2·63	2·58	2·31	1·91	1·90	1·90	1·85	1·85	1·87	2·22	1893–94
	1·98	2·03	1·94	1·94	1·91	1·94	1·94	1·86	1·86	1·96	2·09	2·15	1·97	1894–95
	2·23	2·23	2·23	2·08	2·08	1·76	1·75	1·75	1·72	1·75	1·72	1·96	1·94	1895–96
	1·94	1·94	1·89	1·89	1·89	1·94	1·94	1·94	1·83	1·86	2·12	2·33	1·93	1896–97
	2·33	2·67	2·44	2·11	2·33	2·41	2·58	2·03	2·55	2·70	2·74	2·84	2·53	1897–98
	2·80	2·80	2·38	2·38	2·34	2·33	2·33	2·25	2·15	2·15	2·12	2·12	2·34	1898–99
	2·04	2·01	1·98	1·98	2·05	2·45	2·60	2·45	2·70	2·94	2·88	2·70	2·40	1899–1900
	3·03	2·90	2·58	2·47	2·35	2·42	2·51	2·60	2·55	2·55	2·55	2·55	2·59	1900–01
	2·40	2·41	2·29	2·22	2·24	2·26	2·26	2·24	2·24	2·29	2·32	2·38	2·29	Average.
	2·55	2·44	2·37	2·27	2·23	2·08	1·99	1·99	2·02	2·01	1·99	1·95	2·16	1901–02
	2·00	1·99	1·98	1·67	1·57	1·65	1·65	1·69	1·69	1·69	1·72	1·83	1·76	1902–03
	1·83	1·50	1·45	1·46	1·48	1·56	1·53	1·56	1·62	1·62	1·61	1·63	1·57	1903–04
	1·59	1·59	1·54	1·54	1·59	2·15	2·30	2·80	2·72	2·65	2·67	2·70	2·15	1904–05
	2·74	2·82	2·63	2·63	3·01	3·17	3·25	2·96	2·90	3·10	3·23	3·33	2·98	1905–06
	3·57	3·33	3·08	3·08	2·98	2·87	2·33	2·31	2·88	3·01	3·03	2·98	2·94	1906–07
	2·88	2·78	2·30	2·35	2·50	2·55	2·58	2·65	2·70	2·67	2·55	2·51	2·59	1907–08
	[illegible]	2·68	2·70	2·60	2·58	3·17	3·15	3·17	3·28	3·28	3·28	3·28	2·98	1908–09
	[illegible]	2·98	2·70	2·58	2·60	2·45	2·15	2·45	2·51	2·63	2·65	..	2·63	1909–10
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·01	2·92	2·94	2·96	1910–11
	[illegible]	2·46	2·31	2·31	2·28	2·38	2·33	2·40	2·48	2·57	2·57	2·57	2·47	Average.
	[illegible]	3·01	2·90	2·96	3·01	3·08	2·70	2·70	2·70	2·80	2·84	2·90	2·88	1911–12
	[illegible]	3·20	3·39	2·57	3·39	3·33	3·12	2·96	2·78	2·98	3·01	3·17	3·18	1912–13
	3·33	3·23	2·92	3·01	2·92	2·65	2·78	2·70	2·84	2·88	2·98	3·03	2·94	1913–14
	[illegible]	2·82	2·78	2·72	2·70	2·70	2·70	2·70	2·92	2·94	3·03	3·03	2·84	1914–15
	[illegible]	3·01	2·70	2·70	2·82	2·72	2·55	2·70	2·80	2·98	2·84	2·90	2·82	1915–16
	2·92	2·82	2·63	2·58	2·67	2·78	3·01	3·25	3·25	3·36	3·20	3·31	2·90	1916–17
	[illegible]	3·12	3·15	3·17	3·00	3·33	3·12	3·10	3·17	3·33	3·25	3·39	3·25	1917–18
	[illegible]	4·40	4·30	4·35	4·82	4·49	5·00	5·00	5·48	5·80	5·71	7·02	5·01	1918–19
	[illegible]	6·35	5·80	5·80	5·80	6·35	6·90	6·56	6·66	6·35	6·45	6·25	6·34	1919–20
	[illegible]	5·40	5·13	4·94	4·76	4·76	4·35	4·17	3·96	4·08	3·96	3·96	4·61	1920–21
	3·33	3·74	3·57	3·58	3·65	3·62	3·62	3·58	3·66	3·75	3·73	3·90	3·68	Average.
	4·83	4·76	4·65	4·44	4·35	4·40	4·44	4·21	4·08	4·12	4·17	4·30	4·40	1921–22
	4·21	4·26	4·30	4·30	4·30	4·35	4·35	4·30	4·21	4·26	4·26	4·30	4·30	1922–23
	4·40	4·35	4·08	4·00	4·00	4·04	4·12	4·04	4·04	4·08	4·08	4·17	4·17	1923–24
	4·08	4·40	4·60	4·54	4·49	4·35	4·40	4·44	4·40	4·35	4·30	4·35	4·40	1924–25
	4·40	4·44	4·40	4·49	4·26	4·08	4·12	4·26	3·96	3·85	3·96	3·85	4·17	1925–26
	4·17	4·21	4·21	3·88	3·85	4·26	4·49	5·13	5·13	5·26	5·19	4·70	4·54	1926–27
	4·65	4·76	4·76	4·88	4·76	4·49	4·26	4·40	4·35	4·30	4·30	4·17	4·51	1927–28
	4·12	4·12	4·04	4·21	4·17	4·17	4·08	3·81	3·77	3·85	3·77	3·60	3·98	1928–29
	3·67	3·64	3·36	3·30	3·12	3·01	2·96	2·88	2·80	2·78	2·68	2·74	3·08	1929–30
	2·78	2·82	2·84	2·84	2·82	3·05	2·60	2·58	2·58	2·58	2·41	2·40	2·69	1930–31
	4·13	4·19	4·12	4·10	4·01	4·03	3·98	4·01	3·93	3·94	4·11	3·86	4·02	Average.
	2·27	2·25	2·30	2·25	2·25	2·25	2·20	2·20	2·30	2·40	2·40	2·40	2·29	1931–32
	2·30	2·30	2·30	2·16	2·00	2·00	1·90	1·90	1·90	1·90	1·90	1·90	2·04	1932–33
	1·90	1·80	1·75	1·77	1·80	1·79	1·81	1·75	1·75	1·74	1·77	1·77	1·78	1933–34
	1·96	1·73	3·28	2·55	2·39	2·36	2·50	2·55	2·55	2·57	2·57	2·60	2·38	1934–35
	2·95	3·01	2·78	2·87	2·79	2·83	2·51	2·51	2·50	2·32	2·30	2·30	2·64	1935–36
	2·34	2·27	2·12	2·12	2·00	2·05	1·97	1·93	1·90	1·93	2·02	2·05	2·06	1936–37
	2·20	2·27	2·22	2·28	2·21	2·21	2·24	2·25	2·18	2·13	2·17	2·20	2·21	1907–38
	2·25	2·15	2·00	2·02	2·17	2·36	2·55	2·51	2·46	2·52	2·46	2·31	2·32	1938–39
	2·45	2·48	2·62	2·65	2·70	2·65	2·85	2·99	3·11	3·09	2·98	2·93	2·79	1939–40
	2·88	2·82	2·01	2·87	2·73	2·51	2·30	2·43	2·39	2·44	2·51	2·65	2·62	1940–41
	2·35	2·33	2·31	2·35	2·30	2·30	2·28	2·30	2·30	2·30	2·31	2·31	2·31	Average.
	2·89	3·23	3·08	2·91	3·00	3·04	2·97	3·24	4·01	3·93	4·01	4·17	3·37	1941–42.
	4·25	4·66	4·72	5·05	5·49	5·96	6·84	6·27	6·10	6·74	6·95	7·15	5·86	1942–43.
	7·45	7·93	7·39	7·49	8·12	8·52	8·59	8·87	8·70	8·35	8·09	8·02	8·13	1943–44.
	7·73	7·95	7·81	8·04	7·61	7·71	6·49	6·50	6·74	6·80	6·59	6·59	7·21	1944–45.
	6·59	6·75	6·60	6·72	7·04	6·89	7·26	6·87	6·89	6·87	6·88	7·02	6·87	1945–46.
	6·65	5·90	6·31	6·32	6·31	6·31	6·31	6·77	6·54	6·84	6·31	15·67	6·35	1946–47.
	5·67	6·35	6·27	6·31	6·31	7·41	7·45	7·45	8·05	8·88	15·84	17·31	8·62	1947–48.
	16·05	13·77	13·77	13·77	7·46	8·04	8·04	8·04	7·48	7·48	7·48	7·48	9·91	1948–49.
	7·48	7·48	7·48	8·18	8·18	9·11	7·48	7·48	7·48	7·48	7·48	7·48	7·73	1949–50.
	7·48	7·48	7·48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·48	1950–51.
	7·22	7·15	7·09	7·20	6·61	7·00	6·83	6·83	6·89	7·04	7·74	7·88	7·15	Average.

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS—*cont.*

(*Average annual prices at each station in the district*)—cont.

Grain.	Sankaranainarkoil.	Vilattikulam.	Ottapidaram.	Tuticorin.	Tenkarai (Sri-vaikundam.)	Kulasekharapatnam.	Palamcottah.	Tirunelveli.	Tenkasi.	Ambasamudram.	Nanguneri.	Radhapuram.	Tiruchendur.	Kovilpatti.	Sattankulam.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Rice, second sort.	3·54	3·48	3·51	3·28	3·60	3·51	3·54	3·48	3·42	3·36	3·64	3·92	..	..	..	1874–75
	3·05	3·20	3·33	2·98	3·42	3·51	3·33	3·33	3·42	3·28	3·48	3·96	..	..	..	1875–76
	4·04	4·21	4·17	3·85	4·49	4·35	4·40	4·21	4·35	4·60	4·44	5·06	..	..	..	1876–77
	4·40	4·82	4·65	4·54	5·00	4·82	4·94	4·65	4·26	4·65	4·49	5·33	..	..	..	1877–88
	4·49	4·82	4·44	4·44	4·65	4·70	4·54	4·40	4·49	4·44	4·88	4·54	..	..	..	1878–79
	3·17	3·33	3·23	3·48	3·20	3·28	3·17	3·08	2·98	2·96	3·03	..	..	..	..	1879–80
	2·68	2·86	2·90	2·94	2·94	2·94	2·92	2·86	2·61	2·76	3·10	..	..	..	..	1880–81
	2·60	2·72	2·58	2·63	2·68	2·70	2·76	2·68	2·63	2·56	2·84	..	..	..	..	1881–82
	2·03	2·70	2·25	2·30	2·13	2·26	2·11	2·08	1·98	1·94	2·45	.	..	.	..	1882–83
	2·23	2·72	2·45	2·53	2·63	2·74	2·50	2·60	2·30	2·37	2·72	2·80	..	..	..	1883–84
	3·08	3·51	3·31	3·39	3·45	3·33	3·33	3·48	3·20	3·23	3·02	3·45	..	..	..	1884–85
	2·82	3·25	3·03	3·08	3·05	3·03	3·03	3·08	2·80	2·82	3·15	3·08	..	..	..	1885–86
	2·86	2·98	2·78	2·78	2·86	2·92	2·86	2·90	2·74	2·72	3·05	2·84	..	..	..	1886–87
	2·94	3·10	2·92	2·94	3·08	3·01	3·08	3·10	3·10	2·96	3·20	2·90	.	..	..	1887–88
	2·82	3·25	3·08	3·12	3·05	2·96	3·10	2·98	2·98	2·98	3·23	..	..	..	..	1888–89
	3·45	3·64	3·51	3·60	3·36	3·60	3·54	3·57	3·57	3·51	3·88	..	..	..	..	1889–90
	3·92	3·70	3·60	3·64	3·74	3·77	3·81	3·85	4·00	3·85	4·17	4·21	..	..	..	1890–91
	2·88	**3·16**	**2·95**	**3·00**	**3·00**	**3·03**	**3·01**	**3·03**	**2·93**	**2·89**	**3·26**	**3·21**	..	..	..	Average.*
	3·85	4·00	3·81	3·42	3·85	3·64	3·92	3·70	3·85	3·92	4·00	3·96	..	..	..	1891–92
	4·25	4·26	4·17	4·12	4·30	4·49	4·21	4·00	4·26	4·30	4·49	4·65	..	..	..	1892–93
	3·70	3·74	3·64	3·48	3·74	3·85	3·64	3·54	3·74	3·70	3·77	4·08	..	..	..	1893–94
	3·77	3·67	3·42	3·54	3·74	3·67	..	3·67	3·77	3·74	3·85	4·04	..	..	..	1894–95
	3·20	3·64	3·15	3·42	3·42	3·67	..	3·28	3·25	3·31	3·54	3·67	..	..	..	1895–96
	3·23	3·92	3·51	3·57	3·45	3·77	..	3·48	2·98	3·05	3·42	3·33	..	..	..	1896–97
	3·88	4·30	4·21	3·88	4·21	4·54	..	4·26	3·68	4·00	4·26	4·49	..	..	..	1897–98
	3·45	3·70	3·51	3·42	3·77	3·92	..	3·60	3·48	3·60	3·81	4·17	..	..	..	1898–99
	3·33	3·85	3·67	3·51	3·85	4·00	..	3·85	3·57	3·60	3·81	4·04	..	..	..	1899–1900
	4·00	4·35	4·08	3·88	4·08	4·35	..	4·12	3·81	3·70	4·00	4·17	..	..	..	1900–01
	3·67	**3·94**	**3·72**	**3·62**	**3·84**	**3·99**	**3·92**	**3·75**	**3·66**	**3·69**	**3·90**	**4·06**	..	..	..	Average.
	3·42	3·64	3·67	3·70	3·85	4·04	..	3·85	3·48	3·54	3·85	4·00	..	..	..	1901–02
	3·05	3·17	3·31	3·12	3·36	3·85	..	3·33	3·31	3·23	3·54	3·85	..	..	..	1902–03
	3·17	3·31	3·33	3·25	3·39	3·92	..	3·31	3·28	3·31	3·48	3·70	..	..	..	1903–04
	3·64	3·67	3·54	3·42	3·85	4·08	..	3·54	3·54	3·36	3·64	4·00	..	..	.	1904–05
	4·40	4·40	4·35	4·17	4·65	4·65	.	4·44	4·40	4·30	4·49	4·82	..	..	..	1905–06
	4·35	4·76	4·70	4·54	4·49	4·94	..	4·82	4·30	4·26	4·44	5·33	..	..	..	1906–07
	4·54	5·06	4·94	4·94	5·00	5·13	..	4·70	4·44	4·54	4·44	4·82	..	..	..	1907–08
	5·06	5·00	5·00	4·88	4·88	5·40	..	5·00	4·94	5·19	4·94	6·78	..	..	..	1908–09
	4·60	4·65	4·44	4·30	4·44	4·70	..	4·40	4·26	4·30	4·12	5·19	..	..	..	1909–10
	5·00	4·40	4·30	4·17	4·76	5·00	..	4·40	4·54	4·30	4·70	5·00	4·70	..	..	1910–11
	4·12	**4·21**	**4·16**	**4·05**	**4·27**	**4·57**	..	**4·18**	**4·05**	**4·03**	**4·16**	**4·75**	**4·70**	..	..	Average.
	4·65	5·06	4·94	4·70	5·26	5·55	..	4·94	5·26	4·76	5·26	5·40	5·55	..	..	1911–12
	4·88	5·55	5·40	5·13	6·15	5·80	..	5·55	5·26	5·40	5·55	5·97	5·80	..	..	1912–13
	4·49	5·55	5·40	5·13	6·06	5·63	..	5·48	5·19	5·26	5·40	5·80	5·55	..	..	1913–14
	4·08	5·13	5·13	4·70	5·48	5·26	..	4·76	4·70	4·60	4·94	6·06	5·40	..	..	1914–15
	4·35	5·26	5·06	4·88	5·40	5·26	..	4·94	4·94	4·94	5·13	6·06	5·48	..	..	1915–16
	5·06	5·48	5·26	5·13	5·88	5·71	..	5·26	5·19	5·13	5·55	6·15	5·71	..	..	1916–17
	5·63	5·71	5·63	5·97	5·88	5·88	..	5·55	5·71	5·48	5·71	5·88	5·71	..	..	1917–18
	7·69	8·70	..	8·00	8·89	..	..	7·69	9·30	8·33	8·16	9·09	8·89	8·16	8·89	1918–19
	8·33	10·81	.	9·76	10·00	..	..	8·89	9·52	9·52	9·52	10·26	9·76	9·52	9·76	1919–20
	6·56	8·33	..	7·27	7·69	.	..	6·00	7·02	7·27	7·41	8·51	7·54	7·41	7·84	1920–21
	5·57	**6·56**	**5·26**	**6·07**	**6·67**	**5·58**	..	**6·00**	**6·21**	**6·07**	**6·26**	**6·92**	**6·54**	**8·36**	**8·83**	Average.
	6·90	8·00	..	7·27	7·09	..	..	7·54	7·14	7·14	7·69	8·00	7·41	7·41	7·69	1921–22
	6·56	7·69	..	6·66	7·27	..	..	6·90	6·90	7·14	7·54	7·41	7·27	7·27	7·41	1922–23
	6·15	7·54	..	6·45	6·90	..	..	6·45	6·25	6·35	6·78	7·14	7·14	6·66	6·78	1923–24
	6·90	8·70	.	7·54	8·33	..	..	7·84	7·69	7·54	8·16	8·00	7·84	8·33	8·51	1924–25
	6·35	8·00	..	7·14	7·69	..	..	7·54	6·78	6·78	7·54	8·00	7·54	7·54	7·84	1925–26
	6·66	8·00	..	6·90	7·14	..	..	7·27	7·14	6·90	7·27	8·00	7·14	7·14	7·54	1926–27
	6·90	8·00	..	6·66	7·41		..	7·27	7·27	7·14	7·41	8·51	7·14	7·27	7·54	1927–28
	6·56	7·69	.	6·35	7·14	..	..	6·56	6·78	6·66	7·27	8·00	7·14	6·56	7·14	1928–29
	5·06	6·15	..	5·48	5·62	.	..	5·19	5·26	5·06	5·26	6·06	5·40	5·80	5·48	1929–30
	4·70	4·65	..	4·12	5·13	..	..	4·82	5·13	5·26	5·06	5·40	5·00	4·54	5·06	1930–31
	6·27	**7·44**	..	**6·46**	**7·03**	.	..	**6·74**	**6·63**	**6·60**	**7·00**	**7·45**	**6·90**	**6·85**	**7·10**	Average.
	4·10	4·00	..	3·60	4·20	..	..	3·80	4·10	3·90	4·10	4·50	4·30	4·00	4·00	1931–32
	3·60	3·30	..	3·60	4·00		..	3·40	3·80	3·50	3·90	4·30	3·90	3·70	3·50	1932–33
	3·30	2·86	..	3·66	3·37	..	..	2·95	3·09	3·54	3·66	4·18	3·22	3·39	3·51	1933–34
	4·17	3·44	.	3·71	3·49	.	..	3·96	4·05	3·98	4·35	4·16	3·95	3·53	4·23	1934–35
	4·18	3·63	..	3·74	3·67	..	..	3·91	4·26	3·72	4·28	4·38	4·00	3·74	3·86	1935–36
	3·59	3·48	..	3·43	3·41	..	..	3·24	3·69	3·20	3·82	3·96	3·53	3·59	3·51	1936–37
	3·85	3·69	.	3·42	4·04	..	..	3·93	4·12	3·57	4·42	4·27	3·83	3·84	3·88	1937–38
	4·09	3·65	.	3·58	3·58	..	..	3·96	3·84	3·50	4·06	4·15	3·87	3·87	4·22	1938–39
	4·65	4·25	..	4·38	4·31	..	..	4·14	4·28	3·97	4·30	4·68	4·55	4·59	4·52	1939–40
	5·07	4·92	..	4·88	4·04	..	..	4·45	4·42	4·30	4·73	5·71	4·74	4·85	4·62	1940–41
	4·06	**3·72**	..	**3·80**	**3·87**	..	..	**3·77**	**3·97**	**3·72**	**4·16**	**4·43**	**3·99**	**3·91**	**3·99**	Average.
	6·03	5·72	..	5·80	5·65	..	..	6·51	5·38	5·18	5·73	5·82	5·75	5·63	5·86	1941–42.
	9·75	8·07	..	8·63	8·09	..	..	9·02	9·03	8·74	9·80	10·79	9·59	9·29	9·75	1942–43.
	13·09	14·65	..	10·73	10·38	..	..	11·47	10·27	9·93	13·86	11·15	12·42	12·66	10·80	1943–44.
	11·30	11·17	..	9·98	11·29	.	..	10·84	..	10·80	11·75	11·45	11·52	10·36	10·39	1944–45..
	11·73	11·57	.	11·00	11·43	.	..	10·84	.	10·80	11·45	.	11·09	11·02	9·57	1945–46.
	11·45	10·90	..	11·33	11·01		.	10·94	11·36	11·11	11·15	12·16	12·08	.	11·11	1946–47.
	..	19·51	..	13·67	13·44	..	..	13·29	16·60	26·52	28·83	..	32·42	20·31	19·76	1947–48.
	..	21·97	.	15·26	14·79	..	.	15·52	14·07	20·09	17·70	16·21	20·00	28·21	16·20	1948–49.
	..	16·34	..	16·66	15·60	..	..	16·88	10·31	..	15·04	16·35	..	14·27	..	1949–50.
	15·89	16·73	..	15·82	15·33	..	..	16·27	10·72	..	14·57	18·44	.	16·21	..	1950–51.
	11·72	**13·75**	..	**11·89**	**11·79**	..	..	12·16	11·83	12·90	**13·99**	12·80	**14·36**	**14·22**	**11·68**	Average.

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS—*cont.*

(*Average annual prices at each station in the district*)—cont.

Grain.	Sankaranainar koil.	Vilattikulam.	Ottapidaram.	Tuticorin.	Tenkarai (Sri-vaikuntam).	Kulasekhara-patnam.	Palayamcottai.	Tirunelveli.	Tenkasi.	Ambasamudram.	Nanguneri.	Radhapuram.	Tiruchendur.	Kovilpatti.	Sattankulam.	Year (July to June).
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cholam ..	1·33	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·23	2·35	2·68	..	2·11	..	..	..	1874–75
	1·42	..	..	1·65	..	..	..	1·90	1·59	1·94	..	1·95	..	..	..	1875–76
	2·07	.	..	..	..	..	.	2·40	2·17	2·33	..	2·48	..	..	..	1876–77
	3·57	..	..	4·00	..	..	..	1·17	4·00	..	..	2·70	..	..	..	1877–78
	3·15	3·70	3·70	2·96	..	2·60	..	3·33	3·10	..	..	2·67	..	.	..	1878–79
	1·86	2·90	..	2·20	..	2·92	.	1·97	1·74	.	..	1·80	..	..	..	1879–80
	1·25	..	..	1·54	..	1·49	..	1·36	1·19	1·32	..	1·57	..	..	..	1880–81
	1·31	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·50	1·27	..	..	1·59	..	..	..	1881–82
	1·09	1·10	..	..	..	..	..	1·31	1·11	..	..	1·20	..	..	..	1882–83
	1·13	..		1·68	..	..	..	1·48	1·04	..	..	1·33	..	..	..	1883–84
	1·84	..	1·88	..	..	..	1·95	2·20	2·08	2·02	..	1·90	..	..	.	1884–85
	1·81	..	2·02	..	..	..	..	2·21	1·97	2.17	..	1·89	..	..	..	1885–86
	1·56	..	1·32	..	..	..	..	1·77	1·52	..	.	1·30	..	..	.	1886–87
	1·87	..	..	.	..	..	..	2·20	1·86	1·75	..	1·57	..	..	..	1887–88
	1·40	..		..	..	..	.	2·01	1·55	..	..	1·61	..	..	..	1888–89
	1·92	..	..	2·23	..	..	..	1·99	1·65	..	..	1·94	..	..	..	1889–90
	2·38	..	..	2·84	..	..	..	2·30	2·27	1·90	..	2·15	..	..	..	1890–91
	1·64	1·10	1·74	2·25	..	..	1·95	1·90	1·68	1·98	..	1·65	..	..	..	Average*
	2·35	..	..	2·48	..	..	..	2·38	2·21	2·16	2·42	2·00	..	..	..	1891–92
	2·80	3·12	3·10	3·01	2·63	..	..	2·67	2·65	2·88	3·08	2·50	..	..	..	1892–93
	2·48	2·61	2·41	2·53	..	..	..	2·45	2·42	2.63	2·61	2·07	2·61	..	..	1893–94
	2·03	1·75	..	2·80	..	..	..	2·37	2·30		.	2·16	..	..	.	1894–95
	2·11	..	.	2·63	..	..	..	2·27	1·95	..	..	.	..	..	..	1895–96
	2·05	..	.	2·13	..	.	..	2·21	1·84	..	..	.	..	..	..	1896–97
	2·78	.	..	2·70	..	..	..	3·01	2·48	..	..	..	..	..	..	1897–98
	2·38	2·78	..	2·98	..		..	2·63	2·30	..	.	..	..	..	..	1898–99
	2·25	.	..	..	..	..	..	2·58	2·21	..	.	..	..	..	.	1899–1900
	2·56	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·90	2·67	..	..	..	..	..	1900–01
	2·38	2·57	2·76	2·66	2·63	..	..	2·51	2·33	2·70	2·91	2·18	..	..	..	Average.
	..	2·76	.	2·72	..	..	..	2·45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1901–02
	1·76	..	2·05	.	..	..	..	2·02	1·75	.	..	..	..	..	..	1902–03
	1·76	..	1·80	..	..	..	..	1·90	1·83	..	..	..	..	..	..	1903–04
	2·08	..	2·14	..	..	..	..	2·60	2·23	..	..	..	..	..	..	1904–05
	2·94	.	..	..	..	..	..	2·90	3·15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1905–06
	2·74	..	4·88		..	..	..	2·88	2·86	..	..		..	..	..	1906–07
	2·60	.	3·64		..	.	..	2·60	2·67	..	..	.	..	..	..	1907–08
	2·92	.	..		.	..	..	3·20	3·05	.	..	..	..	..	..	1908–09
	2·61	..	..		..	.	..	2·80	2·58	..	..	.	..	..	..	1909–10
	2·94	..	2·94	..	.	..	..	2·90	2·96	..	..	.	..	..	..	1910–11
	2·24	2·76	2·91	2·72	..	..	..	2·63	2·31	..	..	.	..	..	..	Average.
	3·08	..	3·15	..	..	..	..	3·17	3·12	..	..		..	.	..	1911–12
	3·15	..	..	.	.	.	.	3·30	3·25	..	.	..	..	..	..	1912–13
	2·98	.	..	.	..	.		3·15	3·23	..	..	.	..	..	..	1913–14
	2·80	.	.		.	.	..	3·01	2·88	..	.	.	.	..	..	1914–15
	2·98	..	3·10	.	..	.	..	3·05	3·08	.	.		..	.	.	1915–16
	3·17	.	3·42		..	.	..	3·25	3·08	3·33		.	..	..	..	1916–17
	3·64	3·39	3·60	3·85	3·67	3·39	..	3·30	3·85	..	3·70	3·36		..	..	1917–18
	5·63	..	.		.	.	..	5·13	5·40	.	.	4·76	.	4·76	..	1918–19
	6·45	..	.	..	6·56			6·25	6·78	.	.	6·66	..	6·78	5·97	1919–20
	4·60	4·30	.	..	.	.	..	4·82	4·65	.		5·26	..	5·13	.	1920–21
	3·85	3·85	3·32	3·85	5·12	3·39	..	3·86	3·93	3·33	3 70	5·01	..	5·56	5·97	Average.
	4·65	4·54	..	.	.	.	.	4·82	4·40	.			..	5·06	4·88	1921–22
	4·44	4·65	.	3·48	..	.	..	4·54	4·44	..	.	4·21	..	4·65	..	1922–23
	4·44	4·88		.	..		..	4·35	4·44		.	3·64	..	4·26	..	1923–24
	5·06	..	.		.	.	..	4·88	4·88	.	..	5·13	..	3·92	..	1924–25
	4·60	.	..	5·80	..		.	4·70	4·08	.	..	5·00	..	..	..	1925–26
	4·49	.	..	.	..		..	4·76	4·49	.	.	4·70	.	.	..	1926–27
	4·30	..	..	..	.		.	4·60	5·00		.	4·35	.	.	..	1927–28
	4·00	..	.	.	..	.	.	4·21	4·44		..	3·06			.	1928–29
	3·28	..	..	.	..	..		3·36	2·78		..	2·90	..	..	..	1929–30
	2·68	.		.	.	..	.	2·74	2·67	..	.	2·88	.	..	..	1930–31
	4·19	4·69	.	4·64	..	..	.	4·30	4·17	..	..	4·08	..	4·17	4·88	Average.
	2·30	1·60	..	.	.	..	..	2·40	2·30		..	2·80	..	..	..	1931–32
	2·00	1·60	.	.	..	.	..	1·90	2·20	1·90	..	1·90	..	2·10	1·80	1932–33
	1·67	.	..			..	.	1·65	1·55	1·77	..	1·37	..	1·74	1·94	1933–34
	2·83	2·19		..	.	.		2·90	2·91	2·97	.	.	..	2·53	1·84	1934–35
	2·79		.	.	.	.	.	3·06	3·08	3·13	..	..	..	3·07	2·33	1935–36
	2·06	..	..	..	.	.	.	2·10	2·01	2·19	.	..	..	2·40	1·91	1936–37
	2·43		.	.	..	..	.	2·44	2·57	2·80	..	..	.	2·19	2·44	1937–38
	2·47	.	..	..	.	..	.	2·57	2·51	2·67	.	.	..	2·24	2·56	1938–39
	2·93	2·80	.	3·43	..	.	..	3·02	2·78	3·11	..	2·80	.	2·98	2·88	1939–40
	2·51	3·07	.	2·70	2·81	..	..	2·56	2·51	2·66	.	2·76	..	2·62	2·93	1940–41
	2·40	2·25	..	3·06	2·81	..	..	2·46	2·44	2·58	..	2·33	..	2·43	2·29	Average..
	3·38	..	..	..	3·50	..	..	3·34	3·25	3·49	..	2·11	..	3·50	3·43	1941–42
	6·07	..	..	.	5·56	..	..	6·27	6·20	6·38	6·30	7·27	..	6·55	6·12	1942–43
	7·95	..	..	..	7·06	..	.	8·94	6·85	6·75	6·67	..	..	8·06	..	1943–44
	5·23	6·92	..	..	6·79	..	.	7·52	6·26	6·36	8·14	5·98	..	6·00	..	1944–45
	6·50	7·14	..	.	.	.	..		6·73	6·89	..	..	..	6·87	..	1945–46
	7·27	7·54	..		7·42	..		6·81	7·07	..	.	..	..	..	..	1946–47
	9·13	9·37	..	8·77	9·06	..	..	8·73	10·13	18·14	13·58	..	..	..	..	1947–48
	10·34	.	..	11·40	10·16	..	..	9·25	..	14·87	14·22	..	..	..	..	1948–49
	8·47	.	..	11·82	..	.	..	..	10·92	..	..	..	..	13·52	..	1949–50
	9·70	11·59	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·96	9·13	..	..	..	11·50	..	1950–51
	7·41	8·51	..	10·65	7·08	..	..	7·27	7·60	9·01	9·78	8·12	..	8·00	4·78	Average.

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS—*cont.*

(*Average annual prices at each station in the district*)—cont.

Grain.	Sankaranainarkoil.	Vilattikulam.	Ottapidaram.	Tuticorin.	Tenkarai (Srivaikuntam).	Kulasekharapatnam.	Palayamcottai.	Tirunelveli.	Tenkasi.	Ambasamudram.	Nanguneri.	Radhapuram.	Tiruchendur.	Kovilpatti.	Sattankulam.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cumbu ..	1·24	..	1·82	2·11	2·51	2·03	2·47	2·94	1·25	3·23	..	..	..	..	..	1874–75
	1·44	..	1·56	1·72	1·90	..	2·21	2·65	1·96	2·19	..	..	..	..	..	1875–76
	2·29	..	2·03	2·94	2·17	..	2·55	2·96	2·51	2·55	..	..	..	..	..	1876–77
	2·65	2·15	1·87	3·36	..	2·98	..	2·22	..	..	..	3·74	..	..	..	1877–78
	2·67	2·74	2·61	3·17	..	3·15	..	3·23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1878–79
	1·86	1·90	1·92	2·19	1·90	2·07	..	2·14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1879–80
	1·15	1·32	1·33	1·59	1·79	1·73	..	1·69	1·44	..	..	..	..	..	..	1880–81
	1·18	1·18	1·21	1·34	1·60	1·72	..	1·57	1·56	..	..	..	..	..	..	1881–82
	1·21	1·04	1·07	1·26	1·26	..	..	1·45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1882–83
	1·23	1·20	1·27	1·50	1·44	..	1·69	1·71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1883–84
	2·07	1·83	2·03	2·20	2·29	..	1·98	2·41	2·23	2·21	..	..	..	..	..	1884–85
	1·88	1·91	1·91	2·19	2·40	..	..	2·44	1·94	..	..	..	..	..	..	1885–86
	1·80	1·79	1·76	2·15	..	..	..	2·30	1·44	..	..	1·47	..	..	..	1886–87
	1·86	1·88	1·92	2·17	..	..	..	2·35	1·68	..	..	..	..	..	..	1887–88
	1·76	1·84	1·90	2·33	..	..	..	2·41	2·05	..	..	..	..	..	..	1888–89
	1·78	2·26	2·42	2·94	..	..	..	2·58	2·05	..	..	..	..	..	..	1889–90
	2·34	2·51	2·55	2·78	2·40	..	..	2·65	2·47	2·70	..	..	..	..	..	1890–91
	1·71	1·74	1·81	2·05	1·90	1·72	1·84	2·19	1·93	2·46	..	1·47	..	..	..	Average.*
	2·51	2·41	3·54	2·78	..	..	..	2·67	2·30	2·17	..	..	..	..	..	1891–92
	2·82	3·17	3·36	3·33	3·08	..	..	..	2·98	2·74	3·31	3·64	..	..	..	1892–93
	2·72	2·44	2·55	2·56	2·41	..	..	2·67	1·83	3·54	..	..	..	..	..	1893–94
	2·16	2·07	2·16	2·78	..	..	..	2·67	2·05	..	..	..	..	..	..	1894–95
	2·40	1·95	2·12	2·88	2·45	..	..	2·55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1895–96
	..	1·96	1·91	2·25	..	..	..	2·56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1896–97
	..	2·68	2·84	2·88	..	..	..	3·25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1897–98
	..	2·33	2·50	2·61	..	..	..	3·10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1898–99
	2·45	2·56	2·45	2·60	2·61	..	..	2·98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1899–1900
	2·33	2·78	2·76	2·94	2·33	..	..	3·20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1900–01
	2·48	2·44	2·62	2·76	2·58	..	..	2·86	2·33	3·01	3·64	..	..	..	..	Average.
	2·30	2·40	2·82	2·92	..	..	..	2·96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1901–02
	1·77	2·07	2·44	2·40	..	..	..	2·51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1902–03
	..	2·23	2·33	2·38	..	..	..	2·45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1903–04
	2·08	2·53	2·40	2·61	..	..	..	2·72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1904–05
	2·90	3·23	2·72	3·33	..	..	..	3·54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1905–06
	2·48	2·90	3·31	3·28	..	..	..	3·42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906–07
	2·53	2·55	3·10	3·28	..	..	..	3·23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1907–08
	..	2·82	3·39	3·51	..	..	..	3·74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1908–09
	3·39	3·15	3·42	3·67	..	..	..	..	..	3·28	..	..	..	..	..	1909–10
	2·78	3·17	3·36	3·64	..	..	..	3·48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1910–11
	2·53	2·71	2·93	3·10	..	..	..	3·12	..	3·28	..	..	..	..	..	Average.
	2·67	3·28	3·28	3·64	..	..	..	3·48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911–12
	2·84	3·08	3·36	3·64	..	..	..	3·60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1912–13
	2·92	3·20	3·33	3·64	..	..	..	3·36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1913–14
	2·61	3·17	3·64	3·64	..	..	..	3·28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1914–15
	2·53	3·81	3·60	3·74	..	..	..	3·31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1915–16
	2·61	3·81	3·88	3·77	..	..	..	3·74	..	..	4·08	..	..	..	..	1916–17
	3·42	3·70	3·33	3·39	..	3·25	..	3·48	..	..	3·54	..	3·81	..	..	1917–18
	..	4·94	..	5·80	..	..	..	5·80	..	..	..	..	..	4·65	..	1918–19
	7·27	6·56	..	7·02	..	..	..	6·66	..	..	..	..	..	6·90	..	1919–20
	5·06	5·33	..	5·03	..	..	..	5·48	..	..	..	..	..	6·06	..	1920–21
	3·55	4·09	3·49	4·39	..	3·25	..	4·22	..	..	3·81	..	3·81	5·87	..	Average.
	..	5·13	..	5·40	..	..	..	5·19	..	..	..	..	..	5·40	..	1921–22
	..	5·00	..	5·00	..	..	..	5·00	..	..	..	..	..	5·48	..	1922–23
	..	4·44	..	5·55	4·88	..	..	4·82	..	..	..	..	..	5·40	..	1923–24
	..	..	..	6·15	..	..	..	5·80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1924–25
	4·88	..	..	6·45	..	..	..	5·55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1925–26
	..	..	..	6·45	..	..	..	5·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1926–27
	4·40	..	..	6·06	..	..	..	5·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1927–28
	3·81	..	..	5·71	..	..	..	4·44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1928–29
	..	..	..	4·26	..	..	..	3·51	4·65	..	..	..	..	..	..	1929–30
	..	..	..	3·20	..	..	..	3·33	4·88	..	..	..	..	..	..	1930–31
	4·36	4·86	..	5·42	4·88	..	..	4·76	4·77	..	..	..	..	5·43	..	Average.
	2·60	2·50	..	2·80	..	..	..	3·00	..	..	..	..	..	2·90	..	1931–32
	2·40	2·20	..	2·80	..	..	..	2·70	2·50	3·50	..	..	..	2·20	2·20	1932–33
	..	1·95	..	2·41	2·20	..	..	2·39	..	..	..	..	..	2·08	2·31	1933–34
	..	2·71	..	3·00	2·66	..	..	3·45	2·70	..	..	..	..	3·01	2·17	1934–35
	..	..	..	3·15	3·15	..	..	3·21	..	..	..	..	..	3·52	2·22	1935–36
	..	..	..	2·60	2·64	..	..	2·46	..	..	..	..	..	2·68	..	1936–37
	..	..	..	2·46	2·54	..	..	2·54	..	..	..	..	..	2·36	2·54	1937–38
	..	..	..	2·47	2·56	..	..	2·89	..	..	..	..	..	2·57	..	1938–39
	2·48	2·87	..	2·94	2·93	..	..	3·10	2·50	2·56	..	..	..	2·98	3·07	1939–40
	..	3·12	..	3·32	3·23	..	..	3·09	..	..	..	..	..	3·26	3·07	1940–41
	2·49	2·56	..	2·80	2·74	..	..	2·88	2·57	3·03	..	..	..	2·76	2·51	Average.
	..	3·11	..	3·88	3·92	..	..	3·60	..	..	..	..	..	3·97	3·80	1941–42
	..	6·15	..	6·22	6·07	..	..	7·34	..	..	..	..	..	6·65	5·30	1942–43
	8·95	9·45	..	9·01	8·32	..	..	..	..	..	9·32	..	..	9·66	..	1943–44
	7·28	8·60	..	8·28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·28	..	1944–45
	7·59	8·65	..	8·30	8·32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·79	..	1945–46
	8·03	7·92	..	8·32	8·32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·89	..	1946–47
	9·15	7·41	..	8·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1947–48
	8·95	..	..	7·44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·59	..	1948–49
	..	..	..	12·74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·59	..	1949–50
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1950–51
	8·33	7·33	..	8·03	7·11	..	..	5·47	11·13	..	9·32	..	..	8·05	4·60	Average

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

(*Average annual prices at each station in the district*)—cont.

Grain.	Sankaranainarkoil.	Vilattikulam.	Ottapidaram.	Tuticorin.	Tenkarai (Sri vaikundam).	Kulasekhrapatnam.	Palayamcottai.	Tirunelveli.	Tenkasi.	Ambasamudram.	Nanguneri.	Radhapuram.	Tiruchendur.	Kovilpatti.	Sattankulam.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ragi ..	1·48	..	1·49	2·53	..	..	2·13	1·87	1·68	..	..	1·80	..	..	..	1874–75
	1·34	..	..	1·53	..	..	1·89	1·65	1·56	..	..	1·61	..	..	..	1875–76
	2·23	..	..	2·33	..	..	2·14	2·42	2·17	..	..	2·88	..	..	..	1876–77
	2·45	2·17	2·08	2·61	..	..	..	2·50	3·25	..	..	1·61	..	..	..	1877–78
	2·72	2·55	2·70	2·86	..	..	..	2·98	2·90	..	..	2·42	..	..	..	1878–79
	1·69	..	1·61	1·65	..	..	..	1·75	1·75	..	..	..	..	..	..	1879–80
	1·08	..	1·18	1·50	..	..	..	1·33	1·19	..	..	1·65	..	..	..	1880–81
	1·13	..	..	1·26	..	..	..	1·31	1·20	..	..	1·20	..	..	..	1881–82
	0·99	..	..	1·21	..	..	..	1·11	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1882–83
	1·02	..	..	1·36	..	..	1·47	1·30	1·10	..	..	1·06	..	..	..	1883–84
	1·67	..	..	2·00	1·83	..	1·79	1·98	1·83	1·88	..	1·59	..	..	..	1884–85
	1·57	..	1·46	1·81	..	..	..	1·83	1·64	1·75	..	1·44	..	..	..	1885–86
	1·48	..	1·44	1·77	..	..	..	1·63	1·45	..	..	..	..	..	..	1886–87
	1·53	..	1·47	..	..	..	..	1·89	1·67	1·72	..	..	..	..	..	1887–88
	1·43	..	1·56	..	..	..	..	1·72	1·43	..	..	..	..	..	..	1888–89
	1·78	..	..	2·00	..	..	..	1·83	1·81	..	..	..	..	..	..	1889–90
	2·13	..	..	..	2·20	..	..	1·96	2·29	2·08	..	2·22	..	..	..	1890–91
	1·47	..	**1·23**	**1·43**	**2·02**	..	**1·63**	**1·66**	**1·54**	**1·86**	..	**1·50**	..	..	..	**Average.***
	2·31	..	2·15	2·33	2·31	..	..	2·37	2·30	2·19	2·12	1·79	..	..	..	1891–92
	2·67	2·70	2·56	2·68	2·84	..	..	2·51	2·56	3·51	2·76	2·70	..	..	..	1892–93
	2·02	2·12	2·14	2·19	2·38	..	..	2·21	2·04	2·27	2·44	2·22	..	..	..	1893–94
	1·78	..	1·94	2·15	2·50	..	..	2·16	1·85	..	..	..	..	..	..	1894–95
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1895–96
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1896–97
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1897–98
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1898–99
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1899–1900
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1900–01
	2·22	2 41	2·20	2·34	2·51	..	..	2·39	2 19	2 66	2·44	2·24	..	..	..	Average.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1901–02
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1902–03
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1903–04
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1904–05
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1905–06
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906–07
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1907–08
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1908–09
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1909–10
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1910–11
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Average.
	2·61	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911–12
	2·84	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1912–13
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1913–14
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1914–15
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1915–16
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916–17
	3·20	..	..	..	3·25	3·05	..	3·28	3·39	..	..	3·01	..	..	..	1917–18
	4·60	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·06	4·70	..	..	..	..	..	..	1918–19
	6·25	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·45	6·66	..	..	5·40	..	5·97	..	1919–20
	4·12	4·35	..	..	..	..	..	4·65	4·65	..	..	..	..	5·71	..	1920–21
	3·94	4·35	..		3·25	3·05	..	3·70	4·85	..	..	4·21	..	5·84	..	Average.
	4·17	4·76	..	..	..	..	..	4·44	4·21	..	..	..	..	4·30	..	1921–22
	4·08	4·60	..	..	..	..	..	4·35	4·00	..	..	..	..	4·49	..	1922–23
	3·96	3·85	..	..	..	..	..	4·08	4·08	..	..	..	..	4·40	..	1923–24
	4·30	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·94	4·35	..	..	..	..	..	..	1924–25
	3·81	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·40	4·30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1925–26
	4·08	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·49	5·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1926–27
	3·85	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·26	5·88	..	..	..	..	..	..	1927–28
	3·70	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·96	4·30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1928–29
	2·90	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·01	3·25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1929–30
	2·34	2·70	..	..	..	..	..	2·82	2·86	..	..	..	..	..	..	1930–31
	3·72	3·98	..	..	..	..	..	4·08	4·22					4·40	..	Average.
	2·20	2·20	..	..	..	..	..	2·40	2·40	..	..	..	..	2·70	..	1931–32
	2·00	1·90	..	2 30	2·10	..	..	2·10	1·90	2·10	..	1·40	..	2·10	2·00	1932–33
	1·09	1·69	..	2·27	1·85	..	..	1·68	1·62	1·63	..	1·40	..	..	1·98	1933–34
	2·35	2·32	..	2·80	2·43	..	..	2·52	2·33	2·50	..	..	..	2·63	1·95	1934–35
	2·54	..	..	2 94	2·77	..	..	2·73	2·23	2·71	..	..	..	2·63	2·16	1935–36
	1·88	..	..	2·42	2·17	..	..	2·00	2·16	1·91	..	..	..	2·01	1·95	1936–37
	1·99	..	..	2·28	2·34	..	..	2·42	2·35	2·26	..	..	..	2·01	2·22	1937–38
	2·20	..	..	2·30	2·38	..	..	2·62	2 31	2·19	..	..	..	2·17	2·45	1938–39
	[illegible]·69	..	..	2·86	2·83	..	..	2·70	2·61	2·86	..	..	..	2·81	2·84	1939–40
	2·40	..	..	2·91	2·91	..	..	2·36	2·45	2·61	..	2·25	..	2·47	2·92	1940–41
	2·18	2·03	..	2·56	2·42	..	..	2·35	2·24	2·31	..	1·68	..	2·39	2·27	Average..
	3·08	..	..	3·76	3·42	..	..	3·39	3·16	3·21	..	2·25	..	3·57	3·86	1941–42
	5·50	..	..	5·65	5·96	..	..	5·88	5·39	6·13	6·57	6·02	..	5·62	..	1942–43
	7·84	9·70	..	8·33	7·51	..	..	8·69	..	7·33	7·14	..	..	8·86	..	1943–44
	5·22	7·22	..	8·16	7·87	..	..	7·90	5·89	7·45	8·65	..	..	5·37	..	1944–45
	5·68	6·35	..	7·80	7·73	..	..	7·60	6·17	7·45	..	..	..	6·60	..	1945–46
	[illegible]·35	5·41	..	7·72	8·11	..	..	5·90	6·16	..	..	..	..	7·88	..	1946–47
	[illegible]·17	..	..	8·72	..	..	..	..	6·29	16·82	13·05	..	..	..	6·19	1947–48
	9·99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·59	14·52	13·50	..	..	..	..	1948–49
	7 4[illegible]	..	..	10·98	..	..	..	..	8·87	..	..	..	..	..	..	1949–50
	8·48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1950–51
	6.73	7·17		7·64	6·77	..	.	6·56	6·32	8·99	9·78	4·14	..	6·32	4·18	Average..

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

FIRUNEL.—81A

APPENDIX XI.

RELIEF GRANTED DURING PERIODS OF FAMINE.

Month and year.	*Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1876-78.*			*Total per cent of population in 1871.*	*Average price in rupees per standard maund.*	
	On works.	*Gratuitously.*	*Total.*		*Cumbu.*	*Rice (second sort).*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1876—						
December	7,145	..	7,145	0·42	3·70	5·13
1877—						
January	6,802	323	7,125	0·42	3·57	5·19
February	7,129	98	7,227	0·43	3·39	5·06
March	1,758	341	2,099	0·12	4·44	4·30
April	2,123	1,135	3,258	0·19	4·17	4·44
May	865	692	1,557	0·09	4·12	4·65
June	..	910	910	0·05	4·17	4·94
July	..	1,990	1,990	0·12	4·54	5·63
August	..	8,596	8,596	0·51	4·76	5·97
September	..	23,058	23,058	1·36	4·54	6·25
October	..	9,669	9,669	0·57	5·06	5·13
November	..	2,449	2,449	0·15	4·17	4·26
December	..	1,072	1,072	0·06	2·06	4·35
1878—						
January	282	377	659	0·04	1·72	4·04
February	..	77	77	0·01	1·87	3·88
Average over 15 months ..	1,740	3,386	5,126	0·30	3·49	4·88

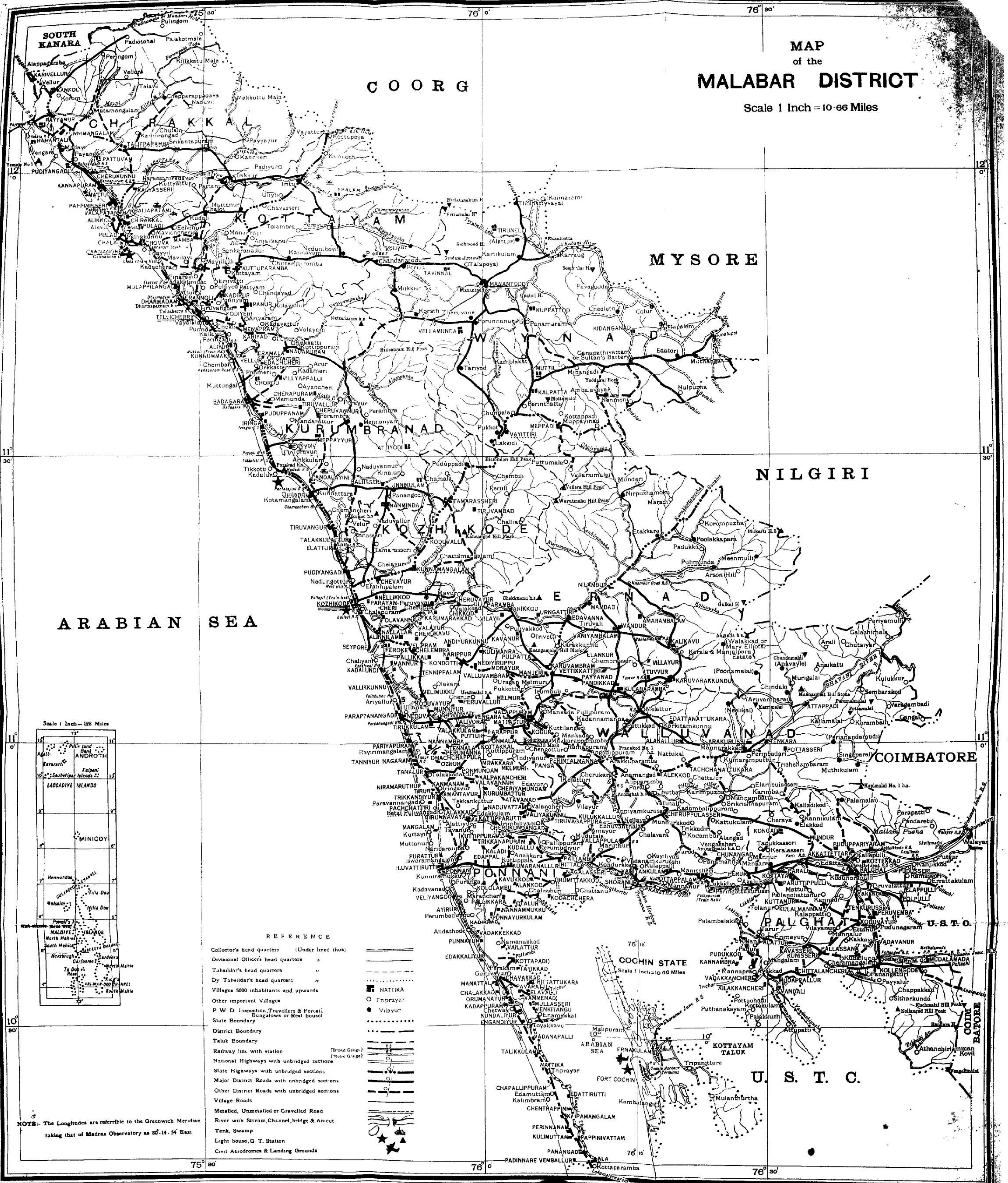
Month and year.	*Average number of people relieved on works during each month of the famine of 1891–92.*	*Total per cent of population in 1891.*	*Average price in rupees per standard maund.*	
			Cumbu.	*Rice (second sort).*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1891—				
March	253	0·13	2·38	3·57
April	1,639	0·88	2·40	3·57
May	1,342	0·72	2·35	3·64
June	768	0·41	2·41	3·74
July	729	0·39	2·53	3·77
August	524	0·28	2·48	3·85
Average over 6 months ..	8·76	0·47	2·43	3·69

STATISTICAL ATLAS

FOR THE DECENNIUM ENDING FASLI 1360

(1950-51)

MALABAR



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STATISTICAL ATLAS

MALABAR.

Malabar is one of the two districts situated on the West Coast of the Madras State. It lies between 10° 15′ and 12° 20′ of the northern latitude and 75° 10′ and 76° 50′ of the eastern longitude and has an area of 5,802 square miles.

The district proper is divided for administrative purposes into ten taluks. Each of the taluks is subdivided into amsoms or parishes which are made up of desams or hamlets. The taluk of Fort Cochin consists of 18 isolated bits of territory surrounded by the Travancore-Cochin State; attached to it also are the Laccadive Islands and the Minicoy Island. The taluks are grouped into five revenue divisions. The names of the Revenue Divisions, taluks and their area are given below :—

Revenue division.	*Taluk.*	*Area square miles.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Tellicherry	(1) Chirakkal	688
	(2) Kottayam	484
	(3) Wynaad	821
Kozhikode	(4) Kurumbranad	506
	(5) Kozhikode	373
	Lacadives and Minicoy Islands	7
Malappuram	(6) Ernad	978
	(7) Walluvanad	873
Palghat	(8) Ponnani	427
	(9) Palghat	643
Fort Cochin	(10) Fort Cochin	2
	Total ..	5,802

The district proper is bounded on the north by South Kanara, on the east by Coorg, Mysore, the Nilgiris and Coimbatore, on the south by the Travancore-Cochin State and on the west by the Arabian sea. It has a sea board of about 150 miles and its extreme breadth from Ponnani to Walayar is 80 miles.

2. *General features.*—The district consists of a narrow strip of lower land along the coast of the Arabian sea, the slopes of the Western Ghats upto their crests, and the Wynaad taluk, an undulating Plateau lying east of, but below the level of these crests. Wynaad, Walluvanad and Palghat taluks are in the interior. The other taluks are on the sea coast. The coastal strip is some 20 miles wide in the north and increase to about 50 miles further south. The Laccadive Islands attached to Malabar lie at distances varying from 139 to 218 miles off the coast and consist of a group of four inhabited and ten uninhabited islets. The Minicoy Island, also attached to the district, lies south of Laccadives at a distance of 243 miles from Kozhikode.

The main territorial changes which occurred during the decade are—

(1) *Kozhikode taluk.*—An extent of 8·38 acres of land in Kozhikode town, formerly known as French Loge was declared to be included in the territory of the Dominion of India by the Madras (Enlargement of Area and Alteration of Boundaries) Order, 1948, dated 23rd March 1948. The geographical area of the taluk is not affected by this merger.

(2) *Cochin taluk.*—There was an increase in the area of the taluk by 45 acres. This is due to the surveying of unsurveyed foreshore lands.

(3) *Palghat taluk.*—In pursuance of the Provinces and States (Absorption of Enclaves) Order, 1950, enclavas measuring 359 acres 25¼ cents attached to the former Cochin State were absorbed in Palghat taluk of this district and enclaves measuring 257·41 acres attached to the Palghat taluk of this district were transferred to the Tranvancore-Cochin State with effect from 25th January 1950.

Malabar or Malayalam district is, as the name implies, a land of mountains. The Great Western Ghats form an almost continuous mountain wall on the eastern side broken only by the Palghat gap. The crests of the ghats are from 6,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea, and over 8,000 feet when they rise into the Nilgiris plateau. The Wynaad averages 3,000 feet. The ghats run parallel to the coast at a distance of some 20 miles from it. In Kozhikode taluk they turn sharply east-ward and after curving round the Nilambur valley, they run south along the eastern portions of Ernad and Walluvanad taluks and the northern portion of Palghat taluk. Here there is the Palghat gap, one of the most marked features of the district, a natural break some 25 miles wide and a little over 1,000 feet in elevation.

in the range of the Western Ghats. This is near Palghat town, which given it its name. South of the Palghat gap, the ghats rise again in the Tenamalais (4,000 feet to 5,000 feet high) and rise still further into the Anamalais of Coimbatore district. Thus on either side of the gap, tower the Nilgiris and the Annamalais overtopping the main chain of ghats by several thousand feet. The gap is of great economic importance, as it affords easy communication by road and rail between Malabar and the country east of the ghats.

Besides Palghat gap there are some other passess piercing the ghats and giving access to Coorg, the Wynaad and Mysore and the Nilgiris district.

The sea board is almost entirely open except in one place in the north, where stand the island, hill and wind swept fort of Mount Deli (720 feet high), a bold eminence of laterite and geneiss forming a conspicuous land mark well known to mariners. Further south as far as Kozhikode the coast line is fringed alternatively by low cliffs and long reaches of sand. Numerous rivers have hollowed out for themselves long valleys to the coast, where, backed up by the sand brought by the littoral currents, they discharge into a line of backwaters. These backwaters, the streams which flow into them and the artificial canals which have been made to connect them afford a cheap means of communications and are crowded with boats conveying produce to market and huge unwieldy rafts of timber slowly poled down-stream to the timber depots at the ports. In one or two places where there are no outlets for the rivers to the sea, the low land within the littoral sand ridge is overflowed in the rainy season, and as the water dries up, it leaves the land fit for cultivating some particular kind of rice.

Further inland, the greater part of the coastal strip is dotted over with hills which form no well-marked ranges and vary in height from 800 to 2,000 feet. These often have level summits and are usually separated by narrow and fertile velleys drained by numerous rivulets. On their slopes, a kind of paddy known as Modan is grown without other aid than the heavy rain fall. Pepper, ginger and tapioca are also largely grown on them. The lower ground is planted with orchards of cocoanut and other palms, jack fruit trees and plantains, locally known as *Parambas* and the bottom of the valley is levelled into paddy fields. The summits of these, in many places here and especially to the north, expose large surfaces of naked rock.

Extensive plantations of cocoanuts form the chief feature of the littoral region, where in the sandy soil palm flourishes amazingly. The sago and arecanut palms as well as the mango, jack and cashew nut trees, are also very common in the littoral region throughout the district. Palmyras occur in the south, chiefly in Palghat taluk. The hills are clad with forest of very valuable trees of various kinds of which teak, ebony, blackwood (*Dalborgia latifolia*), iron wood (Masua forrea), matti (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Poomarudai (*T. Paniculata*), Red cedar (*Acrocarpus frexinifolius*), White cedar (*Cedrela toona*), poonspar (Calophyllura Tomantosum) white dammar (*Vateria Indica*), the gamboge tree (*Carcinia morela*) Kino or vengai (*Pterocarpus marsupium*) and Venteak (*Largerstroemia Microcarpa*) are the chief. Since the outbreak of the second World War, the demand for wood increased and the prices shot up. This has resulted in large scale cutting of trees and denudation of several private forests, checked to some extent by enforcing the provisions of the Madras Prevention of Private Forests Act 1946, which has since been repeated by the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949. In the Wynaad Taluk, there are extensive plantations of tea and coffee and in a limited area rubber. Coffee is also grown successfully in many smaller estates and as back-yard cultivation in Wynaad taluk. There are some plantations of rubber at the foot of the hills in the plain taluks mainly in Ernad, Kurumbranad and Kozhikode taluks. In the Wynaad, orange thrived well formerly, but now it has become almost extinct. A large extent of the forests in the taluk has since been denuded for shifting cultivation. The establishment of Wynaad Land Colonization scheme in an area of 33,802 acres for settling ex-servicemen and their families is another reason for the denudation. The steep declivities of the ghats on the north and west are covered with a primeval growth of evergreen forest which has escaped destruction. The deciduous forests, on the eastern frontier, contain the most valuable timber, such as teak, black wood, aini (*Artocarpus hirsuta*), Vengai and Venteak and produce wax, honey, resin, and myrobalams. In the evergreen forests, the trees are lofty and the canopy very dense and there is little undergrowth. The most valuable timber trees in these forests are red and white cedar, wild jack, poonspar and iron wood, Cardamoms, bees-wax, mattans, pepper, kino, dammar and gamboge are the chief minor products.

Rivers.—Three rivers flow eastwards from the district. They are tributaies of the Cauvery and are Kabbani and the Rampuar which drain the whole of Wynaad Taluk, and the Bhavani which drains the high hills on the eastern part of Walluvanad taluk (rises in the Kundhas and flows through the Attapadi Valley). All the other rivers flow west to the Arabian sea. Excepting the Ponnani, Beypore and Kadalundi rivers in the

south of the district and the Valarpattanam river in the north, the rivers are very short being less than 50 miles in length, though some of them, viz. the Taliparamba, and the Kotta are navigable from their mouth almost to the foot of the ghats.

The Ponnani river, otherwise known as Bharathapuzha, 150 miles long, is the longest of those which flow into Arabian sea. It comes from the Anamalais in Coimbatore district, traverses the taluk of Palghat and Ponnani, touching the southern boundary of Walluvanad taluk and joins the sea at Ponnani. The Beypore river 96 miles long, is deep enough at its mouth to allow country craft to move above half a mile upstream. Even in the height of the dry season, light boats could reach the foot of the ghats. The Valarpattanam rises in the extreme north west of Wynaad taluk and flows north-west across Kottayam and Chirakkal taluks and reaches the sea at the port of Baliapatam. The Barapoya river draining the western part of Coorg joins this river at Kuttupuzha in Kottayam taluk.

The following table shows the population according to 1951 Census and the annual income for the year 1950–51 of the various Municipalities in the district:—

(1)	*Population.* (2)	*Income.* (3)
		Rs.
Kozhikode Municipality	158,724	8,65,882
Palghat Municipality	69,504	3,00,106
Cannanore Municipality	42,431	1,94,272
Tellicherry Municipality	40,040	2,20,250
Fort Cochin Municipality	29,881	1,98,917

Kozhikode and Palghat towns have been treated as Cities in the 1951 Census.

Kozhikode, the head quarters town of the district is an important commercial centre of the State. The port of Kozhikode includes Beypore, which is seven miles south of Kozhikode. Steamers of any tonnage can anchor off the coast at a distance of two to three miles. Timber, tiles, cocoanut, bamboo and bambooblinds, tea, pepper, rubber, coir yarn and coir rope are the important commodities for export. Kallayi, which lies in between Kozhikode and Beypore is famous for its timber business. There are a large number of saw mills and furniture companies at Kallayi and now timber trade is the most important export trade of Malabar. Kozhikode is also an industrial centre, with several factories, employing about 30,000 people. Palghat, the head quarters of Palghat taluk and Revenue division is another town with a large trade, mainly in rice. The products from the east and west of the ghats are also interchanged here. It has no port. Cannanore, the head quarters of Chirakkal taluk, is a municipal town as well as a cantonment. It has a sea port of some consequence. It has been trading with Arabia from ancient times. Handloom goods and cocoanuts are the chief exports. Cannanore had also an aerodrome. During the 1939–45 war period, large detachments of Armed forces were stationed at Cannanore. Their numbers have since been reduced. The aerodrome is not now in use. Cannanore is important for handloom industry. Tellicherry, the headquarters of Kottayam taluk, is another municipality with an important sea port, the main exports being cocoanut, pepper, cashew nuts, canes and timber. The trade of Coorg mainly passes through Tellicherry. Fort Cochin is another Municipal town as well as a major port situated on the isolated bits of territory surrounded by the Travancore-Cochin State. It has grown in importance both as a commercial centre and naval base. Cochin port is the newest harbour in the near East and it owes its present position as " Queen of the Arabian Sea " to Sir R. C. Bristow, C.I.E., the Administrative Officer of the port, Willingdon Island, 800 acres in extent, is linked up with the mainland on the Ernakulam side with a combined rail and road bridge and with Cochin with another road bridge. A rapid increase in the trade of the Cochin Port as a result of the development of the harobur is borne out by the fact that the goods tonnage has increased considerably during the last few years. The number of ships entering the port is about 1,000 per year and it is steadily on the increase. Most of the trade of the West Coast and the adjoining districts of Madras State and Travancore-Cochin State pass through Cochin. The harbour lies partly in Fort Cochin and partly in the Travancore-Cochin State. The well-buoyed channel through which ships enter the harbour is about three miles long. The harbour offices, wharves, transit sheds, etc., are constructed on the Wellingdon Island, which was formed by dredging in the harbour. Cochin has a unique advantage as a distributing port, both by water and land and its magnificent back waters which are about 120 square miles in extent provide for a deep water expansion which is hardly excelled in the whole of the East. There is a naval base situated in Venduruthy, where cadets are imparted instruction. Already the navy has made much headway and this will be poignant only by a visit to the base. The navy is turning out smart hands for the conventional services. Further developments are in the offing and they promise a big future. Coir industry is the chief industry in the town. Coffee, tea, rubber, pepper, copra and coir are the chief articles of export.

Badagara (Kurumbranad taluk-population 20,964) is a small town with some sea port trade consisting of cocoanuts, copra and pepper. Ponnani (Ponnani taluk-population 23,606) is a port of some importance, the chief articles of export being cocoanut, coir yarn and coir fibre. Tanur (Ponnani taluk-population 17,883) is a small town of some commercial importance, the chief article of export being dried fish. Panthalayini (Kurumbranad taluk-population 29,001) is another small town, the chief articles of export being coir yarn. Feroke (Ernad taluk-population 19,463) is a small town which is famous for the tiles. Shoranur (Walluvanad taluk-population 11,596) another small town, is important for metal industries and match works. It is also a Railway junction. Manjeri (Ernad taluk-population 10,357), Ottappalam (Walluvanad taluk-population 22,695) and Trikandiyur (Ponnani taluk-population 11,830), are the other towns in the district. All the above non-municipal towns have been formed into panchayats. There is a panchayat board for Chowghat (Ponnani taluk) where there is the famous Guruvayur temple. There is another panchayat for Baliapatam (5,275 Chirakkal taluk), which is very important for timber trade. The Western India Plywoods Limited, Baliapatam, is considered to be the biggest Plywood Factory in India and second in the world. The Bharath Plywood Factory, Baliapatam, is also an important concern. There are also some tile factories and saw mills at Baliapatam. Baliapatam is also important for pepper trade.

There were altogether 100 panchayat boards in the district at the end of the decennium, as shown below:—

Chirakkal taluk.

1 Payyanur.
2 Karivellur-Peralam.
3 Ramanthali.
4 Cheruthazham-Kunhimangalam.
5 Azhicode.
6 Pappinisseri.
7 Kankole.
8 Baliapatam.
9 Chirakkal.
10 Puzhathi

Kottayam taluk.

1 Panur.
2 Kuthuparamba.
3 Kadirur.
4 Kariyad.
5 Dharmadam.
6 Kottayam.
7 Eranholy.
8 Eruvatti.
9 Peringalam.
10 Pinarayi.
11 Pathiriyad.
12 Olavilam
13 Vadakumpad.
14 Menaprom.
15 Kodiyeri.

Wynaad taluk.

1 Thavinhal.
2 Manantoddy
3 Thirunelli.
4 Kalpetta.
5 Vayithiri
6 Meppadi
7 Kidanganad.
8 Vellamunda.

Kurumbranad taluk.

1 Badagara.
2 Cheruvannore
3 Unnikulam.
4 Eramala.
5 Balusseri.
6 Edecheri.
7 Kunnummakara
8 Moppayyar
9 Volliappally.
10 Madapuram.
11 Cherode.
12 Panthalayini.
13 Vellore.
14 Karthikapally.

Walluvanad taluk.

1 Shoranur.
2 Ottappalam.
3 Pattambi.
4 Tiruvegapra.
5 Perintalmanna.
6 Cherpulchery.
7 Perur.
8 Kuruvathur.
9 Vaniamkulam
10 Karakad

Palghat taluk.

1 Peringottukurissi.
2 Kottayi.
3 Tholanur.
4 Vatakancheri.
5 Kizhakkancheri.
6 Kollongode.
7 Vatavannur.
8 Paralassena
9 Koduvayur.
10 Thenur.
11 Elapully
12 Kattusseri
13 Paruthipully.
14 Mankara.

Ponnani taluk.

1 Ponnani.
2 Kalpakanchery.
3 Trikandiyur.
4 Thanur Nagaram.
5 Thanur.
6 Ozhur.
7 Andathode.
8 Vatakokad
9 Attupuram.
10 Vylathur.
11 Veliyencode.
12 Ayinur.
13 Maranchery.
14 Kottapedy.
15 Chowghat.
16 Chittattukara.
17 Elavally.
18 Pavaratty.
19 Kundazhiyur.
20 Venkitengu.
21 Enganadiyur.

Kozhikode taluk.	*Ernad taluk.*
1 Beypore.	1 Nilambur.
2 Thamarasseri.	2 Nediyiruppu.
3 Koduvally.	3 Manjeri.
	4 Kondotti.
	5 Kottakal.

The name of the head quarters town has been changed from Calicut to Kozhikode. Three Arts Colleges and one Training College and many High schools have been started in the district during the decennium. A Government Agricultural Research Station in pepper farming has been established at Taliparamba in Chirakkal taluk. There are Agricultural Research stations at Taliparamba, Pattambi and Ambalavayal also.

The Rural Welfare Scheme was initiated in Tellicherry and Payyannur firkas of this district in 1946. The objective was to improve both economic and social conditions in the villages in the selected firkas by application of intensive development measures. From 1st April 1950, the scheme was extended to two more firkas Kothuparamba and Mattanur firkas of Kottayam taluk.

Wynad Land Colonisation Scheme.—The scheme was designed to relieve congestion over population and consequent poverty in Malabar by settling a large number of ex-servicemen, aborginals and landless civilians, etc., in the large undeveloped tracts of Wynaad taluk. The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 15.09,100 out of which a sum of Rs. 39,98,000 has been spent by 31st March 1951. The Colony extends over an area of 33,802 acres of 53 square miles situated in the four villages of Kidanganad, Nenmeni, Noolpuzha and Muppainad in Wynaad taluk. An extent of over 24,000 acres of Government land was available for the colony and the remaining extent was acquired at a cost of Rs. 9,62,000. It is proposed to extent the colony over an extent of 3,238 acres of land in the adjoining Chingeri village also. Settlement of colonies was begun on 1st February 1948. The total number of persons settled up to 30th June 1951 was 2,450 as under :—

(*a*) Ex-servicemen	1,444
(*b*) Ex-tappers	5
(*c*) Political sufferers	1
(*d*) Landless civilians	6
(e) Ex-I.N.A. Personnel	3
(*f*) Aboriginals	251
(*g*) Old residents	740
Total ..	2,450

According to the Government orders, $62\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the colonists settled should be ex-servicemen, 30 per cent local residents and aborginals and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent landless civilians of Malabar. It will be possible to settle 2,521 ex-servicemen and 1,513 other categories of colonists, including those already settled. The Colony has to be conducted on a Co-operative basis. Each colonist is given five acres of dry and two acres of wet land or 10 acres of dry land and is given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 1.900 (one thousand and nine hundred), ex-servicemen from the Post War Services Rehabilitation Fund and other categories of colonists from the State Funds. The total amount paid up to 30th June 1951 from the Post War Services Rehabilitation Fund was Rs. 16,85.361-7-11 and from the State Funds, Rs. 2,27,162-12-7. The contribution from the Post War Services Rehabilitation Fund is a free grant to the ex-servicemen colonists. The amounts paid to the local residents and aboriginals are recoverable in 20 years beginning from the 6th year after resettlement. As a result of the intensive antimalarial measures taken by the Public Health Department within the colony area, the incidence of malaria has been brought under control. There is a Government dispensary and an Agricultural Research Station at Ambalavayal.

3. *Climate.*—The climate of the plains is hot and damp and that of Wynaad taluk is cold and excessively damp. Great extremities of heat and cold are unknown. Although the average maximum temperature is only around 91°, it is oppressive in the moisture laden atmosphere. Humidity is exceptionally high rising to 90 per cent during the south-west monsoon. Vegetation thrives and grows with rank luxuriance except in the south-east of the district where the Palghat gap allows the hot land winds to blow unimpeded and vegetation receives a severe check in the dry weather. The climate is generally not unhealthy, but malarial fevers are common, particularly in the Wynaad and in the tracts at the foot of the Ghats.

Public Health.—The particulars of birth and death in the district for the decennium 1941-50 are furnished in the table below :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths due to Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentry and diarrhoea.	Respi-tory diseases.	Child births (Females).	All other causes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1941	118,952	86,692	1	326	..	18,403	9,364	8,899	761	48,838
1942	103,701	82,173	82	57	1	17,816	8,976	8,145	656	46,440
1943	104,776	124,787	23,432	418	84	19,419	11,067	8,816	738	60,813
1944	114,624	90,674	107	898	70	19,833	8,027	8,588	840	52,311
1945	133,469	74,108	6	1,226	21	16,596	4,912	7,633	882	42,832
1946	143,145	66,523	5	821	24	13,717	4,191	7,113	822	39,830
1947	153,343	66,661	1	35	34	12,762	4,677	7,729	780	40,593
1948	151,750	65,422	74	41	7	10,977	4,120	8,088	713	41,402
1949	149,216	60,517	53	75	..	9,595	3,313	7,574	397	39,510
1950	148,257	73,832	53	390	1	13,047	6,117	8,306	717	45,201
Average	132,123	79,129	2,381	434	24	15,217	6,476	8,089	731	45,777
Percentage to total deaths ..		100·00	3·01	0·55	0·03	19·23	8·19	10·22	0·92	57·85

The district has returned an average birth rate of 32·0 per mille during the decade as compared with 37·1 in the previous decade showing a decrease of 5·1 per mille. The rate was lower than the rate for the State by 0·8 per mille. The birth rates were generally low during the war years 1941–44 and gradually increased thereafter. The average death rate was 19·3 per mille as compared with 21·3 in the previous decade showing a decrease of 2·0 per mille. The rate was lower than the rate for the State by 2·6 per mille. Excepting for 1943, a decline in the death rate is shown. In 1943, there was an unprecedented epidemic of Cholera claiming 23,432 deaths out of 23,874 deaths from Cholera recorded during the decade.

The average mortality rate from Cholera increased by 0·69 per mille to 0·72 and from child births by 4 43 per 1,000 births to 5·58, while the rate from small pox decreased by 0·02 per mille to 0·11, from fevers by 1·47 per mille to 3·77, from dysentry and diarrhoea by 0·62 per mille to 1·61 and from respiratory diseases by 0.30 per mille to 1·98 during this decade as compared with the previous decade and the death rate from plague remained at 0·01 per mille for both the decades.

The chief diseases prevalent in the district, their causes and preventive measures adopted are given below :—

(1) *Malaria.*—Malaria is prevalent in this district, particularly in Wynaad and the foot-hill areas of the Western Ghats. This is spread by a type of "Anophelis" mosquitto breeding at the edges of slow flowing streams and channels. For prevention, D.D.T. spraying is done intensively and systematically by the Public Health Department. Free distribution of quinine and quinine products is also made. There is an anti-malaria team under the World Health Organisation operating at Nilambur in Ernad taluk. Owing to the large scale clearance of the jungle, increase of population and opening of new estates and above all due to the effective anti-malaria operations, the incidence of malaria has now been reduced considerably and the incidence at present are mostly cases of relapse.

(2) *Tuberculosis.*—Tuberculosis is very widely prevalent, children and adolescents are specially liable to the infection, the infection being mainly through the respiratory tract, inhaling the dry sputum of infected persons. Over crowding, starvation and low vitality help the spread of the disease, a dark, moist, over-crowded dusty place being most favourable for the disease. Providing plenty of sun-light and fresh air, dry and dust-free dwellings, open air conditions and nourishing food are the main control measures to be adopted and propaganda on those lines is being vigorously carried on by the Public Health Department. There are special Tuberculosis wards attached to the Government hospitals. The Malabar District Committee of the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund has taken up the construction of buildings for a Tuberculosis Sanitorium at Pariyaram in Chirakkal taluk. The foundation stone of the Sanitorium was laid by Lady Nye, Founder-Patron of the Fund, in 1948. The land for the Sanitorium was donated by Sri Samuel Aaran of Pappinisseri and the public are liberally contributing to the Fund.

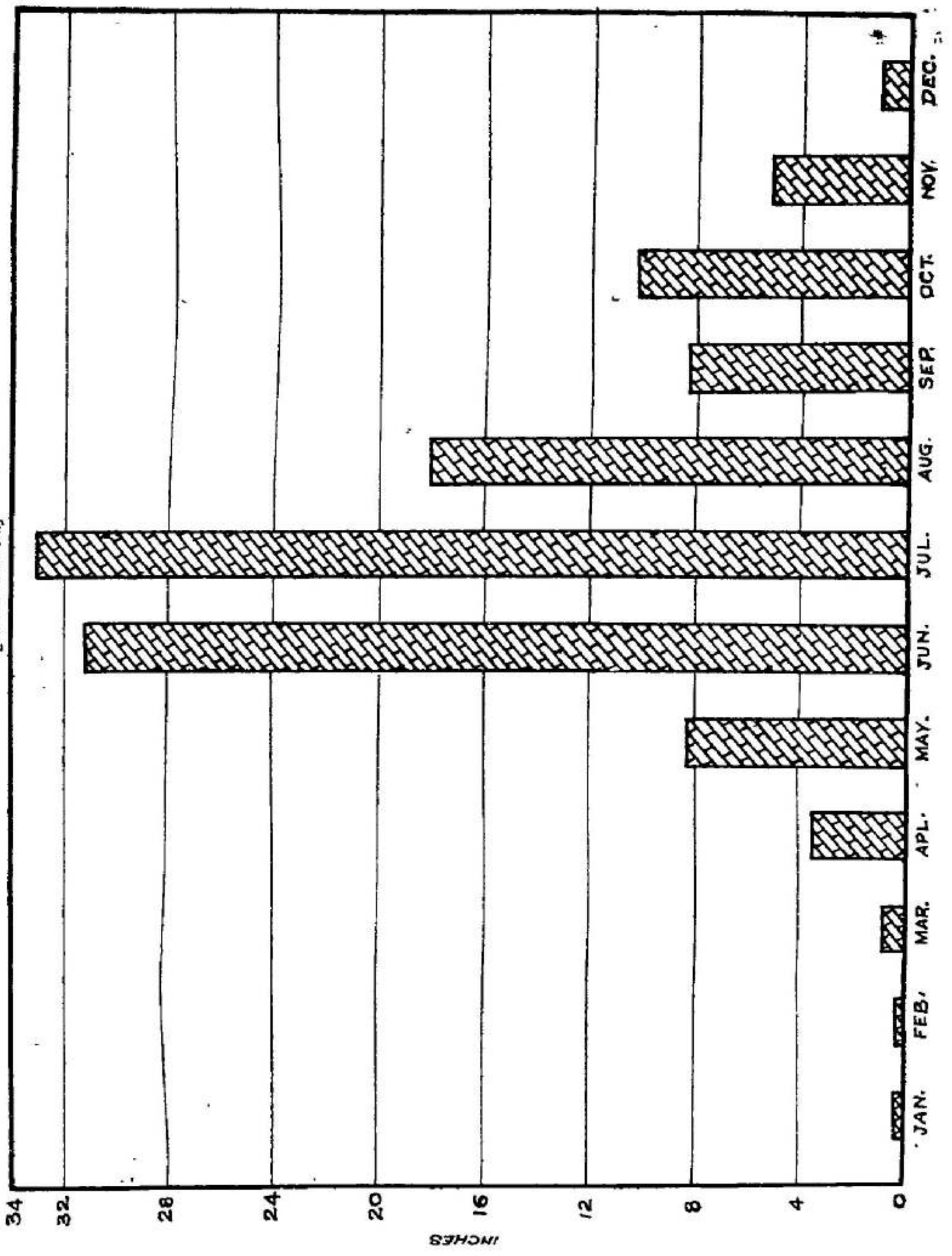
(3) *Small-pox.*—It is a common disease prevalent in all parts of the district, especially in the hot dry season from December to May, when humidity in the atmosphere is the least. The infection is through air. Vaccination is the only control measure for small-pox known to the Medical science. Primary vaccination of children and revaccination in adults at 10 years' interval are enforced Home isolation and disinfection at bed side are the other preventive measures adopted by the Health Department.

(4) *Chicken-pox and measles.*—These are also prevalent in the district during the hot dry season, running side by side with small-pox. They are mostly common among children. Mortality is very rare. Isolation and disinfection at bed side are the chief preventive measures adopted.

MALABAR

AVERAGE MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL [1870 TO 1949]

[APPENDIX VIII]



(5) *Dysentry and diarrhoea.*—These diseases are generally prevalent in the cold damp months of the monsoon and generally occur in places where sanitation is neglected and fly breeding is at its height. Efficient arrangements for collections and disposal of excreta, protection of water supply sources and extermination of flies will tackle the problem. Disinfection of infected houses and materials, treatment with sulpha quarrentine tablets, chlorination of water-supply sources and propaganda work are attended to by the Public Health Department.

(6) *Typhoid fever.*—This fever occurs among all communities, both in urban and rural areas, generally in a sporadic form and at times in an epidemic form. Protection of wate supply sources, extermination of flies with D.D.T. emulsion, etc., inoculation of all contacts and propaganda are the preventive measures adopted.

(7) *Cholera.*—Cholera is not so common in the district; but in the year 1943 there was a heavy out break of the disease. This is a water-borne disease caused by contaminated water and food. Disinfection of infected houses and materials, isolation and treatment of the patients in their houses, chlorination of water supply sources, inoculation of people at risk, construction of more and more sanitary types of latrines fitted with W.S.S. slabs, etc., are the preventive measures adopted.

(8) *Plague.*—This is very rare in Malabar. This is a disease primarily of rats and other rodents. Infestation by such rodents has to be avoided to get relief from plague. Destruction of rats and fleas by fumigation, etc., and inoculation are the preventive measures adopted when the disease outbreaks.

(9) *Filaria.*—This is prevalent in the coastal area, chiefly in Cochin, Ponnani, Kozhikode, Tellicherry, Cannanore and Baliapatam and is spread through the bite of 'Culex' mosquitto breeding in foul waters of sewage and drainage. Anti-mosquitto measures and anti-larvel measures and provision of pucca drainage systems are the preventive steps adopted.

(10) *Leprosy.*—The Census of 1951 has revealed that in Malabar 2,812 persons were suffering from leprosy. This disease is becoming more common and is largely seen among the immigrant wanderers. There are leprosy clinics attached to all Government and Local Fund hospitals. There is a leprosy hospital at Chevayur, three miles to the north-east of Kozhikode, with 256 beds. The Poor Homes Society's Leprosy Home at Chevayur provides another 66 beds.

The other common diseases are fevers, rheumatism diabetes, piles, etc. There are medical institutions at all the taluk headquarters and at a few other important centres in each taluk. The District Headquarters Hospital, Kozhikode, was proposed to be shifted to a new building on 31st October 1951 where the bed strength will be 346. There is also a Women and Children Hospital at Kozhikode with 180 beds. There is a major and minor X-ray set at the Government Headquarters' Hospital, Kozhikode. There is also an X-ray department at the Government Hospital, Fort Cochin.

4. *Rainfall.*—The district is exposed to the full force of the south-west monsoon and its rainfall is copious and ordinarily unfailing. The normal annual fall is more than 119 inches. The following is an abstract of the rainfall statistics for the 80 years ending with 1949.—

Section of the district.	*Dry Weather (January-March).*	*Hot weather (April and May).*	*South-east monsoon (June-September)*	*North-east monsoon (October-December).*	*Annual Total (average.)*
Plain taluks—coast	1·37	12·35	96·62	17·14	127·98
Do. interior .. .	1·33	12·59	96·04	17·31	127·27
Palghat	1·53	7·96	57·94	13·29	80·72
North Wynaad-Manantoddy	1·52	8·56	88·91	9·57	108·56
South Wynaad-Vythiri ..	1·84	11 67	141·48	12·57	167·56
District average	**1·41**	**11 74**	**90·50**	**16·30**	**119·95**

(Please see the Chart at page 11)

During this decennium the average rainfall was above the normal in all the periods, i.e., in dry weather period by 20 14 per cent, in hot weather period by 15·24 per cent in south-west monsoon period by 0·23 per cent and in north-east monsoon period by 1·36 per cent. The average annual rainfall was above the normal by 2·46 per cent.

The seasons are wonderfully regular. Thunder storms begin at the end of March especially among the hills, and recur at frequent intervals through out the hot weather, i.e., till the end of May. Preparation of land for cultivation and sowing of 1st crop paddy depend upon these showers; but they sometimes fail creating much anxiety to the ryots. The south-west monsoon which has never been known to fail, ordinarily sets in about the first week of June and with occasional breaks, the rains continue till the end of September. Nearly three-fourths of the total rain fall of the district falls in these four months. The principal wet and dry crops of the districts depend upon the south-west monsoon. It is the heaviest in South Wynaad, especially at those places which are near the western

edge of the plateau. In some years, the rain fall at those places totals as much as 300 inches. The rainfall is the least at Palghat, where the winds blow fiercely through the funnel of the gap, and much of the monsoon drifts by into coimbatore in more vapour. The North cast Monsoon is not strong in the district. It gives fairly general rain in October and a few showers in November. By the end of December the dry weather is fairly established and it lasts till the end of March. The north-east monsoono ocasionally fails and in the years 1947 and 1949 the coastal area in the district got a rainfall of only 6·28 inches and 9·22 inches, respectively, against the normal of 17 inches. Failure of the north-east monsoon badly affects the second-crop paddy and garden cultivations.

5. *Agricultural practice.*—Arable land in the district falls under the heads of wet, garden and dry; a very large proportion of the area shown as " Unoccupied dry " is in fact barren laterite hill tops and the total extent shown in the accounts as dry is largely illusory; the greater part of the arable land is in fact under wet and garden cultivation. With the commencement of the war and the need for more food production and above all due to the immigration of large number of families from the Travancore-Cochin State, large extents of virgin as well as barren and waste lands have been reclaimed and converted into cultivable lands. The area under cultivation in fasli 1360 was 1,685,235 acres against 1,529,391 acres in fasli 1350.

On the hill tops where the soil (decomposed laterite) is deep enough, low scrub jungle areas are seen Here, in some taluks, modan paddy, gingelly, samai and horsegram are sown and in others, root crops like ginger, turmeric, yams, etc., are also cultivated. In recent years, the scrub jungles have been cleared and pepper vines and cashewnut trees grown on a large scale by the farmers. Lemon grass is also successfully grown in Wynaad taluk. Sweet potato and topioca are cultivated extensively. Where there is bare laterite large stretches of grass lands are seen which dry up in the hot weather.

Manure.—Leaves of scrub jungle or of garden trees, cattle manure, compost manure and ash are the chief manures in use. Growing of Kolinji in single crop wet and dry lands for purposes of green manure has become very popular especially in the southern taluks of the district and in Chirakkal taluk in the north. Chemical fertilisers, mainly Ammonium sulphate and phosphate and groundnut cake and fish manure, have also become popular. These manures are not, however, available in plenty to the easy reach of the ryots. The ryots use them more for vegetables than for paddy cultivation.

Implements.—Light country ploughs of different types to suit different soil conditions are chiefly used for ploughing purposes. Iron ploughs are also used rarely. Mechanical ploughing by tractors is now being done on a small scale. This method of ploughing is attracting the attention of the ryots and in course of time this is likely to develop. The Agricultural Department is supplying tractors on hire-purchase system. In 1951, there were 248,013 wooden ploughs, 277 iron ploughs and 18 tractors in this district.

Wet lands.—The wet lands are in isolated patches in valleys varying from 50 to 300 acres—unbroken stretches are absent. These may be divided into single, double and trible crop lands. The wet land paddy crops are Kanni first crop coinciding with the south-west monsoon, Makaram second crop coinciding with the north east monsoon, and punja third crop, grown during hot weather near the banks of rivers and in low-lying valleys where there is facility for lift irrigation. Only short-duration varieties are grown as third crop. In Wynaad only one crop is grown and harvesting is done in November–December. The Kanni crop is partly broadcast in the month of May and partly transplanted in June–July, while the Makaram crop is almost entirely transplanted excepting the Athikray crop of Chirakkal taluk. Seedlings for the first crop are generally raised on the higher lying plots of wet land manured with wood ashes and for the second crop in garden lands and wet lands after the harvest of the first crop. Immediately after the harvest of the Kanni crop in August–September the land is prepared by ploughing and manuring with green leaves and cattle manure for the planting of the Makaram crop. The advantage of applying groundnut cake at the time of puddling has been realised by a large section of cultivators and the practice is being followed now. Transplanting is completed in the month of October. Many ryots have now taken to the practice of top dressing the crop with ammonium sulphate. During fasli 1360, the Agricultural Department supplied 96 tons of ammonium sulphate and 42 tons of super phosphate to the ryots in this district. Wet land cultivation is entirely rain-fed except in about 1,450 acres of land in Palghat taluk, which obtains a supply from the irrigation systems in the Travancore-Cochin State (Thembaramadekku, Kunnamkattupathi and Kambalathara Eri systems). Some irrigation schemes have recently been completed in the district and they also supplement water for second-crop cultivation in a few hundreds of acres. As a rule, the Makaram crop receives more preliminary attention than what is given to the Kanni crop. This is because the Kanni crop is grown at the time of the torrential rains of the south-west monsoon.

Weeding.—One weeding is generally given every where for the first crop and for the second crop, weeds are not so very troublesome.

Ryots generally preserve their own stock of seed. But the use of improved strains of paddy is growing in popularity. During fasli 1360 the Agricultural Department distributed 375 tons of improved strains of paddy to the ryots which covered an area of 15,580 acres. The strains distributed were mostly strains evolved at the Agricultural Research Station, Pattambi, and to some extent strains like G.E.B. 24, A.D.T. 8, etc., of other districts.

Agricultural Development.—Agriculture was a forgotton industry in the past, left mostly in the hands of the poor and illiterate of the tract; but one of the advantages of the second Great War was a thorough change in this outlook on cultivation. Men of means and education are now on the field and are enthusiastic in the development of cultivation. Intensive and expensive improved methods of cropping are being adopted; advantages of machinery are being realised; single crop lands are turned to double crop lands, barren uncultivated lands are gradually converted into productive fertile fields. Thus towards the end of this decennium the agricultural industry had made good progress and it is still being maintained due to high level of prices and great demand for agricultural commodities.

Cultivation of flooded areas—Broadly speaking, flooded areas are of two classes—

(i) Flooded areas in the south-west monsoon period represented by the Karinkora lands of the district cultivated with one crop, fairly long duration, planted in August-September and harvested in January.

(ii) Permanently flooded areas called "Punjakal" mostly confined to the coastal regions of Ponnani taluk. Towards the end of December a short-duration crop is taken on the lands, sown broadcast in the puddle.

Rotation.—Paddy year after year is the general rule. In some cases paddy is rotated with Nendrum plantains. A pulse crop is taken after the harvest of the first crop in coastal areas. Generally speaking, the first crop is harvested in September-October, the Second crop in January-February and the third in May-June.

Varieties of paddy grown in the district.—There are innumerable varieties grown in different taluks. The most prominent among them are Thavalakannan, Kayema, Aryan, Chemben, Vadakan, Chittani, Vellari, Vellakoli, Anaikomban and Mundakakutty.

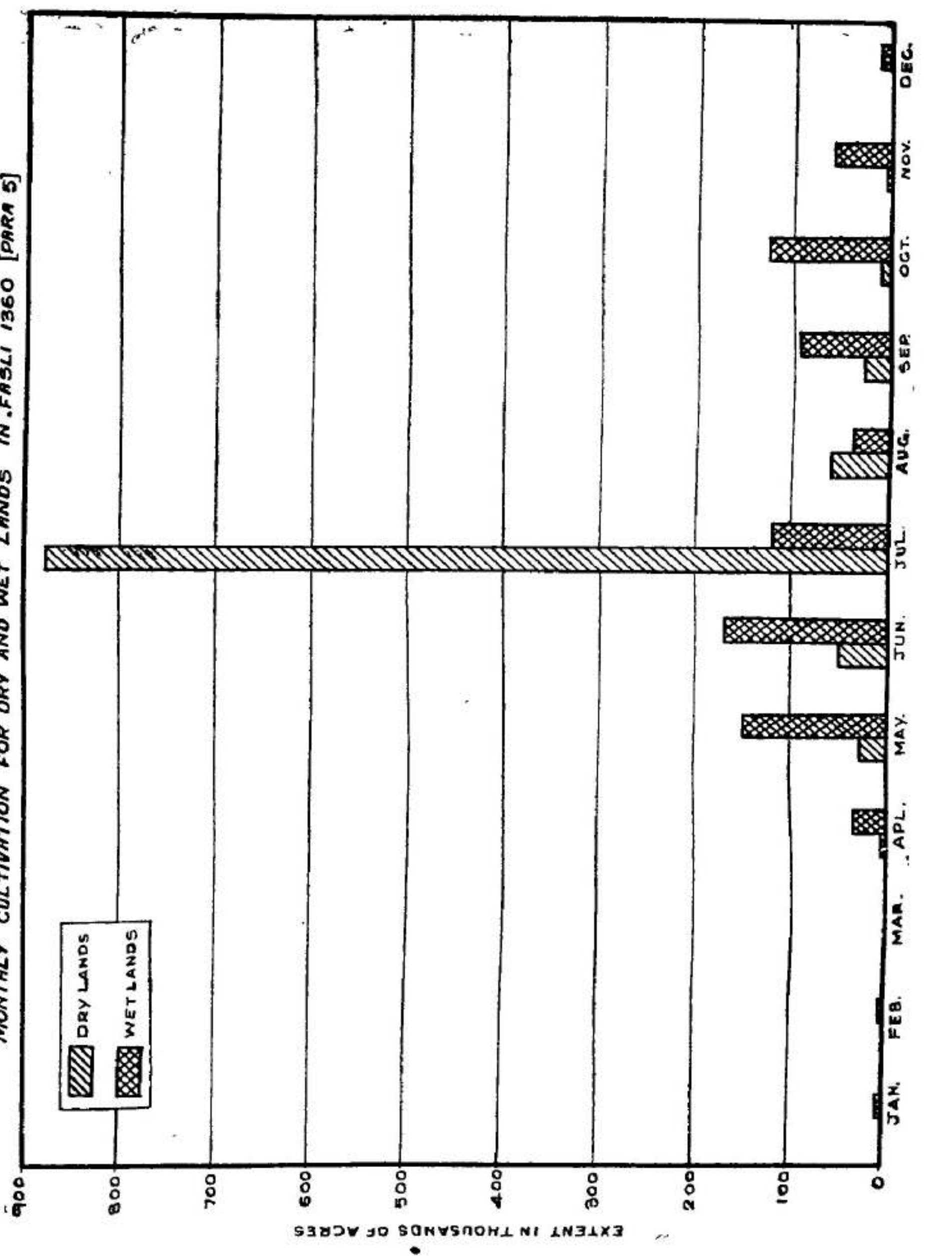
Garden.—Garden cultivation comprises the growing of coconuts, arecanuts, pepper and plantains with a few jack and mango trees in every garden. There is also a limited extent of betel vine cultivation in South Malabar and at Peyyoli in Kurumbranad taluk. Excepting some gardens in South Malabar where arecanuts and betel vines are grown, all other garden lands are rainfed. Two diggings or ploughings are given in a year, the first during the south-west monsoon period and the second at the close of the north-east monsoon. Ashes and leaves are applied at the base of the coconut trees. Urban compost is also used now-a-days. Pepper is cultivated in gardens up to the foot of the ghats in North Malabar and in Wynaad where there is considerable amount of pepper cultivation. This is purely a rain-fed crop. Vines are trained on to Murakku (Erythrina Indica) standards and two diggings are annually given to pepper gardens. Manuring is not done since planting is done mostly on virgin lands. Tying up vines and lopping shades are the chief operations done. Harvesting is done in December-January. The produce of coconut and arecanut trees is harvested throughout the year periodically.

Dry lands.—The slopes of most of the hills are occupied by garden lands with houses in the middle, where cultivators live. A large portion of the hill tops is not fit for cultivation, but where good soil is found, tapioca and ginger are cultivated. The finest lands for cultivation of ginger are found in Ernad taluk. Tapioca which is a staple food for the poor classes is widely cultivated in Kottayam, Kurumbranad, Kozhikode and Ernad taluks. Modan paddy is grown in dry lands from May to September with the aid of the south-west monsoon. Due to the extremely poor nature of the soil these lands are given three or four years' rest after a crop. The usual rotation followed on such land is modan paddy, tapioca, horsegram or gingelly and samai followed by fallow for three or four years. Except for sprinkling of wood ashes given at the time of sowing, no other manure is applied. Modan paddy areas are subject to considerable wash during the rainy season. The soil in consequence is thin and gravelly and overlies directly on the undecomposed rocks below. In the western parts of Palghat taluk, the cultivation of groundnut on land of higher level is becoming popular in recent years.

Estates.—The growing of estate crops is practically confined to the Wynaad. Tea has taken the place of coffee in estates that were ruined at the end of the last century. Now there are some rubber estates in Ernad, Kurumbranad and Kozhikode taluks also.

MALABAR

MONTHLY CULTIVATION FOR DRY AND WET LANDS IN FASLI 1360 [PARA 5]



The following table shows the average monthly cultivation in each taluk in hundreds of acres :—

Month.	Chirakkal. Dry.	Chirakkal. Wet.	Kottayam. Dry.	Kottayam. Wet.	Kurumbranad. Dry.	Kurumbranad. Wet.	Wynaad. Dry.	Wynaad. Wet.	Kozhikode. Dry.	Kozhikode. Wet.	Ernad. Dry.	Ernad. Wet.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
April	10	51	7	10	6	82	12	23	4	57	1	22
May	58	238	22	89	30	90	20	41	28	72	15	125
June	38	144	12	57	40	68	28	72	30	98	88	242
July	1,035	129	1,070	39	1,465	50	404	112	734	37	1,300	180
August	25	..	3	..	60	23	68	104	63	..	130	25
September	10	54	3	18	25	55	60	76	37	18	45	94
October	10	84	..	44	2	50	4	22	23	28	25	180
November	2	63	7	30	5	24	..	..	11	45	4	168
December	5	5	..	4	..	3	.	..	8	4	3	10
January	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
February	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
March	.	..	.	.	..		..	..	..	.	..	10
Total	1,202	790	1,124	291	1,633	445	602	450	940	359	1,611	1,061

Month.	Walluvanad. Dry.	Walluvanad. Wet.	Palghat. Dry.	Palghat. Wet.	Ponnani. Dry.	Ponnani. Wet.	Cochin. Dry.	Cochin. Wet.	Total for the district. Dry.	Total for the district. Wet.	Total for the district. Total.
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
April	..	75	3	41	..	..	..	..	43	361	404
May	54	120	30	463	7	264		..	270	1,502	1,772
June	118	374	65	405	67	252	..	2	486	1,714	2,200
July	1,030	226	561	264	1,178	168	5	..	8,782	1,205	9,987
August	67	77	106	62	91	76	..	..	613	367	9,801
September	39	152	39	321	16	156	.	..	283	944	1,227
October	14	303	17	338	7	220	..	..	102	1,269	1,371
November	12	121	12	96	1	43		..	54	590	644
December	5	15	1	92	1	..	..	.	23	133	156
January	2	46	1	..	..	..	.	..	5	52	57
February	..	..	1	..	..	22	..	..	1	42	43
March	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	12
Total	1,341	1,508	836	2,082	1,368	1,203	5	2	10,662	8,101	18,853

(Please *see* the chart at page 11)

The following is a time table showing the agricultural operations in a normal year :—

NOTE.—The figures shown against each crop or variety of it represent the percentage of the area of the crop sown or harvested in the month to the total area of the crop sown or harvested in the year in the taluk.

TIME-TABLE OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

Crop.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
CHIRAKKAL TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	..	2	..	13	28	17	21	..	4	4	11	..
Cholam	..	..	..	75	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton	..	..	.	..	100	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	.		..		..	.	33·3	66·7	..	..	..
Horsegram	..		..	..	.	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
Other pulses	..	.	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	75	25	..
Harvests—												
Paddy	13	11		..		..	..	..	33	34	..	9
Cholam	..			.	..	..	..	..	66·7	33·3	..	..
Cotton	.		..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Gingelly	.	.	.		.	.	..	..	..	..	..	100
Horsegram	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Other pulses	.	75	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KOTTAYAM TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	..	..	3	4	33	19	13	..	6	8	13	1
Samai	..	..	.	24	29	28	19	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	..	.	.	9	5	31	54	1	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	.		.	..	..	9	34	57	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	37	63	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy	31	5	.	..	..	..	..	1	25	29	9	..
Samai		..	..	.	..	..	..	18	22	60	..	..
Ragi	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	72	28	..	..
Gingelly		.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Horsegram	39		.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
KURUMBRANAD TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	..	1	1	18	20	15	11	6	13	9	6	..
Ragi	..	..	..	2	9	20	67	2	..	..	..	..
Samai	..	.	..	5	33	25	30	2	2	2	1	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	4	..	20	8	6	16	32	14
Other pulses	..	..	..	..	1	34	63	1	..	1	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	44	4	..	..

Time-Tabe of Agricultural Operations—*cont.*

Crop. (1)	*January.* (2)	*February.* (3)	*March.* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July.* (8)	*August.* (9)	*September.* (10)	*October.* (11)	*November.* (12)	*December.* (13)
KURUMBRANAD TALUK—*cont.*												
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	29	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	35	6	2	20
Ragi ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	82	11	2	1
Samai ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	50	33	3	2	2
Gingelly	33	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Horsegram	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Other pulses	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	88	8	..	..
KOZHIKODE TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	..	..	..	16	20	28	10	..	5	8	13	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	6	90	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi ..	..	.	..	..	25	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	60	10	10	10
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	25	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	45	..	15
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	90	4	..	..	..
Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	75	..	..
Gingelly	60	10	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Horsegram	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
WYNAAD TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	..	..	..	5	9	16	24	24	17	5	..	..
Ragi ..	..	..	..	9	34	39	15	1	2	..	..	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	4	10	7	79	..	..	..	..	..
Cholam	..	..	..	..	43	50	5	1	1	..	..	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	22	23	43	8	2	2	.	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	56	40	2	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	55	36	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	42	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	45
Ragi ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	48	35
Cholam	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	21	54
Samai ..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	47
Sugarcane	20	35	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horsegram	58	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	22
Tobacco	58	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
ERNAD TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	..	0·5	2·5	1	10	20	19	7	9	14	16	1
Samai ..	..	..	..	1	60	26	7	6	..	..	..	..
Ginger ..	..	..	..	2	35	42	21	..	..	..	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	50	35	10	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	72	20	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	14	19	5	1	..	..	..	6	18	28	3	6
Horsegram	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	55
Gingelly	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	58
Ginger ..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	70	5	..	..	..
WALLUVANAD TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy ..	3	..	..	5	8	25	15	5	10	20	8	1
Samai ..	..	..	..	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Redgram	..	..	..	..	22	34	44	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	70	30	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	90	8	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	25	..
Harvests—												
Paddy ..	25	13	..	4	3	..	..	3	20	30	2	..
Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	30	20	..	..	..
Redgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	33	27	..
Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	..	..
Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Gingelly	33	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Horsegram	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	25

Time-Table of Agricultural Operations—*cont.*

PALGHAT TALUK.

Crop. (1)	*January.* (2)	*February.* (3)	*March.* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July.* (8)	*August.* (9)	*September.* (10)	*October.* (11)	*November.* (12)	*December.* (13)
Sowings—												
Paddy	..	..	..	2	23	20	13	3	16	17	5	1
Sugarcane	..	..	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..	1	28	26	17	15	5	8	..	..
Castor	..	..	..	..	1	24	56	7	12	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	19	15	28	9	18	6	5	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	4	22	49	11	8	4	2	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	11	27	36	14	4	7	1	..
Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	52	13	8	6	20	1	..
Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	36	39	11	..
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1	49	25	5	1
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	20	..
Harvests—												
Paddy	31	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	28	5	12
Cholam	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	45	13	8	2
Horsegram	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	8	35
Sugarcane	15	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	4	26
Castor	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	56
Gingelly	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	38	30	7	8
Cotton	22	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3	12
Ragi	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	24	24	28	..
Groundnut	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	43	29	11	13
Samai	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	26	25	28	7	4
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100

PONNANI TALUK.

Crop. (1)	*January.* (2)	*February.* (3)	*March.* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July.* (8)	*August.* (9)	*September.* (10)	*October.* (11)	*November.* (12)	*December.* (13)
Sowings—												
Paddy	..	2	..	..	22	21	14	18	13	10	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	36	64	..	..	..	..	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	54	38	..	.	8	..	..
Gingelly	20	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..
Horsegram	38	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..
Pulses	..	..	..	..	..	25	75	..	..	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy	30	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	33	16	..	14
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	95	..	..	..
Samai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	38	..	..	8
Gingelly	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..
Horsegram	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	..
Pulses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	24	..

COCHIN

Crop. (1)	*January.* (2)	*February.* (3)	*March.* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July.* (8)	*August.* (9)	*September.* (10)	*October.* (11)	*November.* (12)	*December.* (13)
Sowings—												
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..

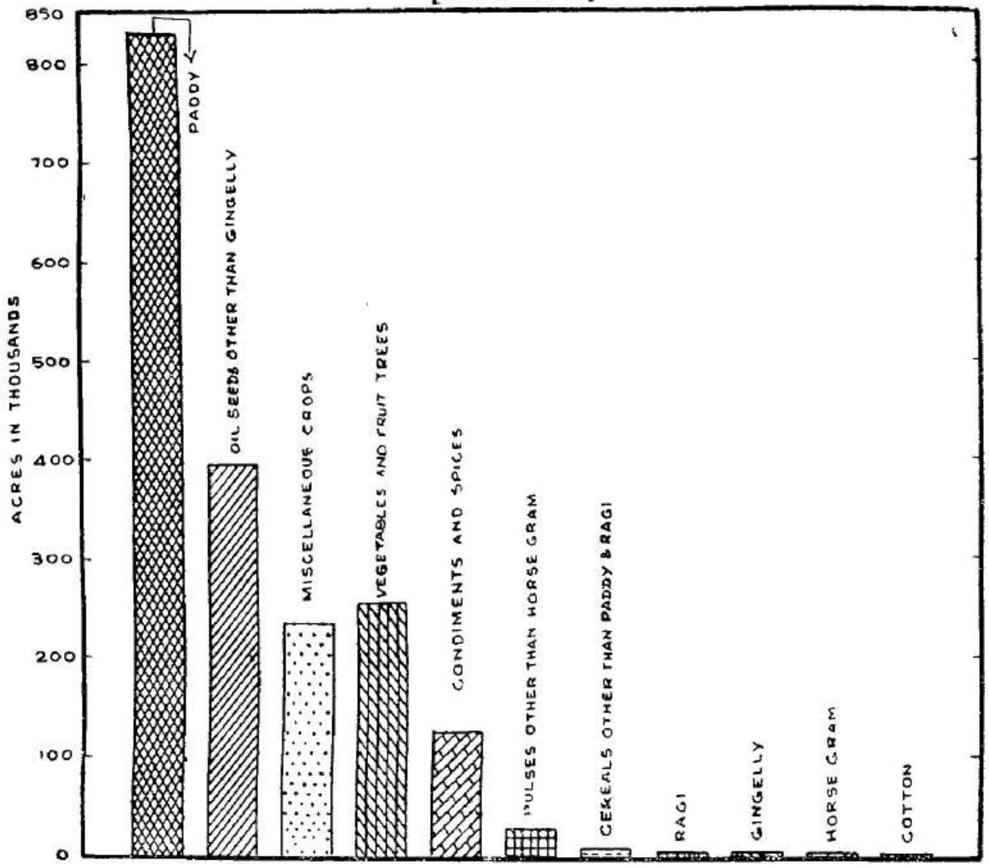
Time-Table of Agricultural Operations—Whole District.

(NOTE.—The figure shown against each crop or variety of it represents the percentage of the area of the crop sown or harvested in the month to the total area of the crop sown or harvested in the year in the district).

Crop. (1)	*January.* (2)	*February.* (3)	*March.* (4)	*April.* (5)	*May.* (6)	*June.* (7)	*July.* (8)	*August.* (9)	*September.* (10)	*October.* (11)	*November.* (12)	*December.* (13)
Sowings—												
Paddy	..	..	1	7	17	28	13	6	9	12	7	..
Cholam	..	..	..	25	23	34	6	3	2	7	..	..
Cumbu	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	20	..
Ragi	.	..	..	3	11	37	45	2	1	1	..	..
Samai	..	..	..	6	30	26	26	4	3	3	2	..
Redgram	..	..	..	..	22	33	45	..	..	..	..	..
Horsegram	4	..	.	..	..	..	14	2	48	27	5	..
Sugarcane	..	..	25	27	5	3	40	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	3	..	.	..	3	2	16	11	42	14	6	3
Groundnut	..	..	..	.	14	13	38	29	2	4	..	..
Castor	..		..	.	1	24	56	7	12	..	..	..
Cotton	..	.	..	..	34	34	6	..	16	8	2	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	2	35	42	21	..	..	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy	20	7	1	1	..	..	..	2	23	31	4	11
Cholam	22	..	.	..	..	..	..	2	36	19	10	11
Cumbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Ragi	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	47	32	11	5
Samai	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	45	18	13	6	8
Redgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	33	27	..
Horsegram	26	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	9	49
Sugarcane	18	21	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	2	14
Gingelly	24	3	3	8	..	..	..	1	4	10	..	46
Groundnut	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	21	15	6	56
Castor	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	57
Cotton	12	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	66
Tobacco	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50

Month. (1)	*Normal weather* (2)	*Effects of unseasonable or abnormal weather on various crops.* (3)
January ..	.. Fine weather-bright sunshine-rare showers-days hot-nights cool-mornings dewy.	There is no rain in the month. But if there are heavy rains in the month (this is most unlikely) the second crop paddy will be adversely affected. Showers in January keep the grazing lands alive for a longer period in the hot weather.
February ..	.. Fine dry weather, No rain. Days are hot and nights moderately cool. Dew continues till about the middle of the month.	February is usually rainless. Heavy showers will affect the second crop paddy harvest and the subsequent operations of drying paddy straw and seed.
March ..	.. Hot weather beginning. Showers are received at times. Dew completely abates.	There is no heavy rain usually in this month.
April ..	.. Hot month of the year. Hot weather rains are received about 4—5 inches in 4 or 5 rainy days occasionally.	Absence of rains delays the preliminary operations for sowing paddy and fugitive crops. Normal rains are beneficial for preparing the land for sowing crops. Both absence and excess of rains will affect the third crop paddy (Moda punja).
May ..	.. Hot weather with occasional rains for about 3 or 4 days in the month.	Sowing of paddy (Main sowings of first crop and nurseries) and other dry crops is generally commenced during the month. Sowing moden and Punam paddy will be finished. Excessive rains hinder paddy sowing and washing of the soil takes place and the soil becomes hard for the germination of seeds. Flushing and Flowering of pepper takes place rather early. Heavy rains are quite refreshing for the coconut trees only. Moderate hot weather rains are congenial for pepper. Bright sunny days check the leaf-rot of coconuts. Good rains in the latter half of May are good for timely sowings of all wet and dry land crops. When the premonsoon rains in May are abnormally low, the growth of paddy in dry sown area and nursery will be poor. Sowing will be delayed and more weeds will spring up in paddy crops in June-July months.
June ..	.. Setting in of the south-west monsoon. Heavy showers are received occasionally. Rain about 20 days during the month.	Moderate rains are beneficial to all crops and facilitate the transplanting of paddy, broadcast sowings of paddy, planting ginger, turmeric and other root crops. sowing cowpea in coconut gardens, planting of pepper vines, coconuts and other fruit trees. Heavy rain sometimes causes flood, damaging paddy, sugarcane and plantain crops and sometimes delays transplanting paddy. Absence or shortage of rains after transplanting paddy causes silver-shoot on paddy.
July ..	.. South-west monsoon active. Heavy and continuous showers. Rain about 25 days.	Another month of heavy rain. Finishing up transplanting of paddy and planting of all crops. Continued rain encourges Mahali disease of arecanuts. Very heavy rain in July causes flood along the low-lying areas and river banks and damage to paddy crops. Moderately good rains are useful and facilitate all agricultural operations.
August ..	.. South-west monsoon in progress. Rain about 22 days. Moderate rains.	Heavy and continuous rain causes surface wash in garden lands, encourages leaf-rot disease of coconut, Mahali disease of arecanut, interferes with the flowering of paddy and formation of grains and sowing of second crop nurseries. Moderate rains are beneficial for all crops. Absence of rain postpones the sowing of paddy for the second crop.
September	.. South-west monsoon continues with moderate rains. Rain about 10 to 12 days.	Heavy rains delay the harvesting and threshing of modan-punam (and short duration varieties of wet paddy, sowings of gingelly and horsegram in dry lands and raising of second crop nurseries. Moderate and intermittent rainfall with bright sunshine will be beneficial for all crops and agricultural operations.
October ..	.. Cassation of the south-west monsoon and beginning of the north-east monsoon. Rain about 15 days.	Heavy rain increases. Pollu and shedding of pepper spikes, causes shedding of grains and lodging of paddy, hindrance to drying of agricultural products, produces leafy growth in gingelly and horsegram sown in dry lands, delays the progress of harvest of the first crop and the transplanting of the second crop of paddy. North-east monsoon rains with cloudy weather cause Pollu and shedding of pepper Absence of rain interferes with the development of ginger and other root crops grown in dry lands and second fruiting of chillies. Moderate rains are beneficial for pepper and second crop paddy.

MALABAR
AVERAGE AREA OF CROPS
[APPENDIX III]



Month. (1)	*Normal weather.* (2)	*Effects of unseasonable or abnormal weather on various crops.* (3)
November ..	Moderate rains. Rain about 10 days. Dowy season begins with chill morning winds in the latter half.	Heavy rain increases Pollu and shedding of pepper. Heavy rains are good only for coconut trees.
		Absence of rain is injurious to second crop of paddy and root crops, reduces the percentage of flowering and increase the leaf shedding in coconut in the subsequent hot months, Retards the growth of long duration second crop varieties and hastens the flowering of short duration varieties.
December ..	Bright weather. Dew season, Bright days and cool nights. Occesional rain about 2 or 3 days	Heavy unusual rains are bad for pepper and paddy. Moderate light rains are beneficial for all standing crops, sowing of kole cultivation, etc.

With the exception of the few irrigation schemes mentioned in Appendix V-B hereunder, which were completed only at the end of the decennium there are no irrigation works in Malabar and the wet lands are dependant for their water supply solely upon the copious rain and a remarkable feature of the district is the regularity of the seasons of seed time and harvest. In a favourable year of sufficient and timely rainfall there will be occassional rains in April and May which enable the ryot to prepare the lands and sow the seeds so that they may grow sufficiently strong to withstand the first onset of the monsoon which comes off in June. Heavy rains with intervals of good sunshine are required in the months of June, July and August for the first crop paddy and other dry crops. After the rains of September, October and November, occasional rains with sunshine are necessary for the crops to ripen and to enable the ryot to reap a good harvest. For a first rate season there should be rainfall in all the months except January and February, but they are to be timely and suited to the agricultural operations.

Out of the total area of 3,718,044 acres, 2,544,148 acres or 68 per cent are arable and of that 1,914,500 acres or 75 per cent are under occupation. Figures are not available in respect of the Laccadives which measure 4,931 acres. The average area cultivated during faslis 1358, 1359 and 1360 is 1,604,517 acres or 84 per cent of the occupied area. Besides, 2nd and 3rd crop have been raised over an extent of 281,586 acres. The area cultivated in the previous decennium was 1,517,744 acres and the area cropped more than once was 281,830 acres. Appendix III gives particulars of the area of several crops taking the average of 3 faslis 1358, 1359 and 1360. More than 46 per cent of the total cropped area is cultivated with foodgrains, of which cereals occupying 44·5 per cent and pulses 1·5 per cent. Paddy and ragi are the chief among the cereals. Of the area of 7,592 acres under the sub-head "Cereals—others", the crop worth mentioning is samai.

The area under horsegram is only 2,345 acres against 3,383 acres in the previous decennium. The ryots seem to find the cultivation of blackgram, redgram and greengram more profitable than horsegram. The extent under fruit trees and vegetables is the largest in Ernad taluk while the area under condiments and spices is large in Chirakkal and Kottayam taluks.

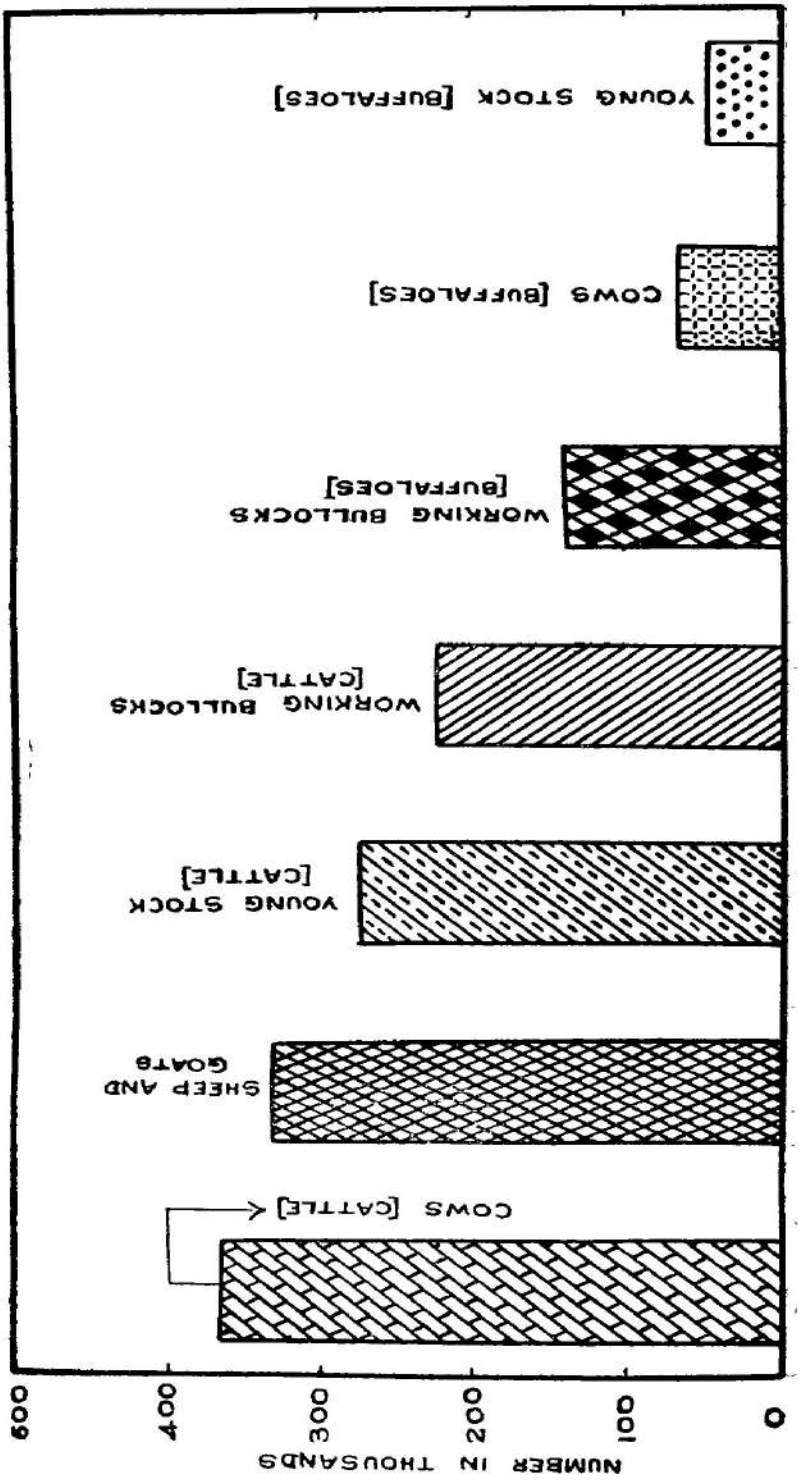
Paddy, coconut and arecanut are the chief products in all the taluks and in Chirakkal, Kottayam, Wynaad and Ernad taluks in addition to the above, pepper is also grown in large quantities. Palghat and Walluvanad do not produce coconuts to a great extent. In Wynaad coconut and arecanut trees do not thrive at all due to the peculiar climatic conditions of that taluk. As the intensity of cold is now lessening, these trees are being tried in parts. In Wynaad, coffee and tea are grown. Rubber is grown in Kozhikode, Ernad, Walluvanad and Kurumbranad taluks No industrial crops worth mentioning are raised in this district.

Among oil seeds, coconut occupies a major portion of the extent under cultivation. Kurumbranad and Ponnani taluks contain the largest area under garden, but the finest coconuts are grown in the rich alluvial soils of the Ponnani taluk.

The following are the dangerous crop pests prevalent in the district and the appropriate control measures :—

Name of the pest.	*Control measure.*
Green and white jassids of paddy	Application of D.D.T. 5 per cent against the former and a mixture of D.D.T. 5 per cent and B.H.C. 10 per cent dusts in case of a combined infestation.
Paddy stem-borer	Three rounds of application of Follidol E. 605 (one ounce in 12½ savour of water) the first week before planting, the second a fortnight after planting and the third at the shot blade stage of the crop will give appreciable relief.
The rice bug	Application of B.H.C. 5—10 per cent dust.
The black headed caterpillar of coconut ..	Biological control with the help of parasites obtained from the Regional Biological Laboratories.

MALABAR
AGRICULTURAL STOCK IN FASLI 1360 [1950·51]
[APPENDIX IV]



6. *Agricultural stock.*—The table below shows the number and description of stock in different parts of the district in proportion to the area occupied, cultivated and available for grazing :—

Taluk.	Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.	Stock maintained per 100 acres. Occupied.		Cultivated.		Area avilable for grazing.		Area available for grazing.
		Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	ACS.							ACS.
Chirakkal	19 4	49	9	59	11	101	19	109,700
Kottayam	31 0	43	11	46	12	350	94	17,600
Kurumbranad ..	19 4	39	21	50	26	114	60	87,600
Wynaad	6 2	70	6	92	7	55	4	183,000
Kozhikode	13 3	59	25	62	26	122	51	62,600
Ernad	8·4	64	16	69	18	100	25	197,100
Walluvanad ..	5 4	73	21	89	26	150	43	134,000
Palghat	6·3	81	19	83	19	252	59	69,700
Ponnani	9 2	58	25	59	26	695	294	18,000
Cochin	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..

The livestock maintained in the district is ample in proportion to the area under cultivation, which includes large extents of garden and occupied dry lands which are not usually ploughed. Buffaloes do well in the district and by reason of their strength are usually utilized for the heavy work of ploughing the wet fields. Other cattle are weak, undersized and non-descript breed, a fact which is mainly due to the damp climate, but is also partly to be ascribed to the ryots' negligence in the matter of supplying them with proper fodder. Good cattle are imported into the district from Coimbatore and Mysore, but they are invariably gelded animals. The climate is too wet for sheep except in parts of Palghat, but goats thrive especially in seaport towns like Ponnani, where the Mappillas take great care of them. Hundreds of cattle are devoured annually by panthers and other wild beasts, and among diseases, diarrhoea and dysentry carry off the greatest number of victims. These diseases generally prevail during June-July months when the rains pour incessantly. The various measures taken by the Animal Husbandry department have improved the condition and the type of the livestock to a considerable extent during this decennium.

The question of grazing grounds was not of pressing importance in Malabar as in every part of the district, except Cochin, there were thousands of acres of unoccupied dry lands and private fores'· where the cattle grazed without let or hindrance. Now practically there are no waste lands in the coastal area. All lands have been converted into parambas. The unoccupied dry lands and private forests are all in the interior villages, which mainly consist of hill tops, but there too cattle cannot be let free without let or hindrance. The number of cattle in the hilly regions is only a small percentage of the total livestock and it will not, therefore, be exaggerating to say that cattle are now mainly stall-fed. Grass and paddy straw are their main food. In the monsoon, the cattle grow sleek and fat upon the new grass that springs up on the waste lands, but in the dry weather, when the grass dies down they revert gradually to their normal half-starved condition. The remedy for this lies in the growth by the ryots themselves of fodder crops for use in the dry season.

Annual cattle fair is a regular feature in some of the taluks of this district, namely, Kottayam, Kurumbranad and Kozhikode.

7. *Area occupied and available.*—The statement below shows in hundreds of acres. the distribution of the total area of the district excluding the islands, into arable, occupied and cultivated :—

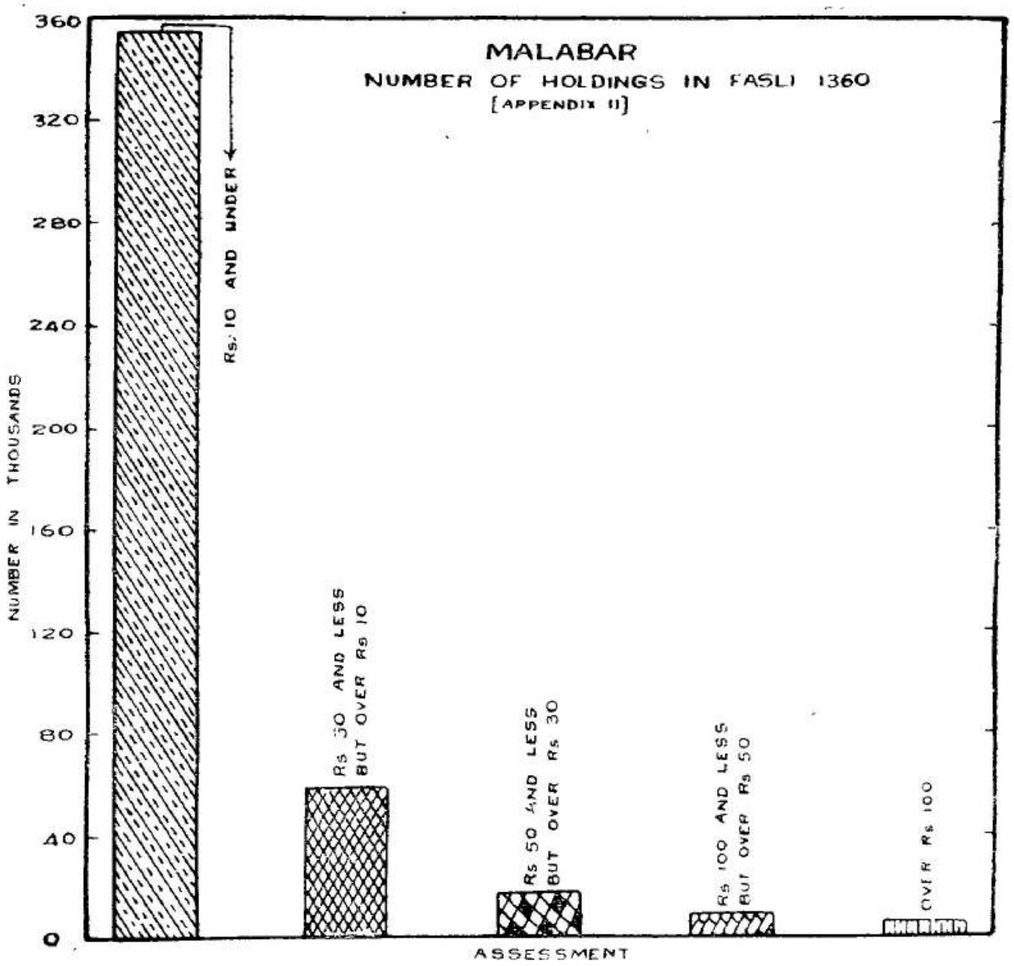
Taluk.	Total ryotwari Area	Percentage arable.	Arable. Area	Percentage occupied.	Occupied. Area.	Percentage cultivated.	Cultivated area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.
Chirakkal	4,403 8	74	3,275 9	69	2,250 2	83	1,863·7
Kottayam	3,098 0	63	1,950 0	74	1,445·8	92	1,341·1
Kurumbranad	3,241·5	89	2,882 0	89	2,569·2	73	2,006·4
Wynaad	5,253 8	62	3,281·4	44	1,434·6	76	1,096 2
Kozhikode	2,432 5	76	1,854·1	69	1,236·9	95	1,229·4
Ernad	6,256·5	53	3,527 2	85	3,085·5	92	2,833·0
Walluvanad	5,587·3	65	3,608 3	76	2,742 8	82	2,256·2
Palghat	4,116·5	58	2,386 4	91	2,162·7	98	2,120·3
Ponnani	2,729·7	94	2,567 0	84	2,159·3	97	2,100·0
Cochin	12·0	75	9 2	89	8·2	75	6·1
Total ..	37,181 1	69	25,441·5	75	19,145·0	88	16,852·4

Sixty-nine per cent of the ryotwari area is arable, the balance being made up of various porambokes, unassessed and unregistered lands, and unsurveyed hills and forests. Seventy-five per cent of the arable land is occupied and of this again as much as 88 per cent is under cultivation. The unoccupied lands all belong to the private janmis and Government have no voice in the disposal of such lands. Many of them are unoccupied only in the sense that they are cultivated not continuously, but occasionally, and are therefore not liable to regular assessment. In the Wynaad taluk a considerable area of Government waste is available for assignment. Till the end of the last decennium there was not much demand for the land owing to the great scarcity of labour and so darkhasts were rare. The condition has since thoroughly changed. With the outbreak of II World War, people began to settle there in large numbers. They have burnt down forests indiscriminately and raised cultivations. The assignment of Government lands was banned in 1942 and the ban was lifted in 1947. Under the present policy of Government, only landless poor persons are eligible for land assignment. The encroachments, however, continued and are always on the increase. These encroachers include all classes of people. Now the problem before the Government is how to stop the encroachments and preserve the forest growth. In the plains also there is large expansion of the area under cultivation during the decennium. The Madras Land Utilization Order, 1950, is intended to enforce the cultivation of all arable waste lands. Now what is urgently needed is to induce the ryots to take to improved scientific methods of cultivation and increase the yield from the land rather than bringing more land under cultivation.

8. *Soil classification.*—Save for a narrow belt of arenaceous soil on the shores of the sea in some of the coast taluks, the soils of the plain taluks belong without exception to the red ferruginous series, and are comosed of a mixture of clay and river sand in varying proportions. The series is divided into three classes; viz., red clay, red loam and red sand. The following table exhibits the distribution of these soils in the nine taluks of the low country; in the Wynaad taluk, the settlement of which preceded by some years that of the rest of the district, no classification of the soil of dry lands was attempted, such lands being merely distributed under such descriptions as forest, better scrub and inferior scrub. At the resettlement introduced in fasli 1336 (1926–27) the dry lands were divided into ' dry ' and ' estate '. The former continue under the old classification of forest, better scrub, etc. The estate lands bear only two classifications ' developed ' and ' undeveloped ' according as they are cultivated with special products such as tea, coffee and rubber or not cultivated. According to the resettlement scheme these lands are subject to a revision survey once in five years. The survey of the enclaves added on to the Palghat taluk in the year 1950 has not been completed and hence the figures furnished in the table below are as they stood before the transfer of the enclaves :—

Taluk.	*Red clay.*	*Red loam.*	*Red sand*	*Arenaceous sand.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Chirakkal	7,626	370,738	35,115	..	413,479
Kottayam	791	174,751	5,033	..	180,575
Kurumbranad	6,018	200,707	27,625	3,173	237,523
Kozhikode	203	165,119	10,529	1,285	177,136
Ernad	2,032	363,340	31,396	150	396,918
Walluvanad	5	303,001	63,470	..	366,476
Palghat	..	280,875	31,511	..	312,386
Ponnani	10,118	99,865	126,732	11,617	248,332
Cochin	82	24	746	313	1,165
Total ..	**26,875**	**1,958,420**	**332,157**	**16,538**	**2,333,990**

Except in the Ponnani and Cochin taluks, red loam is the prevailing soil and represents 85 per cent of the total area of the plains. Clay is found only in a few lands inundated yearly in the monsoon and in the beds of the shallow lakes and lagoons of the Ponnani taluk which dry up or are baled out by Persian wheels sufficiently to admit of a single crop of paddy in the hot weather months. The light sandy soils of the coast are alluvial deposits of sand and silt slightly impregnated with salt. These soils are found chiefly on the shores of backwaters and near the mouths of rivers and are especially suited to the growth of the coconut palm. Of the soils of Ponnani, 51 per cent and of those of the Cochin taluk 64 per cent, have been classed as red sand and it is in these two taluks that the gardens assessed at highest rates at settlement are most numerous. The soil is easily worked and paddy grows well upon it during the south-west monsoon. The loamy soil which makes up more than 90 per cent of the remaining soils is lateritic in origin. The richer soils are found in the valley bottoms, and on the whole they are a well balanced mixture of clay and river sand, poor perhaps in organic matter but well fitted for paddy. The clay is derived from the wash of the surrounding laterite hills and is impregnated with iron and potash. Coconuts, arecanuts and jack trees grow well with careful cultivation in the same soil near the paddy flats and pepper flourishes in the northern taluks near the foot of the ghats where the soil is richer in organic matter. The slopes of the


MALABAR
NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN FASLI 1360
[APPENDIX II]
NUMBER IN THOUSANDS
360
320
280
240
200
160
120
80
40
0
Rs. 10 AND UNDER
Rs 30 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs 10
Rs 50 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs 30
Rs 100 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs 50
OVER Rs 100
ASSESSMENT

MAL.—84

laterite hills are too stony and gravelly to be really fertile but even on these, successive crops of hill rice and oil-seeds repay the most casual cultivation every three or four years and not infrequently patches of excellent loam occur where ginger, one of the distinctive crops of the district, is cultivated with success.

In the Wynaad taluk only the paddy flats have been classified. The soils of these flats belong mainly to red ferruginous series with a sprinkling (four per cent) of regar soils in the north of the taluk. The red ferruginous soils are of various shades of red and brown due to the presence of iron in the original rocks which they now represent. They are of different degrees of fertility varying with the quantity of carbonacoous matter (derived from the decomposition of organic substances) which they contain. The regar soils are dark in colour, most black and blackish brown, and are of remarkable natural fertility, containing in addition to finely comminuted minerals much organic matter derived from the decay of the luxuriant vegetation of the tract.

9. *Holdings.*— The following statement shows the growth of the land revenue demand in the district in each succeeding quinquennium since 1875–76, the period ending with that year being taken as the standard :—

Period.	Proportional. Holdings. Area.	Proportional. Holdings. Assessment.	Proportional. Land revenue demand. Net (current).	Proportional. Land revenue demand. Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1866–67 to 1870–71	..	99·0	98 8	101·7
1871–72 to 1875–76	.	100 0	100 0	100 0
1876–77 to 1880–81	.	100 7	100 3	99 5
1881–82 to 1885–86	..	100 2	100 0	98·9
1886–87 to 1890–91	..	104 1	103·2	101·9
1891–92 to 1895–96	..	108·9	109 3	108 4
1896–97 to 1900–01	..	110 8	111·0	110·9
1901–02 to 1905–06	..	173 9	144 9	144·3
1906–07 to 1910–11	..	190 7	177 4	175 7
1911–12 to 1915–16	.	192 3	191·5	191 4
1916–17 to 1920–21	.	194 3	195 0	195·0
1921–22 to 1925–26	..	195 6	196 0	196 5
1926–27 to 1930–31	..	201 4	201 6	200 9
1931–32 to 1935–36	..	240 4	231 5	229 2
1936–37 to 1940–41	..	253 1	263 0	248 5
1941–42 to 1 45–46	..	255 8	255 3	252 1
194'–47 to 1950–51	..	259 8	250 9	256.3

The great increase in the quinquennium ending 1905–06 was due to the introduction of the settlement and this increase continued in the next five years owing to the cessation, or reduced rates, of increment remission and the transfer of uncultivated lands into cultivated, until the increment remission rules ceased to work and the full settlement demand was reached. Thereafter, the land revenue demand has remained almost constant, as seasonal remissions are rarely necessary in Malabar and no expansion of the area under cultivation is expected. The increase in the demand in the quinquenniums ending 1935–36 and 1940–41 is due to the enhanced rates of assessment levied at resettlement which was introduced during the decennium ending 1940–41 at different dates in the several taluks. No attempt has been made to work out the proportionate increase in the area of holdings as no reliable information exists as to the extent of holdings and lands before the district was surveyed and settled.

(Please *see* the Chat of Page 21).

10. *Sale value of land.*—No statistics of value in regard to the sale prices of land are available in the district. In the first place land is seldom sold out-right. To part with the full jenmam title being considered dishonourable, a system of complicated sub-tenures has grown up by which the janmi is able gradually to divert himself of his rights in the soil while he still retains the title of janmi. When, therefore, the final sale takes place the price realised for the land is but a small fraction of its real value, and the only means of ascertaining that value would be to institute a laborious enquiry into all the previous encumbrances on the land. Another difficulty arises from the fact that the lands sold usually contain houses and other valuable improvements and a sale may often consist of both wet and dry lands for which price is not separately exhibited in the document. Further the land value differs from village to village and from taluk to taluk. The condition of the land, the health and sanitary conditions of the locality and the distance from the land to the public road and market places are the several factors which are taken into consideration when fixing land value. With the introduction of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929 which confers fixity of tenure to the tenants subject to certain conditions and the Madras Tenants' and Ryots' Protection Acts of 1946 and 1949 which gave protection to the tenants against eviction and sale of their holdings for non-payment of arrears of rent due to the jenmis, the tenants' right has increased in value and that of the jenmi decreased.

11. *Population and their occupation.*—At the Census of 1951, the population of the district including that of the Laccadive Islands were returned as 4,758,342. Its growth is exhibited in the following table.

Taluk.	Population in 1951. Per square mile in total area.	Per 1,000 acres. Arable.	Per 1,000 acres. Cultivated.	Loss or gain of population per cent between. 1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891.	1891 and 1901.	1901 and 1911.	1911 and 1921.	1921 and 1931.	1931 and 1941.	1941 and 1951.	1871 and 1951.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Chirakkal ..	777	1,631	2,876	+ 5·9	+ 14·0	+ 2·9	+ 5·8	+ 2·3	+ 15·2	+ 11·6	+ 20·1	+ 108·3
Kottayam ..	764	1,895	2,758	+ 16·5	+ 17·9	+ 7·2	+ 8·2	+ 2·5	+ 13·5	+ 12·9	+ 24·1	+ 157·6
Kurumbranad ..	1,095	1,924	2,757	+ 7·1	+ 16·5	+ 7·6	+ 8·1	+ 0·8	+ 15·9	+ 7·8	+ 24·2	+ 127·0
Wynaad ..	206	516	1,539	— 30·0	— 12·9	— 2·1	+ 9·8	+ 2·7	+ 8·3	+ 15·9	+ 59·2	+ 27·8
Kozhikode* ..	1,396	2,867	4,312	+ 8·5	+ 15·4	+ 7·5	+ 5·9	+ 6·6	+ 19·4	+ 16·9	+ 26·6	+ 171·4
Ernad	628	1,692	2,171	+ 2·8	+ 14·6	+ 3·9	+ 9·9	+ 2·2	+ 13·7	+ 13·1	+ 19·1	+ 115·3
Walluvanad ..	657	1,589	2,537	+ 5·3	+ 7·9	+ 7·0	+ 6·5	+ 5·5	+ 10·5	+ 11·8	+ 17·7	+ 76·8
Palghat	911	2,450	2,763	+ 5·1	+ 8·7	+ 4·8	+ 6·1	+ 3·1	+ 8·6	+ 6·8	+ 18·2	+ 81·3
Ponnani	1,859	3,089	3,780	+ 4·8	+ 14·4	+ 6·5	+ 10·7	+ 0·7	+ 17·5	+ 9·7	+ 15·6	+ 115·4
Cochin	16,470	35,844	53,825	+ 7·7	+ 11·1	+ 8·9	+ 3·3	+ 3·1	+ 11·4	+ 15·7	+ 14·0	+ 73·6
District average..	820	1.870	2.824	+ 4.6	+ 12.1	+ 5.6	+ 7.8	+ 2.8	+ 14.0	+ 11.2	+ 21.1	+ 110·8

*Kozhikode includes Laccadive and Minicoy Islands.
Total population according to the 1951 Census—4,758,342.
Urban population (75 square miles)—507,975.
Rural population (5,727 square miles)—4,250,367.

Unlike other districts, in Malabar the natural increase of the population is never checked by famine and rarely by severe outbreaks of diseases. However in the year 1943, the death rate exceeded the birth rate by about 20 per cent. It was year of poverty and disease; when nearly 40,000 people died of cholera, dysentry and diarrhoea. The population has risen steadily and is now nearly one and three-fourths times what it was fifty years ago. The population has increased in all the taluks during the last 50 years. The percentage of increase during the period from 1941 to 1951 (21·1 per cent) is very abnormal. The Laccadive and Minicoy Islands have registered an increase of 14·9 per cent though these are backward and unattractive Islands. In the main land, leaving out Wynaad taluk and the small taluk of Fort Cochin, which consists practically only of Fort Cochin Municipality, the increase in the population of the taluks has ranged from 15·6 per cent in Ponnani to 26.9 per cent in Kozhikode. The hilly interior areas in Kozhikode, Kurumbranad, Kottayam, Chirakkal, Ernad and Wallavanad taluks, where there is considerable virgin land, have attracted a large emigrant population from Travancore-Cochin. In Wynaad taluk, there has been an increase of 59·2 per cent. There is colonisation scheme here and a large number of immigrants have settled down. The marked increase in Palghat taluk (18·2 per cent) is partly attributable to the large influx of labourers to the Major irrigation works such as the Malampuzha Project, Cheramangalam Project, etc. The increase in the northern taluks is larger than in the southern taluks mainly due to the fact that the immigration into the northern taluks, especially to the Wynaad taluk and the hilly parts of other taluks has been on a larger scale than into the southern taluks as the former has vast areas of undeveloped lands; and the better communication and medical facilities have had a greater attraction for the immigrants. Another relevant fact is that since 1946, birth rates in Malabar have been much higher than for the State as a whole while the death rates have been distinctly lower than for the State as a whole. The large increase in Malabar is also partly attributable to the fall in emigration and to the return of emigrants on a large scale from Burma, Ceylon and Malaya.

The average density of population in this district in 1951 was 820 per square mile against 671 in 1941. Thanjavur which stood above Malabar in the matter of density in 1941 could not keep pace with Malabar and now the density in Malabar is the highest in the State. In Cochin Municipality, the density of population is 16,470 per square mile which is higher than that in Madras City. In Ponnani taluk, the population is denser in proportion to area than in any other taluk. The pressure of population on the land is extra-ordinarily heavy, every cultivated acre having to support 2·8 persons. The great bulk of the population of the district is rural, only 10·7 per cent having been returned as urban at the last Census.

Education in Malabar has made rapid strides in the last 54 years and 31 per cent of the people are now literate (males 41 per cent and females 21 per cent), a proportion exceeding any other district in the State, the exceptional district of Madras being of course excluded. In this district there are five Colleges of Arts and Science, one Training College, four Oriental Colleges, one Rural College, seventy-eight High Schools for Boys, sixteen High Schools for Girls, six Anglo-Indian Schools, six training Schools for Boys, five Training Schools for Girls, three Basic Training Schools, one Basic Training School for Girls, four Oriental Schools, one School for handicapped Children, six Middle Schools for Boys, two Middle Schools for Girls, 3,680 Elementary Schools, 31 Basic Schools and 121 Adult Schools with a total strength of 347,004 boys and 232 064 girls (total 579,068).

Out of the total population of 4,758,342 of this district, 3,009,823 are Hindus, 1,593,406 Muslims, 153,956 Christians and 1,157 of all other religions. Muslims are more numerous in Malabar than in any other district in the State, and make up 33·5 per cent of the total population. They consist almost entirely of Mappilas, who are the descendants of the Arabs who began to settle on the coast as early as the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Their numbers swelled by conversion into Islam from the lower Hindu castes, especially the Cherumas. The process of conversion has now become very rare. There is great difference between the Muslims of North and South Malabar in culture and habits. The Muslims of North Malabar generally follow Marumakkathayam law of inheritance. They mainly belong to the Jemini class. They rarely resort to agricultural labour. Their main occupation is trade and they go to foreign countries like Burma, Malaya and Ceylon for trade purposes. Their womenfolk observe 'Purdah' and they rarely go out of their houses. A greater part of the trade of North Malabar is concentrated in their hands. The Muslims of South Malabar generally follow Makkathayam law of inheritance. In Kozhikode and Palghat taluks they are mainly traders, but in the interior parts of Ernad and Walluvanad taluks, they are chiefly cultivators, often rack-rented. Formerly their economic condition was very poor and they used to break out occasionally into fanatical risings, but now circumstances have changed and they have become law abiding citizens. Among Hindu castes, the Thiyyas are the most numerous. They are mainly tenant cultivators (Kuzhikanam and varumpattam tenants) and agricultural labourers. The economic and social conditions of the Thiyyas have much improved since the 1939–45 war. In Palghat, Thiyyas are called 'Izhuvas'. There are 'Izhuvas' in Ponnani taluk also. Next to the Thiyyas come the Nayars, once a warrier caste and the territorial militia of Malabar. They follow the Marumakhathayam law of inheritance and from the great kanomdar class of Malabar, a relic probably of the days when the karnam was a feudal tenure and the Nayars held their lands on condition of personal Military service. This caste also supplies the bulk of the learned professions, such as Vakils, Doctors and School masters and a large proportion of those engaged in scriptory work.. The Cherumans (Harijans) are the Farm labourers and though they are no longer openly brought and sold, they are still *adscriptiglebo* and go with the land. The Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1938, and the Temple Entry Authorization Act, 1947, have gone a long way in promoting the living conditions of the Cherumans and of other scheduled and backward classes. The Kamalans are the artisans and the Vaniyans, Mannans, Cheliyans and Mukkuvas are respectively the Malabar oil pressers, washermen, weavers and fishermen. There are two varieties of Brahmins, the Namboodiri or Malabar Brahmins proper and the Pattars or East Coast Brahmins. The former are numerically a small caste, but they own immense estates and wield great influence in the remote and interior amsoms where usually they live. The Pattars who come chiefly from Palghat, contribute, considering their numbers, a very large proportion to the learned profession and Government services. The aboriginals of the district are Aranadan, Kattunaykan, Kurumans and Paniyans. They dwell mostly in the forest areas. They live on hunting and cultivation and are illiterates.

The following tables show the distribution of population among the eight livelihood classes and the three sub-classes, viz., self supporting persons, non-earning dependants and earning dependants under each livelihood class into which the economic characteristics of the people have been classified at the 1951 Census :—

Classification	*Population supported by the occupation in Column (1).*	*Percentage of population in Column (2) to the district population.*	*Percentage of population in column (2) of*			*Percentage on the total population in the district of.*		
			Self-supporting persons.	*Non-earning dependants.*	*Earning dependants.*	*Self-supporting persons.*	*Non-earning dependants.*	*Earning dependants.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A. Agricultural classes—								
1. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.	307,921	0·5	20·8	76·9	2·3	1·3	5·0	0·2
2 Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.	952,695	20·0	20·8	76·4	2·8	4·2	15·3	0·5
3 Cultivating labourers and their dependants.	1,067,931	22·4	29·3	67·0	3·7	6·6	15·0	0·8
Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.	99,833	2·1	28·2	70·2	1·6	0·6	1·5	..
Total ..	2,429,380	51.0	24.8	72 1	3.1	12.7	36.8	1·5
B. Non-Agricultural Classes—[Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—								
5. Production other than cultivation.	771,597	16·2	28·0	67·8	3·3	4·7	11·0	0·5
6. Commerce	446,515	9·4	22·1	76·0	1·9	2·1	7·1	0·2
7. Transport	114,607	2·4	26·3	70·7	3·0	0·6	1·7	0·1
8 Other services and miscellaneous sources.	996,243	21·0	27·2	70·5	2·3	5·7	14·8	0·5
Total .	2,328,962	49 0	26 7	70 7	2.7	13.1	34.6	1.3
Total of Agricultural and Non-agricultural classes.	4,758,342	100 0	25.8	71.4	2 8	25.8	71.4	2.8

RURAL AND URBAN STATISTICS.

Name of taluk, City, Municipality, and Panchayat.	Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from.							
	I. Cultivation of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.	II. Cultivation of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.	III. Cultivating labourers and their dependants.	IV. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.	V. Production other than cultivation.	VI. Commerce.	VII. Transport.	VIII. Other services and Miscellaneous sources.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
RURAL STATISTICS.								
Chirakkal (T) ..	10,097	122,785	69,745	11,091	106,341	49,014	8,454	114,939
Kottayam (T) ..	12,066	76,040	94,724	4,916	43,552	42,986	5,662	49,594
Wynaad (T) ..	24,635	34,221	60,731	864	32,901	5,594	471	9,863
Kurumbranad (T) ..	33,723	149,036	154,003	6,005	63,773	41,292	8,527	47,771
Kozhikode (T) ..	30,627	85,236	32,933	3,705	61,248	33,096	13,614	97,189
Laccadive island ..	1,299	253	80	38	7,197	260	1,459	3,106
Ernad (T)	41,134	130,510	204,545	9,114	74,758	43,047	13,545	67,810
Walluvanad (T) ..	40,526	153,282	86,072	19,140	50,938	21,123	3,798	164,297
Ponnani (T) ..	84,489	120,579	186,271	7,280	121,880	65,051	18,230	139,792
Cochin (T)	171	23	587	..	1,192	223	326	538
Palghat (T)	23,603	70,462	164,635	26,170	82,932	35,917	5,101	107,327

Name of taluk, City, Municipality, and Panchayat.	Cultivated area.		Small scale industrial establishments.				
	Average for 5 faslis ending with 30th June 1951.	In a seasonally normal year.	Non-textiles.	Textiles.	Area in square miles.	Number of houses occupied.	Total number of persons enumerated.
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
RURAL STATISTICS—cont.							
Chirakkal (T) ..	158,656	159,046	1,893	1,543	668	75,251	492,45[illegible]
Kottayam (T) ..	115,347	114,591	759	710	410	50,776	329,540
Wynaad (T) ..	53,714	53,714	148	..	809	30,204	169,280
Kurumbranad (T) ..	..	..	1,210	1,535	407	84,970	504,126
Kozhikode (T) ..	114,990	117,838	1,075	620	369	51,679	357,648
Laccadive island ..	..	..	230	989	7	2,201	13,992
Ernad (T)	189,201	201,145	1,236	473	967	96,270	584,463
Walluvanad (T) ..	217,135	212,607	548	614	856	92,118	539,166
Ponnani (T) ..	222,554	240,566	1,774	698	416	119,070	793,805
Cochin (T)	186	187	38	49	1	456	3,06
Palghat (T)	217,868	198,692	4,893	2,405	632	82,214	516,14

RURAL AND URBAN STATISTICS—*cont*

Name of taluk, City, Municipality, and Panchayat.	Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from. I. Cultivation of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.	II. Cultivation of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.	III. Cultivating labourers and their dependants.	IV. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.	V. Production other than cultivation.	VI. Commerce.	VII. Transport.	VIII. Other services and Miscellaneous sources.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			URBAN STATISTICS.					
Kozhikode (C) ..	814	1,197	297	2,113	39,243	35,669	11,426	67,965
Palghat (C)	999	1,649	2,492	2,484	11,489	18,705	4,017	27,669
Tellicherry (M) ..	313	362	344	1,631	8,425	11,432	1,517	16,016
Cannanore (M) ..	114	190	68	592	14,950	9,814	2,246	14,457
Feroko (P) (Ernad) ..	557	1,010	2,245	189	6,792	2,733	1,454	4,483
Manjeri (P) (Ernad).	499	999	995	689	1,376	1,264	249	4,286
Shoranur (P) (Walluvanad).	433	445	607	202	1,995	987	3,027	3,900
Ottapalam (P) (Walluvanad).	1,079	2,808	443	1,127	4,291	2,499	299	10,149
Badagara (P) (Kurumbranad).	157	181	623	220	6,093	5,320	1,548	6,822
Panthalayini (P) (Kurumbarnad).	487	2,398	4,774	471	7,373	5,427	1,165	6,906
Ponnani (P) ..	497	374	262	822	8,039	3,126	2,295	8,189
Trikkandiyur (P) (Ponnani)	413	943	148	222	1,152	2,159	294	6,499
Tanur (P) (Ponnani).	274	585	273	621	8,195	2,819	516	4,600
Fort Cochin (M) ..	99	29	34	128	5,482	6,956	5,367	11,786
District Total ..	**807,921**	**953,695**	**1,067,931**	**99,833**	**771,597**	**446,515**	**114,607**	**996,243**
Urban	**6,735**	**13,170**	**13,605**	**11,511**	**124,895**	**108,912**	**35,420**	**193,727**
Rural	**801,186**	**940,525**	**1,054,326**	**88,322**	**646,702**	**337,603**	**79,187**	**802,516**

	Cultivated area. Average for 5 faslis ending with 30th June 1951.	Cultivated area. In a seasonally normal year.	Small scale industrial establishments. Non-textiles.	Small scale industrial establishments. Textiles.	Area in square miles.	Number of houses occupied.	Total number of persons enumerated.
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
			URBAN STATISTICS—*cont.*				
Kozhikode (C) ..	..	..	1,024	175	11·18	19,198	158,724
Palghat (C) . .	..	.	191	4	10·27	7,060	69,504
Tellicherry (M) ..	..	..	531	78	3·00	4,576	40,040
Cannanore (M) .	..	.	368	64	4·88	5,274	42,431
Feroke (P) (Ernad).	..	..	6	4	5·23	2,983	19,463
Manjeri (P) (Ernad.)	..	..	41	4	5·12	1,692	5,7301
Shoranur (P) (Walluvanad).	..	..	29	22	4·81	1,897	11,596
Ottapalam (P) (Walluvanad).	..	..	43	134	12·61	3,331	22,695
Badagara (P) (Kurumbarnad).	..	..	4	4	3·28	2,774	20,964
Pantabalayini (P) (Kurumbarnad).	..	..	123	164	4·31	4,348	29,001
Ponnani (P) ..	..	..	84	4	2·08	2,608	23,606
Trikkandiyur (P) (Ponnani).	..	..	70	..	3·35	1,719	11,830
Tanur (P) (Ponnani).	..	..	19	96	3·47	2,193	17,883
Fort Cochin (M) ..	..	..	398	110	1·01	3,499	29,881
District total ..	..	..	..	..	..	5,802	4,758,342
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	**75**	**507,975**
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	**5,727**	**4,250,367**
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	**2,814,484**
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	**2,443,858**

T. = Taluk. **C.** = City. **M.** = Municipality. **P.** = Panchayat.

Of the total population of 47·58 lakhs, 24·29 lakhs (51·0 per cent) depend upon agriculture of which 17·52 lakhs (36.8 per cent) are non-earning dependants. Therefore the number actually engaged in agriculture is 6·77 lakhs (14.2 per cent). The main occupations other than agriculture are fishing, beedi manufacture, cotton spinning and weaving, cocoanut fibre and rope making, carpentry, etc. The total number depending on occupations other than agriculture is 23·29 lakhs (49.0 per cent) of which 16.46 lakhs (34·6 per cent) are non-earning dependants. The number of persons actually engaged in occupations other than agriculture is 6.83 lakhs (14.4 per cent). The number of persons employed under each category of occupation is shown below :—

	LAKHS.
(1) Fishing	0 26
(2) Beedi manufacture	0 12
(3) Cotton spinning and weaving	0·29
(4) Coconut fibre and rope making	0·14
(5) Carpentry	0 15
(6) Eating Houses	0 23
(7) Plantation	0 27
(8) Gold Smithy	0·07
(9) Black smithy	0 06
(10) Stone quarrying	0 05
(11) Basket making	0·04
(12) Pottery	0 03
(13) Other occupations	5·12
Total ..	6·83

Thus only an aggregate of 13.60 lakhs (28.6 per cent) are employed in the agriculture and other occupations, each person having to maintain 3.5 persons including self.

The following table shows the average size of holdings for each taluk and for the district and the classification of holding according to the assessment payable :—

Taluk.	Total Number of holdings.	*Average size of holdings.*		*Percentage of revenue paid on holdings on which the assessment is*				*Percentage of total number of holdings on which the assessment is*			
		Area.	*Assessment.*	*Rs. 10 and under.*	*Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.*	*Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 30.*	*Over Rs. 100.*	*Rs 10 and under.*	*Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.*	*Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 30.*	*Over Rs. 100.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		ACE.	RS. A. P.								
Chirakkal	52,578	3·08	8 11 1	26	20	20	34	85	11	3	1
Kottayam	44,070	2·67	6 11 5	43	21	18	12	85	12	2	1
Kurumbranad . ..	43,092	4·69	13 7 11	17	21	47	15	56	25	17	2
Wynaad	10,386	29·03	21 0 11	11	17	24	48	60	27	10	3
Kozhikode .. .	34,394	3·47	8 9 7	28	23	23	26	81	14	4	1
Ernad	61,701	3·33	8 11 1	24	16	18	42	88	7	4	1
Walluvanad . ..	52,762	3·88	11 13 10	20	11	31	38	80	13	6	1
Palghat	47,619	4·26	14 2 5	10	12	26	52	77	12	8	3
Ponnani	97,034	2 25	7 11 9	30	23	20	27	82	13	4	1
Cochin	1,139	0·69	4 6 6	40	27	33	..	91	7	2	..
Total ..	444,775	3·90	9 15 9	23	18	26	33	80	13	6	1

Nearly 80 per cent of the total number of holdings in the district pay an assessment of not more than Rs. 10 and only one per cent pay more than Rs. 100. The figures in the table include thousands of non-agricultural pattas issued to persons who own no other land than their own house sites. There is no gramanattam in Malabar and house sites are not exempt from assessment.

This district blessed with great natural advantagesis a prosperous one. The 1939–45 war and the consequent increase in the cost of labour and agricultural products have undoubtedly improved the conditions of the labouring classes. The prices of food-grains, commercial crops and timber have gone up considerably. The district average annual price of coconuts in the husk which was Rs. 29.03 for 1,000 nuts in the year 1941–42 increased to Rs. 193·58 in the year 1950–51. The index figures of the cost of living at Kozhikode furnished below, indicate how rapidly the cost of living increased during the decennium :—

(Base : Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936= 100).

August 1939	103
January 1942	129
December 1942	180
December 1943	228
December 1944	237
December 1945	266
December 1946	295
December 1947	394
December 1948	409
December 1949	403
December 1950	411
June 1951	468

The wholesale prices of the important commodities prevailing in the District in June, 1951 as compared with those in June, 1941 are furnished below :—

Commodity.	*Variety.*	*Market.*	*Unit.*	*Price in June.*	
				1941.	1951.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				RS.	RS.
Pepper	Nadan	Kozhikode	Standard maund of 3,200 tolas.	9·43	478 63
Do	Wynaad	Do.	Do.	9 60	488 04
Do.	Vadakkan	Do.	Do.	9 43	478 63
Coconuts	Unhusked	Kozhikode	1,000	19 60	241 00
Do.	Husked	Do.	1,000	17 60	188·00
Copra	Madras	Kozhikode	Standard maund	8 80	70 56
Do	Rose	Do.	Do.	6 33	60·56
Do	Dilapairs	Do.	Do.	7 50	63 50
Do.	Office	Do.	Do.	6 49	61·15
Coconut oil		Do.	Do.	10 07	91·43
Coir yarn	Fine unsoaked	Kozhikode	Do.	1 29	27 04
Do.	Beypore	Do.	Do.	3 71	41·62
Do.	Quilandy	Do.	Do.	3·45	42·87

The cost of living in Kozhikode is the heaviest in the State. Many factories have sprung up in the district during the decennium. The number of cotton looms in the district in 1950 was 56,430 against 13,755 in 1940.

Eventhough there had been considerable increase in the standard of living of the masses, the middle class people, especially of the fixed income group, have suffered on account of the increased cost of living. There has also been a general depression in the money market during the latter part of the decennium. Due to the introduction of prohibition in 1947 thousands of people engaged in toddy tapping and sale had to take to other occupations. There has been a slump in the hand-loom industry since 1950 as there has been no sufficient demand for hand-loom cloth from foreign countries. There has also been distress among the fishermen due to unsatisfactory fishing. Above all there has been large scale retrenchment from the Armed forces. On account of all these things, the unemployment problem in the district is now very acute, especially among the educated classes.

The wet cultivation in the northern taluks is generally uneconomic to the tenant cultivators due to the high cost of agricultural labour and the generally poor yield. The district average daily wages of agricultural labourers in June 1951 was Rs. 2-8-0 for a man, Rs. 1–6–0 for a woman and Re. 1 for a child for about 8 hours' work, while the rates were about eight annas, four annas and three annas, respectively, in 1941. The increase in the value of the produce is not in proportion to the cost of labour. Partial failure of crops, due to adverse seasonal conditions is also not uncommon. The garden and dry crops, viz., coconuts, arecanuts, pepper, coffee, spices, etc., are now well paying. The garden tenants are also protected in some degree by the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvement Act and hence the standard of garden and dry cultivators is higher than that of paddy cultivators.. The Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, has given fixity of tenure to the tenants. The Madras Tenants' and Ryots' Protection Acts of 1946 and 1949 have given them temporary protection against eviction and sale of holdings. All suits for the eviction of tenants from their holdings or land for the sale of the same for non-payment of arrears of rent have been stayed by the Government and the stay continued till the end of the decennium.

12. *Industries.*--Hand-loom weaving was the most important industry of Malabar during the decennium. Details about the industry ares furnished below :—

(1) Statement showing the details of looms in Malabar district in 1950 :—

Taluk.	*Factories coming under the Factories Act.*		*Number of looms owned by individuals, schools and factories not coming under the Factories Act*	*Average annual production of cloth.*	*Value of output.*
	Number.	*Number of looms.*			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Chirakkal	246	11,636	12,064	....	....
Kottayam	11	574	5,494	....	....
Kurumbranad	2	339	6,934	....	....
Kozhikode	20	1,824	1,939	....	....
Wynaad	..	..	15	....	....
Ernad	..	..	1,397	....	....
Walluvanad	.	.	6,750	....	....
Palghat	3	132	6,248	....	....
Ponnani	1	31	1,053	....	....
Cochin	..	.	.	....	....
Total	283	14,536	41,894	550 lakhs yds.	Rs. 300 lakhs.

(2) Total number of handlooms in the district including pitlooms.—

	Number.
(*a*) Throw shuttle	10,499
(*b*) Fly shuttle	45,931
(*c*) Semi-automatic and others	Nil
Total	56,430

(3) Number of looms engaged in weaving cloth from—

(*a*) Cotton yarn	56 416
(*b*) Art silk yarn	1
(*c*) Silk yarn	..
(*d*) Woollen yarn	..
(*e*) Jute yarn	1
(*f*) Coir yarn and others	3
(*g*) Mixtures of any two	..
(*h*) Handspun cotton yarn	9
Total	56,430

(4) Total of number of weavers working independenly—	29,346
Total number of weavers working in factories	27,084
Total	56,430
Total number of assistants to weavers employed by—	
(*a*) weavers	29,346
(*b*) Factories	14.7'9
Total	44,095
Total number of dependents on weavers and assistants to weavers on an average of 4 persons per head.	4,02,100

(5) **Average monthly earnings of a weaver working—**

(a) Independently	Rs. 20 to Rs. 25
(b) In factories	Rs. 30 to Rs. 35
(c) Pit loom weavers	Rs. 12 to Rs. 15

The reason for the short earning is due to the slump in hand-loom industry.

(6) **Monthly repuirements of yarn in the district—**

(a) Cotton mill-made yarn — 7,000 bales as shown below.

	P. R CENT.	
10s yarn	5	On an average Five bundles of 10 lb. each of cotton mill made yarn are required per loom per month.
20s yarn	55	
2/20s yarn	10	
30s.	10	
36s. ..	5	
40s.	10	
20/40s.	5	

Yarn has been rationed since 1950. The quantity of yarn distributed per loom was about one bundle per month in the case of looms outside the Co-operative fold and about 2½ bundles in the case of looms under the Co-operative fold (There were 6,630 looms coming under the Co-operative fold). The potential capacity of a weaver to pro duce handloom cloth is roughly 200 yards per month. The quantity of cloth produced during the year 1950 can be taken roughly as 1,000 yards per loom. If proper supply of yarn is received and there is sufficient demand for handloom cloth, nearly 2½ times this quantity can be produced with corresponding increase in the wages paid to the weavers and the standard of living of their families.

(7) The cotton cloth produced was utilised as follows: —

	PER CENT.
(a) For domestic purpose	5
(b) For local sale	25
(c) For export to other states within the country	60
(d) For export outside the country	10

(8) The principal varieties produced for (a) domestic purpose are dhothies and thorthus (towels), for (b) local sale are dhothies, thorthus, shirtings and bed spreds, for (c) export to other states are shirtings, coatings and furnishing fabrics and towels and for (d) export outside the country are mainly furnishing fabrics and towels.

(9) The cloth produced by pitloom weavers who do not come under the Co-operative fold is sold to the nearest cloth dealers in Shandis and by hawking. Independent weavers having frame looms also sell their cloth likewise. Those coming within the Co-operative fold, sell it through their society Co-operative stores. Those produced by factories are sold mainly through representatives or agents appointed at different centres in and outside the State who canvass orders from the merchants of those places. The pitloom weavers adhere to their traditional patterns in the manufacture of thorthus and dhothies, etc. Other weavers produce cloth in the designs according to the taste and requirements of consumers. The cost of production of a few varieties of cloth largely produced in the district are given below :—

Particulars.	*Dhoties 40s yarn 54″ × 72″.*	*Dhoties 20s yarn 50″ × 72″.*	*Thorthu 28″ × 54″*	*Shirtings 30″ × 24 yards.*	*Shirtings 30″ × 24 yards.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Cost of yarn	1 3 3	0 15 9	0 6 0	10 15 0	9 2 2
Cost of dyes and chemicals	0 1 0	0 1 0	..	2 0 0	2 0 0
Cost of preparatory processes	0 4 0	0 2 6	0 0 9	2 1 6	2 13 0
Cost of finishing processes, such as calendering, stitching, dying, printing, etc.	..	.	..	0 2 6	0 2 6
Miscellaneous transport packing, folding, etc.	..	.	..	..	1 5 6
Wages paid	0 11 6	0 4 0	0 2 0	4 0 0	4 10 0
Total ..	**2 3 9**	**1 7 3**	**0 8 9**	**19 3 0**	**20 1 2**
Normal margin of profit	0 3 9	0 2 9	0 0 3	1 13 0	0 14 10
Selling price	**2 7 6**	**1 10 0**	**0 9 0**	**21 0 0**	**21 0 0**

Besides the handloom weaving establishments mentioned above, there were three cotton spinning and weaving mills and a few power loom weaving factories in Chirakkal and Kozhikode taluks. The particulars of the number and kind of **Large Scale** Industries and the number of persons employed in them are given below :—

LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES—MALABAR DISTRICT.

Large scale industries. (1)	*Number of Industries.* (2)	*Number of persons employed.* (3)
Chirakkal taluk—		
Coffee curing works	1	190 *
Cashewnut industry	2	538
Cotton spinning and weaving	10	2,756
Knitting mills	6	517
Saw mills	6	343
Plywood manufacture	2	304
Printing presses	6	108
Match factories	9	258
Bricks and tiles works	3	299
Tobacco—Beedi	51	2,015
Tobacco—Cigar	29	427
Handloom weaving factories	203	8,235
	328	15,990
Wynaad taluk—		
Tea factories	19	624
Kurumbranad taluk—		
Weaving mills (Handloom factories)	3	283
Kozhikode taluk—		
Animal oils and fats	1	45
Soap works	3	238
Coffee curing works	2	363
Cashewnut industry	1	926
Spinning and weaving factories	17	1,913
Knitting mills	2	280
Coir factories	7	900
Umbrella manufacture	2	204
Furniture	5	349
Saw mills	25	1,165
Match factories	11	622
Printing presses	12	392
Bricks and tiles	11	4,032
General engineering	6	402
Motor works	7	205
	112	12,036
Walluvanad taluk—		
General engineering	2	300
Match factories	4	203
Bricks and tiles	3	207
Metal products	4	355
	13	1,065
Palghat taluk—		
Coir industry	5	2,293
Match works	7	373
Manufacture of glass	1	217
	13	2,883
Grand total	488	32,831

The other important industries in the district are oil crushing, beedi manufacture, coir yarn and coir rope making, wood and underwood manufacture, clay works (tiles and pottery), fish preservation, Jaggery manufacture etc. Fish oil industry is now almost extinct. Timber, handloom cloths, the Malanad products of pepper, tea, coffee, rubber and spices, coconut and tiles, etc., are the main articles of export from this district. The most valuable export trade is in timber, which is being chiefly extracted from the forests of Coorg and Mysore. Kallayi and Baliapatam are the timber export centres. There are ply wood factories at Baliapatam and saw mills at both these

* There was no Coffee curing factory in the taluk. There was one factory in Kottayam taluk.

places. The manufacture of coir yarn, rope and mattings is an expanding industry in the coastal areas of Ponnani, Kozhikode and Kurumbranad taluks. In Palghat taluk, gur and jaggery are largely manufactured. The details of the small scale industrial establishments under the categories ' textiles ' and ' non-textiles ' with details of establishments as published in the Census Hand book, 1951, are furnished below :—

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

(THE LIST RELATES TO ALL ASSOCIATE ACTIVITIES WHERE ARTICLES ARE PRODUCED, REPAIRED OR OTHERWISE TREATED FOR SALE, USE OR FOR DISPOSAL. FACTORIES COMING UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT, MINES COMING UNDER THE INDIAN MINES ACT AND PLANTATION INDUSTRIES HAVE NOT BEEN INCLUDED).

Employment in textile establishment.

Total number of establishments	10,231
Total number of persons employed	37,720

Employment in non-textile establishment.

Small scale industries. (1)	*Number of establish-ments.* (2)	*Number of persons employed (including part time employees).* (3)
Charcoal burners	26	96
Fishing in sea and inland waters including the operations of fish farms and fish hatcheries.	365	1,574
Extraction from the earth of stone, clay, sand and other material used in building or manufacture of cement.	39	183
Canning and preservation of fish	249	904
Hand pounders of rice and persons engaged in manual dehusking and flour grinding	33	128
Millers of cereals and pulses	4	27
Grain parchers and makers of blended and prepared flour and other cereal and pulse preparations	823	2,969
Vegetable oil pressers and refiners	1,007	2,853
Manufacturers of hydrogenated oil	373	862
Makers of butter, cheese, ghee and other dairy products	148	407
Gur manufacture	2,406	10,372
Toddy drawers (sweet)	212	551
Ice manufacturers	6	33
Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and other beverages ..	117	349
Manufacture of bidis	1,390	4,324
Manufacture of tobacco products (other than bidis such as cigarettes, cigars and snuff)	5	10
Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners	227	606
Manufacturers of hosiery embroiderers, makers of crepe, lace and fringes ..	1	6
Makers of other made up textile goods including umbrellas	307	1,688
Tanners and all other workers in leather	20	39
Cobblers and other makers and repairers of boots, shoes, sandals and clogs .	116	338
Blacksmiths and other workers in iron and makers of implements	912	2,891
Workers in copper, brass and bell metal	360	1,252
Workers in other metals	49	134
Building and repairing of ships and boats	6	34
Manufacture, assembly and repair of railway equipment, motor vehicles and bicycles	187	467
Coach builders and makers of carriages, palki, rickshaw, etc and wheel wrights	6	19
Manufacture of all other transport equipment ..	5	14
Manufacture of electric fans and other accessories	6	27
Manufacture of electrical generating; transmission and distribution apparatus; electrical household appliances other than lights and fans, etc	1	2
Engineering work-shops engaged in producing machine and equipment parts.	20	69
Dyes, explosives and fire-works	1	4
Medical and pharmaceutical preparations ..	66	165
Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetic and other toilet preparations ..	4	15
Soaps and other washing and cleaning compounds ..	53	191
Ink	1	2
Candles	2	8
Photographic and optical goods ..	10	32
Repair and manufacture of watches and clocks	9	20
Workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments.	789	2,220
Toy makers	3	21
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries including bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc	97	296
Potters and makers of earthern-wares	1,341	4,240
Makers of other miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ..	183	568
Sawyers	77	282
Carpenters, turners and joiners	354	1,401
Basket makers	886	2,274
Manufacture of house-hold, office, public building, professional and restaurant furniture, office and store fixtures, screens, shades, regardless of material used.	72	231
Manufacture of paper and paper board and articles of pulp, paper and paper board	3	11
Printers, lithographers and engravors	49	271
Book binders and stitchers	14	63
Hotels, restaurants and eating houses	2,998	7,827
Artists, sculptors and image makers	..	1
Total ..	16,438	54 371

Cottage Industries.—There is no data available to estimate with any degree of accuracy the quantity and value of the out-put of the cottage Indusries in the district. However a rough estimate of the various industries in each taluk is furnished below :—

LIST OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Name of the industry.	Place of location of industry.	Raw materials used.	Name of the articles produced.	Estimated quantity and value of output per annum.	
				Quantity.	Value of the produce.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					RS.
CHIRAKKAL TALUK.					
Oil pressing	Almost all villages ..	Copra	Coconut oil and punnack.	6,250 tns of oil.	1,25,000
Pottery	Taliparamba, Pattuvam, Kotallur, etc	Clay	Different kinds of earthern vessels.	105,130	25,000
Coconut fibre industry.	Mattool, Azhikode, Payyanur and Muzhappilangad.	Coconut husk ..	Coir yarn, ropes, mats, etc.	1,750 candy.	3,50,000
Basket and mat making	Almost all interior villages.	Bamboo and screw pine leaves.	Baskets	200,000	50,000
			Mats ..	300,000	20,000
Cotton spinning ..	Payyanur ..	Cotton ..	Yarn ..	...	1,00,000
Jaggery manufacture.	All villages ..	Sweet toddy ..	Jaggery ..	400 tons.	1,00,000
Beaten rice making	Do.	Paddy ..	Beaten rice	80,000 Madras measures.	75,500
Dairy products .	Do.	Milk .. .	Ghee, butter, curd, etc.	25,000 lb.	35,000
Fish preservation .	Madai, Cherukunnu, Azhikode and other coastal villages.	Fish and prawns .	Dried and iced fish.	400 tons.	3,00,000
Palm leaf umbrella making.	Interior villages ..	Palm leaves and reeds.	Umbrella .. .	30,000	10,000
Copper, brass and bell metal works.	Kunhimangalam, Taliparamba, etc.	Lead, copper, brass, etc.	House-hold utensils.	150,000 lb.	3,00,000
Beedi and cigar manufacture.	Almost all villages	Beedi leaves and tobacco.	Beedi	300,000,000	10,00,000
			Cigar ..	5,000,000	50,000
KOTTAYAM TALUK.					
Dairy products ..	Iritty, Kuthuparamba, Tellicherry, etc.	Milk . .	Ghee, butter, curd, etc	25,000 lb.	37,500
Fish preservation ..	Tellicherry, Tiruvangad and Kallayi	Fish and salt	Dried fish .	300 tons.	2,00,000
Palm leaf umbrella making.	Interior villages . .	Palm leaves .	Umbrella ..	5,000	2,000
Copper, brass and bell metal works.	.	Copper, brass and other metals.	House-hold utensils.	5,000 lb.	10,000
Oil pressing ..	Almost all villages	Copra ..	Coconut oil and punnack.	2,500 tns of oil.	50,000
Pottery .. .	Menaprom, Kodiyeri	Clay ..	Earthen vessels	50,000	10,000
Fibre Industry	Thiruvangad, Pinarayi and Vadakkumbad.	Coconut huskd ..	Coir yarn, ropes, etc.	10 candy.	2,000
Basket and mat making.	Aralam, Kizhur, Vadakumbad and Tiruvangad	Bamboos and screw-pine leaves.	Baskets .	4,000	1,000
			Mats	10,000	10,000
Beedi manufacture .	Almost all villages	Beedi leaves and tobacco.	Beedies	200,000,000	6,50,000
Cigar manufacture .	Tellicherry, Tiruvangad, Kadirur, Kuthuparamba.	Tobacco . .	Cigar . .	4,000,000	50,000
KURUMBRANAD TALUK.					
Coconut fibre industry.	Badagara, Pudupanam, Azhiyur, Ayinikkad, Meladi, Kizhur, Melur, Edakkulam, Chemancherry, Arikulam, Viyyur	Coconut husks	Coir yarn, ropes, mats, etc	5,000 candy.	10,00,000
Screw pine mats	Almost all villages	Screw pine leaves	Mats	33,000	19,000
Bamboo mats	Kottappulli, Maniyur, Azhiyur, Kavilampara, Kattoor, Meladi, etc.	Bamboos	Do.	6,000	3,000
Metal works . ..	Kuttiadi, Thondiyoor, Nadapuram, Modakkallur, Viyyur, etc	Copper, lead, brass, etc.	House-hold utensils	5,000 lb.	10,000
Furniture making .		Wood .	Furniture, etc .	2,300 c ft	18,000
Clog making and tannery.	Badagara, Nadapuram, Panthalayini, etc	Leather and tyre	Shoes and chappals.	8,000 pairs.	10,000
Bamboo baskets		Bamboos ..	Baskets .	17,000	17,500
Charcoal burning	Kavanna, Changaroth, Perambra Kavilampara, etc	Wood . .	Charcoal .	500 bags.	1,000
Oil pressing .	Almost all villages .	Copra and gingelly	Coconut and gingelly oil.	50,000 tins of oil.	10,00,000
Soap manufacture ..	Balussery	Coconut oil, etc.	Soap . .	4,000 lb.	1,800
Beedi and cigar manufacture		Beedi leaves and tobacco.	Beedies and cigars	150,000,000	7,50,000
Fish oil manufacture.	Onchiam, Mattungal, Meladi.	Sardine . ..	Fish oil .. .	7,000 gallons.	11,000
Palm leaf umbrellas	Almost all amsoms	Bamboo and palm leaves	Umbrellas	4 000	1,500
Pottery .. .	Do	Clay	Pots .	275,000	40,000
Medical and pharmaceutical preparations.	Do.	Medicated plants	Asavas and arishtas.	22,500 bottles.	40,000
Fish preservation .	Badagara, Panthalayini, etc.	Fish and salt ..	Dry fish	500 tons.	3,50,000
WYNAAD TALUK.					
Bamboo mat making.	Purakkadi, Chingeri, Poothadi, Velambram, Thirunelli, Nenmeni, etc	Bamboo and reeds.	Mats (thattis) ..	5,000	3,000
Beedi manufacture ..	Manantoddy, Meppadi, Kalpetta and S.Battery.	Tobacco and beedi leaves.	Beedi	16,000,000	60,000
Baskets, vattis, muram, etc.	Purakkadi, Chingeri, Poothadi, Vellambram, Thrirunelli Nenmeni, etc.	Bamboo and reeds	Baskets, vattis, murams, etc.	20,000	6,000
Pottery . .	Chendakunnu, Kolagappara, Koran Anavayal, Parakkal, Tirunelli, Nenmeni, etc.	Clay ..	Pots . ..	27,000	7,000
Cobblery and foot-wear.	Kalpetta, Meppadi and S.Battery.	Leather . ..	Foot-wear . .	5,000 pairs.	7,500
Lemon grass oil extraction.	Almost all the amsoms	Lemon grass ..	Lemon grass oil .	6,000 gallons.	3,60,000
Metal works	S.Battery, Kalpetta, Manantoddy and Meppadi.	Copper, iron, etc. ..	Vessels, ploughs, etc.	15,000 lb.	35,000

LIST OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES—*cont.*

Name of the industry.	Place of location of industry.	Raw materials used.	Name of the articles produced.	Estimated quantity and value of output per annum.	
				Quantity.	Value of the produce.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		KOZHIKODE TALUK.			RS.
Coconut fibre industry	Elathur, Thalakkolathur, Karannur, Makkada, Valayanad, Pannian-kara, Naduvalloor, Parannur, and Mavoor amsoms.	Coconut husks ..	Coir yarn, ropes, mats, etc.	6,000 candis.	12,00,000
Bamboo mat making.	Paimbalasseri, Cheekilode, Eravannoore, Parannur, Poolakode, Chatha-mangalam and Thazhe-kode amsoms.	Bamboos	Bamboo mats .	40,000	20,000
Basket making .	Almost all villages ..	Bamboos and reeds.	Baskets, muram, etc.	40,000	10,000
Oil pressing	Kacheri, Edakkad, Kunna-mangalam, Koduvalli, Elettil, Paimbalasseri and Chevayur amsoms.	Copra and gingelly.	Coconut oil gingelly oil and punnack.	7,500 tins.	1,50,000
Soap manufacture .	Kacheri and Nagaram amsoms.	Oil, lime, etc. .	Washing soap	300,000 lb.	1,25,000
		ERNAD TALAK.			
Coconut fibre industry.	Kondotty firka	Coconut husks .	Coir yarn, rope, mats, etc	200 candy.	50,000
Mat making .	Almost all villages	Screw pine leaves and grass	Mats . .	50,000	20,000
Pottery	Do ..	Clay . ..	Pots .. .	480,000	1,20,000
Basket and bamboo mat making.	Wandur firka	Bamboo and reeds.	Baskets, thattis, etc.	30,000	12,000
Beedi manufacture ..	Entire taluk	Beedi leaves and tobacco.	Beedi	100,000,000	3,00,000
		WALLUVANAD TALUK.			
Mat weaving	Perintalmanna, Ottapalam and other amsoms.	Palm leaves, grass and screw pine leaves	Mats . ..	115,000	60,000
Palm leaf umbrellas	Almost all amsoms ..	Palm leaves	Umbrellas ..	20,000	5,000
Cobblery and foot-wear.	Ottappalam, Perintal-manna, Shoranur, Pat-tambi, etc.	Leather .	Boots, chappals, etc.	20,000 pairs.	30,000
Copper, brass and bell metal works.	Sreekrishnapuram, Perin-talmanna, Ottappalam, etc	Copper, brass, and lead.	Copper and bell metal vessels.	5,000 lb.	10,000
Soap manufacture .	Ottappalam, Shoranur and Pattambi.	Oil and lime	Washing soap .	6,000 lb.	2,500
Pottery . ..	Ottappalam, Perintal-manna, Palaprom, Lak-kidi, Pattambi and Shora-nur	Clay ..	Pots . .	500,000	1,10,000
Furniture making ..	Shoranur, Pattambi, Ottap-palam and Perintal-manna	Wood . ..	Furniture . .	5,000	50,000
Oil pressing ..	Almost all villages	Copra, gingelly and castor seeds	Coconut oil, gingelly oil and castor oil.	4,000 tins.	1,00,000
Charcoal burning	Mannarghat, Ananganadi, Attappady, Kolathur, Ammmukkad	Wood . .	Charcoal . .	10,000 bags	25,000
		PALGHAT TALUK.			
Coconut fibre industry	Mankara	Coconut fibre ..	Ropes, mats, coir, etc.	50 tons.	10,000
Mat weaving ..	Kavasseri, Puthucode, Palathully, Pudusseri, Kadukkankunnu, Aga-thethara, Kottekkad, Vadakkanthara, Kalle-pully, Kavilpad, etc.	Korava grass screw pine leaves and bamboo.	Mats ..	153,000	1,00,000
Dairy products	Palghat town	Milk	Curd, butter, ghee, etc.	50,000 lb	50,000
Oil pressing ..	Palghat, Alathur, etc	Gingelly and coco-nut	Oil ..	2,500 tins.	75,000
Beedi manufacture	Palghat, Alathur, Kollen-gode, Parli, Covalman-nam, etc.	Beedi leaves and tobacco	Beedy .	30,000,000	1,00,000
Umbrella making	Mannur, Mankra, Kina-vallur, Edathara, Pudup-pariyaram, Ezhakkad, etc.	Palm leaves and bamboos	Palm leaf umbrellas	40,000	10,000
Cobblery and footwear	Palghat, Parli Alathur, Kozhalmannam, etc.	Leather	Chappals, shoes, etc	50,000 pairs.	1,00,000
Copper, brass and bell metal works	Do.	Copper, brass, steel, lead, etc	House-hold utensils	15,000 lb	30,000
Soap manufacture ..	Kavasseri .. .	Coconut oil, caustic soda	Soap .. .	3,000 lb	1,000
Pottery	Almost all villages .	Clay .	Pots .	500,000	1,10,000
Basket making ..	. ..	Bamboos and reeds	Baskets	40,000	14,000
Gur manufacture	Almost all villages ..	Sweet toddy and sugarcane.	Gur and jaggery ..	8,000 tons	20.00,000
Charcoal burning .	Kollengode and Muthala-mada	Wood	Charcoal .	5,000 bags	10,000
Fibre making ..	Mankara, Puduppariyaram	Stems of palmyra leaves.	Fibre	50 tons.	50,000
		PONNANI TALUK.			
Coconut fibre industry.	Pavarty, Maruthayur, Vellancode, Talakkad, Valancherry, etc.	Coconut husks ..	Coir, yarn, ropes, mats, etc.	10,000 candis.	20,00,000

LIST OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES—*cont.*

Name of the industry.	Place of location of industry.	Raw materials used.	Name of the articles produced.	Estimated quantity and value of output per annum. Quantity.	Value of the produce.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		PONNANI TALUK—*cont.*			RS.
Fish preservation ..	Tirur, Ponnani, etc. ..	Fish and salt ..	Dry fish	400 tons.	2,00,000
Beedi making ..	Almost all villages ..	Beedi leaves and tobacco.	Beedi	100,000,000	3,50,000
Metal works	....	Copper, lead, etc. ..	House-hold utensils.	5,000 lb.	10,000
Pottery	....	Clay	Pots	20,000	7,000
Basket making ..	....	Bamboos	Baskets	40,000	12,000
Boat making .. .	Coastal area	Wood	Boats	100	1,00,000
Palm-leaf umbrella making.	Almost all villages .	Palm leaves ..	Umbrella	5,000	1,800

Factories—Chirakkal taluk.—The details of the large scale industries in the Taluk are already given in the statement above relating to large scale industries. There are two Spinning and Weaving Mills (Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Cannanore and Aaron Spinning and Weaving Mills, Pappinisseri) and a few power looms factories in the taluk. Bricks and tiles are largely manufactured at Pappinisseri. There are three plywood factories, two at Baliapatam and the other at Pappinisseri. The western India Ply Woods, Limited:, Baliapatam, is the most important Plywood Factory in India. The Bharath Plywood Factory, Baliapatam, is also an equally important one. There is great demand for plywood from foreign countries. Match sticks are largely manufactured at the Western India Match Factory, Muzhappilangad. (This has since been closed down.) There are some coconut oil mills also in the taluk.

Kottayam taluk.—There were a tile factory at Pinarayi, a match factory and a cashew-nut factory at Eranholi, a Hosiery Factory at Palaparamba (Kuthuparamba) and one coffee curing works at Tellicherry, besides eleven hand-loom weaving factories and about a dozen cigar and beedi factories in the taluk. The number of persons employed in all these factories was about one thousand.

Kurumbranad taluk.—There were only two factories in the Taluk, viz., Kerala Cotton Mills, Limited., Chombal and Sri Shaila Charities, Kadalur P.O. (The former has since been closed down). Ink, soap, korus, ointments, powder, nails, varnish, etc., are largerly manufactured from Sri Shaila Charities and exported.

Wynaad.—There were 19 tea factories in the taluk manufacturing about 970,000 lb. of tea per year. The factories are situated in the tea plantations. There were 35 tea plantations in the taluk. Most of them belong to the English and Scottish Joint Co operative Wholesale Society.

Kozhikode.—The details of the factories in the taluk are already furnished in the statement above relating to large scale industries. Most of the factories are situated within the town and its belt area. Bricks and tiles are manufactured at Kallayi and Puthiyara. Furniture companies, saw mill and match factories are also situated at Kallayi. Beypore is important for coir industry. There was a Spinning and Weaving Mills at Thiruvannur. The Common Wealth Trust, Limited, Kozhikode, have power-loom as well as handloom weaving. Silk was woven at the Standard Cotton and Silk Weaving Company, Kozhikode. (This has since been closed.)

Ernad taluk.—There were four tile factories in the taluk, employing about 2,000 persons. All the factories are at Feroke.

Walluvanad taluk.—Besides the industries shown in the statement above relating to large scale industries there were about 10 beedi and cigar factories in the taluk employing about 250 persons.

Palghat taluk.—Besides the industries shown in the statement above relating to large scale industries, there were seven tile factories, seven beedi factories and three hand-loom factories in the taluk employing in all about 600 persons. Palghat and Olavakkot are the main industrial centres in the taluk.

Ponnani.—There were two match factories, one handloom weaving factory, ten beedi factories and one tile factory in the taluk employing in all about 1,500 persons.

Cochin.—There were no industries worth mentioning in the taluk.

The following are the Government commecrial undertakings in the district :—

(1) *The Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode.*—This institute manufactures toilet house-hold, and industrial and medicated soaps on a commercial scale. The analysis of samples of oils, soaps, essential oils, etc., is also done and certificates issued. During the year 1950–51, twelve students underwent training in soap manufacture, besides practical training given to three students in Chemical Engineering Section of the Kerala

Polytechnics. Groundnut oil and coconut oil are refined and supplied to the Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode, and the hospitals, respectively. About 318 tons of soaps were produced during the period from 1st January to 30th November 1951 and 308 tons were sold out during the period valued at Rs. 6.7 lakhs.

(2) *Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode.*—The Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode, manufactures and supplies Madras Government Brand Shark Liver Oil Adamin, Veterinary, Vitamin oils to Government Institutions, local bodies and hospitals, besides catering to public needs through agents at various centres in India. As there was a great demand for Adamin in capsule form, Government have sanctioned the purchase of an encapsulating machinery for use at the factory and necessary arrangements have been made with the India Supply Mission, Washington, to obtain the machinery from the United States of America. In the meantime, high potency bearing oil was the United Kingdom for encapsulating and Adamin in capsules were sold in the market. The factory sold goods worth Rs. 3.35,457 during the period from 1st January to 30th November 1951.

(3) *Hydrogenation Factory, Kozhikode.*—The construction of the factory buildings has been completed and machinery installed.

(4) *Ice making and quick freezing plant, Kozhikode.*—The construction of buildings for the plant was in progress at the end of the year 1950–51

Industrial Education.—There were only two industrial educational institutions in the district, viz., the Kerala Polytechnics, Kozhikode, and the Government Coir School, Beypore. The private institutions, such as the St. Joseph's Industrials and St. Vincent's Industrials, Kozhikode, etc., also imparted industrial education.

(1) *Kerala Polytechnics, Kozhikode*—The strength of the institution in 1950–51 was 382 including two girls. Instruction was provided in the following subjects under Engineering.—Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sound, Sanitary, Radio, Automobile and Chemical. Instruction was also provided in such subjects as Printing-Technology, Textile manufacture, Cabinet-making, Audio and Radio servicing The construction of new buildings for the institution at West Hill was in good progress at the end of the decennium.

(2) *Government Coir School, Beypore.*—This school admitted 40 candidates and six fisheries teachers during the year 1950–51 for training in coir and coir goods manufacture. The course of training in the school extends over a period of two years and training is imparted in all aspects of coir industry, and each student is paid a stipend of Rs 18 per mensem. The Government have sanctioned the retention of the school on a permanent basis.

Malabar is industrially very backward. One half of the population of the district depend upon non-agriculture and therefore the prosperity of the district depends much upon industries. Raw materials are available in plenty but they are not generally in the easy reach of the workers. There is good scope for future expansion of all the cottage industries if proper aid is given to the workers by forming co-operative societies and arrangements made for marketing the manufactured articles. The workers have also to be given necessary training in the use of modern machine tools.

13. *Wealth*—The latest income figures show that there are 4,738 assessees in this district, graded as follows. Most of them are in the Municipal Towns :—

Income exceeding Rs. 25,000	339
Income from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000	742
Income from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000	972
Income below Rs. 5,000	2,685
Total ..	4,738

In Malabar, generally speaking, every one, however poor, lives in his own house, surrounded by a fenced garden in which he grows coconut and other trees and vegetables. The economic condition of the district mainly depends upon the prices of coconuts and pepper The houses are mostly built of laterite stones and sun-burnt bricks and thatched with coconut leaves. Palmyrah leaves and straw are also used for thatching On account of heavy rains, houses have to be re-thatched every year This is a costly affair. Tiled houses are now becoming more common The rainfall is unfailing and for the most part regular, and except occasionally in the north-east monsoon, the crops always yield their harvest at the appointed time Malabar produces all sorts of artisans for its requirements, except perhaps some barbers and granite stone cutters. A good number of the barbers and almost all the granite stone cutters in this district are Tamilians. Malabar strongly represents the learned profession and Malayali Officers and clerks are seen all over India and also abroad. Among the agricultural classes, the poorest are the Mappillas of South Malabar, though, of course the Cherumas and Paniyas being excluded and

this fact is due, almost entirely, to the practice that prevails amongst them of dividing up the property of the father among all his children.

14. *Area liable to famine.*—As the district does not produce sufficient rice for its own consumption, an artificial famine is always possible and such famines used to occur in former times; but with the communications by rail and by sea, by backwater canal and road, developed as they are now, nothing is to be feared save occasional periods of high prices. Every year during the months of Mithunam-Karkadagam (July-August) when cultivation is almost at a standstill and the year's grain is exhausted, the poorer classes find it difficult to make both ends meet, more especially because these are the months when prices are highest and workers are unemployed. There used to be occasional floods in the low-lying coastal areas, especially in Chirakkal, Kozhikode and Ponnani taluks during the above months when rivers overflow their banks due to incessant heavy rains, causing damage to paddy crop and destruction of small houses, mostly of Harijans. The fishermen are also put to great difficulties during these months as the season is not favourable to fishing due to roughness of the sea. The fishermen have to be organised on co-operative basis and provided with modern equipments and then only can their problem be solved to any appreciable extent.

This district had to face a bad year in 1943. Due to the Japanese invasion of Burma and other Far Eastern countries, there was large scale evacuation from those countries. There was complete stoppage of import of rice from foreign countries. There was no proper arrangement for the distribution of the available stock of foodgrains among the public. Therefore hoarding and black-marketing of foodgrains prevailed. Beyond all these, there was a widespread attack of cholera and diarrhoea as a result of which about 40,000 people died.

15. *Irrigation and protection.*—With the exception of the dams erected to prevent the inrush of salt water into the Enamakkal and Viyyam lakes and so to protect the punjakole cultivation in their beds, there were no Government irrigation or protective works in this district in the past. The cultivation depended mainly on rains. The rainfall is really heavy during the south-west monsoon, but as the soil is generally porous and the country is not flat, water drains sway soon after the heavy rains. The north-east monsoon is not dependable and its failure caused draught of second crop paddy occasionally. In the coastal areas, there is damage to cultivation mostly on account of influx of salt water. Salt water from the sea enters the river for several miles from November onwards and also through the connecting drainages during high tides and destroys the standing crops. Malabar produces only 50 per cent of its rice requirements and for the remaining 50 per cent it depends upon foreign imports. "Grow More Food" was the main problem before the National Government when they came into office in 1947 and so they concentrated attention on irrigation. The following are the schemes sanctioned for Malabar.

I. *Well Subsidy Scheme.*—Under this scheme, the sinking of wells and tanks and the repair of old tanks which would add irrigation facilities for growing additional food crops were subsidised by the Government. In the first instance, amounts were granted as loans under the Agricultural Loan and Land Improvement Loans Act and subsequently converted into free grants on satisfactory completion of the work and on the grantee giving an undertaking that he would grow food crops in the ayacut of the works for three years immediately following the completion of the works. During the period from 1947–48 to 1950–51 subsidy loans amounting to Rs. 11,12,874 were granted for 2,437 works, out of which 1,652 works have been completed and a sum of Rs. 9,19,713–11–0 has been treated as subsidy. The wells and tanks constructed under the scheme are useful for supplementing the rain water for the second crop paddy and also for vegetable cultivation.

II. *Minor irrigation works.*—The list of minor irrigation works completed in this district during the decennium is given in Appendix V-B. The total ayacut covered by the 32 completed minor irrigation works is 7,836 acres and the additional production expected is 2,934 tons of paddy. All these works were completed in 1950 and 1951 and they were not of much use for irrigation purposes during the decennium Many other works are in progress.

III. *Major irrigation works.*—The only major irrigation scheme taken up for execution in this district is the "Malampuzha Reservoir Project" in Palghat taluk. The schemes involves (1) the construction of a dam across the Malampuzha river at a place about 5 miles to the north of Olavakkot railway station by which water will be preserved in the Reservoir formed by hills all round and the dam, with a capacity of 8,000 million cubic feet and (2) the construction of a main irrigation canal about 20 miles 4 furlongs with its necessary tributaries taking off from the left bank of the Malampuzha. The Project was inaugurated on 27th March 1949. The estimated cost

is Rs. 400 lakhs. The ayacut of the project consists of 13,050 acres of single crop wet lands, 26,650 acres of double crop wet lands and 6,465 acres of dry lands (total 46,165 acres). Of these, 7,184 acres of single crop wet lands can be converted into double Crop wet, a single wet crop can be raised in 6,465 acres of dry lands and a third crop can be raised in 11,372 acres of double crop wet lands, besides improving the yield in the existing 12,570 acres of single crop wet lands and 26,109 acres of double crop wet lands. The total additional production anticipated is 7,000 tons of rice per year. The work is in progress.

The other major irrigation works under contemplation in this district are (1) the Walayar Project, (2) the Mangalam Project, (3) the Meenkarai Project in Palghat taluk, (4) the Kanhirapuzha Project and (5) the Palakazhi Reservoir Project in Walluvanad taluk.

Besides the above, there are large number of private wells and tanks used for irrigation purpose in Palghat and Walluvanad taluks. In Palghat taluk, there are also considerable number of anicuts, erected at private expenses, in the Ponnani river, used for irrigation. Jungle streams are also used for irrigation purposes.

16. *Loans.*—The following statements show the amount of loans granted during the decennium under the Loans Acts and the extent of improvements carried out thereby :

LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.

Fasli.	*Total amount advanced.*	*Construction of new wells.* *Number of wells constructed.*	*Amount advanced.*	*Extent of land benefited.*	*Repairs of wells and tanks.* *Number of wells repaired.*	*Amount advanced.*	*Extent of land benefited.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	RS.		RS.	ACS.		RS.	ACS.
1351	1,32,010	13	5,950	11·00	11	3,270	14·00
1352	7,640	8	3,800	16·00	1	60	2·00
1353	750	..	..	..	2	450	2·30
1354	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1355	3,200	1	100	1·00	..	..	..
1356	1,830	2	400	5·00	..	..	..
1357	5,375	2	600	3·00	4	1,100	25·00
1358	10,650	7	1,600	13·25	4	1,550	7·80
1359	10,030	4	950	4·00	4	2,500	15·00
1360	29,300	5	1,600	11·00	27	4,500	14·75
Total ..	2,00,805	42	15,000	64·25	53	13,430	80·85

Fasli.	*Removal of silt.* *Reclamation.* *Amount advanced.*	*Extent benefited.*	*Removal of silt.* *Amount advanced.*	*Extent benefited.*	*Construction of compound walls and revetment.* *Amount.*	*Extent benefited.*	*Iron fencing.* *Amount.*
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1351	1,17,350	304·00	1,595	40·00	3,845	68·00	..
1352	1,450	1·00	..	..	2,330	25·00	..
1353	..	..	..	..	300	2·00	..
1354	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1355	250	0·50	..	..	2,850	5·35	..
1356	180	2·00	..	..	1,250	6·50	..
1357	800	12·00	..	..	2,875	50·50	..
1358	2,600	31·00	300	5·00	4,600	71·70	..
1359	1,500	20·00	600	80·0	4,500	37·20	..
1360	2,200	22·00	2,700	54·00	18,300	165·30	..
Total ..	1,26,330	392·50	5,195	107·00	40,850	431·55	..

AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.

Fasli.	*Total amount advanced.*	*Amount advanced for seed grain and manure.*		*Purchase of cattle.*	
		Amount.	*Extent benefited.*	*Amount.*	*Number of cattle purchased.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	6
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	PAIRS
1351	1,51,522	2,347	70	1,15,945	1,790
1352	19,405	5,890	267	9,270	174
1353	8,890	1,705	51	5,330	89
1354	10,100	7,940	237	2,110	57
1355	5,220	330	8	4,090	45
1356	29,995	24,405	540	5,220	63
1357	22,158	8,908	195	12,450	156
1358	63,592	49,992	1,015	12,660	116
1359	1,48,095	1,18,200	2,364	28,595	254
1360	1,82,070	1,47,420	2,950	31,250	232
Total ..	**6,41,047**	**3,67,137**	**7,697**	**2,26,920**	**2,976**

Fasli	*Rebuilding houses.*		*Other purposes.*		*Planting coffee.*	*Others.*
	Amount advanced.	*Number of houses built.*	*Relief of distress.*	*Cocoanut plantation.*		
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1351	2,290	20	..	28,990	160	1,790
1352	610	5	..	1,920	245	1,470
1353	..	..	..	300	300	1,255
1354	..	..	..	..	50	..
1355	..	..	..	..	800	..
1356	..	..	..	270	..	100
1357	500	1	..	300	..	..
1358	..	..	..	940	..	..
1359	..	..	..	1,300	..	..
1360	400	1	..	3,000	..	..
Total ..	**3,800**	**27**	..	**37,020**	**1,555**	**4,615**

LOANS UNDER THE MADRAS AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS (MADRAS AMENDMENT) ACT, 1935.

Fasli.	*Amount advanced.*
	RS.
1351	7,830
1352	2,630
1353 to 1360	..
Total ..	**10,460**

AMOUNTS ADVANCED UNDER THE LOANS ACTS.

Fasli.	*Amount advanced under the Land Improvements Loans Act.*	*Extent of improvement carried out with the amount in column (2).*	*Amount advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act*	***Extent of improvement carried out with the amount noted in column (4).***	*Amount advanced under the Madras Agriculturists Loans (Madras Amendment) Act, 1935.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS.	ACS.	RS		RS.
1351	1,32,010	437·00	1,51,522	Purchased 1,790 pairs of cattle, built 20 houses and cultivated 70 acres.	7,830
1352	7,640	44·00	19,405	Purchased 174 pairs of cattle, repaired 5 houses and cultivated 267 acres.	2,630
1353	750	4·30	8,890	Purchased 89 pairs of cattle and cultivated 51 acres of land.	..
1354	..	..	10,100	Purchased 57 pairs of cattle and cultivated 237 acres of land.	..
1355	3,200	6·85	5,220	Purchased 45 pairs of cattle and cultivated 8 acres of land.	..
1356	1,830	13·50	29,995	Purchased 63 pairs of cattle and cultivated 540 acres of land.	..
1357	5,375	90·50	22,158	Purchased 156 pairs of cattle, repaired one house and cultivated 195 acres.	..
1358	10,650	128·75	63,592	Purchased 116 pairs of cattle, and cultivated 1,015 acres of land.	..
1359	10,050	84·20	1,48,095	Purchased 254 pairs of cattle and cultivated 2,364 acres of land.	..
1360	29,300	267·05	1,82,070	Purchased 232 pairs of cattle, repaired 1 house and cultivated 2,950 acres of land.	..
Total ..	**2,00,805**	**1,076·15**	**6,41,047**		**10,460**

The following statement shows the particulars of wells and tanks constructed in Malabar district under the "Well Subsidy Scheme" during the decennium, the additional area brought under cultivation thereby and the quantity of foodgrain produced:—

Fasli.	*Total number of works for which subsidy loans were paid during the fasli for*				*Total amount of subsidy loans paid during the fasli for*				*Additional area brought under cultivation.*	*Additional quantity of food grains produced.*
	Wells.	*New tanks.*	*Old tanks repair.*	*Total.*	*Wells.*	*New tanks.*	*Old tanks repair.*	*Total.*		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	TONS.
1357	143	55	135	333	35,621	35,925	87,553	1,59,099	33·00	36·50
1358	394	149	314	857	1,11,871	88,399	1,89,905	3,90,175	255·21	143·38
1359	264	235	356	855	78,015	1,16,735	1,93,850	3,88,600	1,913·05	736·10
1360	95	118	179	392	28,500	59,000	87,500	1,75,000	932·75	261·10
Total ..	896	557	984	2,437	2,54,007	3,00,059	5,58,808	11,12,874	3,134·01	1,177·08

NOTE.—The additional area brought under cultivation shown above represents the acreage of the crop benefited by the wells and tanks in times of scarcity of rain water. The result achieved under the New Well Subsidy Scheme is very negligible.

The co-operative societies continued to play their useful role in th village economy of Malabar. Since 1946, the co-operative societies were put in charge of the purchase and distribution of the controlled articles like food-grains, sugar, kerosene oil, etc., and in order to cope up with the increased activities in all directions, the district was bifurcated into two administrative units early in the year 1950–51. The important features of the various societies are furnished below :—

(1) *Central Co-operative Bank.*—The Malabar District Co-operative Bank was registered and started on work on 3rd December 1917. The total loans issued by the Bank amounted to Rs. 17,14,755 at the beginning of the decennium and this rose to rupees 7,41,74,611 by the end of the year 1950–51. Till the year 1945–46, the bank used to finance rural credit societies and urban banks only. But with the introduction of rationing and control a number of Provincial Co-operative Credit Socities came to be organised and the Central Bank afforded financial accommodation to these institutions also. The following statement will show the progress during the decennium.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

Year.	*Number of Banks.*	*Number of members (Societies individuals).*	*Paid-up share capital.*	*Total. deposits.*	*Total. borrowings.*	*Reserve funds and other funds.*	*Working capital.*	*Loans issued during the year*	
								To Agricultural societies.	*To Non-agricultural societi*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42 ..	1	559	1,20,409	11,38,689	2,27,069	94,779	15,80,946	93,650	16,21,105
1942–43	1	547	1,34,784	16,73,991	3,97,449	88,543	22,94,767	94,442	16,58,138
1943–44 .	1	586	1,49,738	22,68,224	1,57,671	88,712	26,64,345	94,342	16,68,788
1944–45 ..	1	554	2,79,114	28,76,902	7,00,000	1,00,000	38,56,016	4,87,635	22,97,638
1945–46	1	606	3,51,169	37,24,632	..	1,21,665	41,97,466	5,08,850	23,25,500
1946–47 ..	1	698	5,57,759	1,05,48,814	1,00,04,325	1,99,320	213,10,278	6,98,078	2,41,01,005
1947–48 ..	1	720	6,76,168	1,27,76,164	..	3,11,064	1,37,63,396	71,47,045	5,57,34,388
1948–49 .	1	737	7,73,689	90,81,641	..	4,14,228	1,02,69,558	50,31,612	4,39,46,895
1949–50 ..	1	761	8,59,578	1,21,66,320	.	4,29,077	1,34,54,975	66,26,430	6,26,49,854
1950–51 .	1	807	9,63,177	1,41,81,668	20,71,540	5,03,981	1,77,20,366	99,96,903	6,44,77,708

(2) *Agricultural Credit Societies.*—At the beginning of the decennium there were 288 societies which rose to 430 societies at the end of the year 1950–51. A striking feature in the development of village co-operatives was their conversion into multipurpose societies so as to cater to the diverse needs of the ryots. In addition to their credit activities, these societies began to undertake distribution of improved seeds, manure, agricultural implements, etc., and some of them even undertook distribution of controlled commodities when controls were in force in the district. With the advancement of cheap credit by the Reserve Bank of India through village co-operatives for seasonal agricultural operations the ryots have come to recognise them as agents for solving their economic ills.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loans disbursed during the year.*	*Loans for productive purposes.*	*Loans for non-productive purposes.*	*Loans for discharge of prior debts.*	*Loans out standing against members on the last day of the year.*	*Working capital on the last day of the year.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	288	14,985	1,87,350	15,475	33,650	147	2,62,355	16,16,886
1942–43	295	17,340	1,96,545	16,530	35,540	150	3,03,564	16,20,375
1943–44	330	18,356	2,06,708	17,538	39,603	155	3,50,026	18,25,382
1944–45	280	20,214	2,23,344	18,795	40,375	160	4,26,355	20,49,500
1945–46	299	21,307	2.38,513	1,96,121	42,221	171	4,66,729	23,55,320
1946–47	312	29,478	2,48,001	2,07,138	40,115	748	6,73,350	24,32,500
1947–48	364	32,836	5,40,222	4,37,550	1,01,172	1,500	8,25,578	25,32,125
1948–49	388	46,282	8,44,941	7,28,042	1,06,822	10,077	42,850	30,01,239
1949–50	374	41,480	8,60,086	7,27,971	10,836	1.21,279	11.98,696	16.50,279
1950–51	430	50,045	13,55,821	11,83,264	14,335	1,58,222	17,38,507	24,34,139

(3) *Primary Land Mortgage banks.*—There are three Land Mortgage Banks in the district one at Kozhikode, one at Palghat and the other at Tellicherry. These three banks were started early in the decennium on account of the peculiar land tenure system prevalent in Malabar. It has not been possible for the Land Mortgage Banks to show any appreciable progress in their working. But the Central Land Mortgage Bank, Madras has made certain relaxations in the forms and standards of security to be obtained by primary banks and this has enabled them to be some use to the agriculturists in the discharge of their debts.

PRIMARY LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

Year.	*Number of primary Land Mortgage Banks.*	*Number of Members*	*Amount of loans issued during the year for land improvement.*	*Amount of loans issued during the year for the discharge of prior debts.*	*Loans outstanding against members on the last last day of the year.*	*Working capital.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	3	1,215	..	38,680	96,965	1,85,738
1942–43	3	1,230		40,782	97,386	1,86,000
1943–44	3	1,200	.	43,650	98,675	1,97,318
1944–45	3	1,240	..	58,600	2,01,050	2,32,754
1945–46	3	1,284	.	58,475	2,03,181	2,26,380
1946–47	3	1,350		60,345	2,23,781	2,53,847
1947–48	3	1,575	3,750	1,22,552	3,55,513	48,37,525
1948–49	3	2,475	3,000	40,000	3,82,256	5,00,000
1949–50	3	2,050	2,500	45,817	4,92,164	5,26,512
1950–51	3	2,301	96,070	46,567	6,02,035	6,58,509

(4) *Co-operative Sale or Marketing Societies.*—At the end of the decennium, there were four societies of this type. They assisted the producers to sell their produce for a better market by advancing loans on the pledge of produce. On account of the absence of regulated markets and licenced ware-housing, these societies had to face untold hardships in the initial stages but gradually they could establish themselves and be of service to the people. The Ponnani Taluk Arecanut Processing and Marketing Society was registered in 1946 with a view to help the arecanut growers of Ponnani taluk from the iron grips of the professional curer-*cum*-trader. It sustained heavy loss during the first three years of its working, mainly due to the competition from local merchants and the lack of proper marketing facilities. The society has been granted a recurring subsidy of Rs. 25,800 by the Government towards the cost of staff including a Senior Inspector for a period of three years. The Taliparamba Loan and Sale Society was oragnised nearly 15 years ago with the special object of financing pepper cultivators in Chiakkal taluk and marketing their produce; but the society failed due to mismanagement. The Malabar District Produce Sale Society has its area of operations over the entire district and this society, through its branch at Badagara has helped the coconut growers of Kurumbranad taluk in marketing their produce by eliminating the middlemen and regulating the copra market at Badagara. The system of advances on the security of coconuts secured in the godowns of the producers saved the porducers from the clutches of the produce merchants and petty traders. The branch has suitable godowns and a copra yard. The main produces in which the society dealt with were coffee, ginger and copra. The main business of the society was in Wynaad taluk through its branch at Kalpetta where it has got a godown constructed out of a Government loan of Rs. 22,500. The society's

long-felt need to establish coffee-curing works meterialised during the year 1950–51 as it was able to establish a coffee curing works of its own at Kalpetta. The society purchased all the necessary machinery from London, constructed a pucca engine shed and a barbecue and installed the coffee huller and grader worked by an oil engine. The society has been approved as "A" agents of the Indian Coffee Board. The total loans issued by the society at its head office and through all its six branches in 1950–51 amounted to Rs. 18.16 lakhs.

CO-OPERATIVE SALE OR MARKETING SOCIETIES.

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loans issued on the pledge of produce.*	*Value of the produce of members sold.*	*Value of seeds, manures and agri cultural implements.*	*Number of godowns owned or hired.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	
1941–42	3	3,040	9,27,835	8,63,548	250	1
1942–43	3	3,095	10,29,438	10,75,432	269	1
1943–44	3	3,154	10,39,712	11,69,715	275	1
1944–45	3	3,250	11,76,920	12,71,684	280	1
1945–46 ..	3	3,370	12,35,990	13,25,535	295	1
1946–47 . . .	4	3,515	13,17,266	15,74,355	375	1
1947–48 . ..	4	3,917	15,14,490	16,07,170	426	1
1948–49	4	4,127	14,65,428	24,12,353	Nil.	1
1949–50	4	5,439	15,63,063	25,72,051	4,192	1
1950–51	4	6,726	18,16,454	43,44,253	59,412	8

(5) *Agricultural Improvement Societies.*—This type of society is not much of a success in Malabar. At the end of the decennium only 11 such societies were working.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETIES.

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Paid-up share capital.*	*Area of land in which improved method of cultivation introduced.*	*Value of implements seeds, manures, etc, sold during the year.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			RS.		RS.
1941–42	8	610	8,938	..	1,635
1942–43	8	623	9,038	.	1,743
1943–44 . . .	9	652	9,575	..	1,759
1944–45	9	660	10,200	.	1,790
1945–46 . ..	9	675	11,378	.	1,855
1946–47 . . .	10	750	12,255	.	1,975
1947–48	11	867	13,664	..	2,215
1948–49	10	870	13,500	..	875
1949–50	11	965	15,358	..	948
1950–51	11	970	15,235	..	5,932

(6) *Locieties for Fishermen.*—The West Coast is notes for fishing as an industry. Co-operative societies have been formed to ameliorate the condition of the poor fishermen providing them with necessary credit facilities and raw materials to carry on their age-long industry. The working of the Fishermen Societies is now supervised by a special staff under the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Kozhikode, who is advised by an officer of the Co-operative Department on technical matters connected with the scheme.

FISHERMEN SOCIETIES

Year	*Number of societies*	*Number of members*	*Working capital*	*Value of Fishery lease obtained.*	*Value of fish sold.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			RS.		
1941–42	35	1,925	59,637		..
1942–43 . . .	35	2,098	60,320	..	..
1943–44 .	36	2,170	60,482	..	..
1944–45	36	2,175	60,675	..	..
1945–46 . ..	37	2,285	61,726	.	..
1946–47	40	3,015	1,00,155	..	..
1947–48 ..	44	3,166	1,11,179	..	..
1948–49 .	51	3,800	1,48,000	..	.
1949–50	51	3,874	1,47,698	..	..
1950–51	56	6,428	2,41,675	..	..

(7) *Cottage Industries societies.*—Cottage Industries Societies accord assistance by way of finance and raw materials to workers engaged in small scale village industries. These societies are formed with 50 or more workers to ensure their economic working and they are advised in the manufacture of improved and easily marketable varieties of goods by technical hands. The finished products are purchased by the societies outright and marketted at the best possible rates. Cottage Industries Societies are generally given the free services of departmental Inspectors to manage their affairs and subsidise for purchase of tools and equipment. They also get interest bearing loans from Government towards their share capital. The details of the important Cottage Industries Societies are given below:—

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES SOCIETIES.

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Value of raw material purchased.*	*Value of finished goods produced.*	*Value of finished goods sold*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	6	625	15,480	20,320	21,538
1942–43	7	640	16,200	21,230	22,745
1943–44	7	665	16,320	22,432	23,512
1944–45	7	680	16,938	23,595	24,484
1945–46	7	690	17,350	24,000	25,695
1946–47	7	700	18,273	25,500	26,354
1947–48	7	731	19,382	29,444	27,084
1948–49	9	1,200	20,000	16,500	18,000
1949–50	14	1,679	29,355	40,039	50,954
1950–51	16	1,873	35,376	47,100	64,814

(a) *Screw pine mat weavers' co-operative societies.*—With a view to encourage the production of screwpine mats as a cottage industry, three screwpine mat weavers' societies were formed during the year 1950–51. The Valappad Screwpine Mat Weavers' Society was started on work on 17th May 1951. It purchased screwpine mats worth Rs. 65–10–0 by 30th June 1951 from the members. No sales were effected during the period. The Talikulam Society which was started on work on 30th April 1951 purchased mats worth Rs. 123–12–0 during 1950–51. It also did not have any sales during the period. The Society at Mathilakam started on work on 15th May 1951, purchased mats worth Rs. 74–6–0 from members during 1950–51. No sales were, however, effected during the period. These societies were started late in the year and worked only for less than two months.

(b) *Coir workers' co-operative societies.*—Five coir workers' societies were formed in this circle at Engandyoor, Vatanapally, Maruthayur, Palayoor and Pavaratty in Ponnani taluk. The societies have provided regular work for the poor woman folk belonging to the coastal areas. The finding of a regular and assured market for the finished products was a great problem to the societies. Because of the highly fluctuating nature of the coir market, the societies were compelled either to stock their goods or to dispose of the goods without getting a good margin of profit. Local sales alone brought some profit to the societies. During the year 1950–51, the societies produced Rs. 21,899–3–0 worth of articles.

(c) *Egg production and sale societies.*—There are two co-operative egg marketing societies in the circle, one at Trithala and the other at Kavalappara. The Kavalappara Egg Marketing Society which was started on work early in 1946 has made only a small beginning. The Trithala Society was also organised in pursuance of the scheme for the development of poultry farming. The functions of the societies were the purchasing of eggs from members and marketing the same at favourable rates. The discontinuance of Government subsidy towards the establishment and contingent charges with effect from 1st January 1949 adversely affected the working of the societies. The societies had to dispense with the services of the egg collectors and the clerks employed at their offices. Suitable personnel to work the societies were not forthcoming and this caused a set back to the working of the two societies.

(d) *Kondotty Beedi Workers' Co-operative Society.*—This society is the only one in the district which has undertaken the manufacture and marketing of beedies on co-operative basis. The society had 163 members on rolls with a paid-up share caiptal of Rs. 1,930 at the end of the year 1950–51. The difficulties experienced by the society as in respect of marketing. Throughout the year 1950–51, the society was dormant.

(e) *The Payyanur Bell-Metal Workers' Co-operative Society.*—This society was organised in October 1949 on the suggestion of the then Minister for Rural Development for the benefit of the bell-metal workers who were being exploited by the petty traders and money-lenders. Raw materials to the value of Rs. 805–9–0 were purchased

and Rs. 1,097-3-0 worth of materials were issued to the members by the society during the year 1950-51. Articles to the value of Rs. 1,862-12-0 were sold by the society during the year.

(f) *Quilandy Artisans' Co-operative Society*.—This was registered and started on work in the year 1938. It has done useful work by affording facilities to its worker-members for the production of iron and brass wares of artistic beauty enabling them to earn decent wages. The value of the finished products manufactured during the year 1950-51 was Rs. 925-14-3, while the sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 966.

(g) *Kozhikode Women's Cottage Industries Society*.—This society gets pappadams, banana chips, and ready-made garments, etc., from the members and sells them to the public.

(h) *The Fishing Net Makers' Co-operative Societies*—The societies purchase yarn, distribute it to members, take back from them the finished goods (nets) and sell the nets. The largest of the three societies is the Tellicherry Women Fishing Net Makers' Co-operative Society. The Edakkad Muslim Net Makers' Society was organised exclusively for Muslims with a view to help the poor Muslim women who observe gosha. The Thayyil Fishing Net Makers' Co-operative Society is open both to men and women of all communities. The three societies purchased yarn worth Rs. 11,278-7-0 and sold nets worth Rs. 27,265-9-0 during the year 1950-51.

(8) *Milk Supply Societies and Unions*.—Milk supply societies began to function in this district only from 1948-49. The members are milkmen who get loans to purchase milch animals from the society which in turn borrows from Government in the form of interest bearing loans. The milking is done in a common milking yard and is supervised by an agent of the society. The surplus milk after sale is converted into by-products. At the end of 1950-51 there were four milk supply societies functioning at Cannanore, Shoranur, Kalamandapam and Kannady in the district. The Kalamandapam Society was started only on 30th June 1951. The Shoranur Society commenced production from April 1951. The Kannady Society was registered on 25th September 1950. This society was granted Rs. 5,000 as Government interest free loan which was issued to members for the purchase of milch animals.

CO-OPERATIVE MILK SUPPLY SOCIETIES.

Year. (1)	Number of societies. (2)	Number of members. (3)	Paid-up share capital. (4)	Value of milk and milk products sold. (5)	Amount of Government loans disbursed for purchase of milch animals. (6)
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1948-49	1	100	3,700	10,735	..
1949-50	1	122	1,720	21,824	3,000
1950-51	4	309	5,970	69,917	15,200

A milk supply union is a federation of milk supply societies. Feeder societies situated in rural areas generally find it difficult to sell the milk supplied by members. The union arranges to pool such surplus milk and sell it in bulk by supplies to Government institution like jails, hospitals, etc., and to the public. The Palghat Milk Supply Union was started on work on 21st November 1949. At the end of the year 1950-51, there were five jaggery societies and one milk supply society as members and feeder societies to the union. The Kozhikode Co-operative Milk Supply Union has got a salvage farm at Chathamangalam. Forty-two heads of cattle were salvaged at this farm during the year 1950-51. Guinea grass is cultivated in the farm in an area of 9 acres.

MILK SUPPLY UNIONS.

Year. (1)	Number of Unions. (2)	Number of members. (3)	Value of milk purchased. (4)	Value of milk sold. (5)
			RS.	RS.
1941-42	1	365	57,340	61,733
1942-43	1	433	65,453	69,637
1943-44	1	523	83,245	88,364
1944-45	1	560	1,01,270	1,19,275
1945-46	1	585	1,22,930	1,30,954
1946-47	1	600	1,54,325	1,63 706
1947-48	1	638	1,96,887	2,08,433
1948-49	2	800	2,73,155	2,88,842
1949-50	2	988	3,61,190	3,82,671
1950-51	2	1,107	4,31,831	4,80,342

(9) *Weavers' societies.*—There has been steady and substantial development in the activities of weavers' societies notwithstanding the difficulties experienced by them in marketing their finished goods. The weavers' societies took an active part in relieving the distress among the weavers by undertaking equitable distribution of yarn when there was acute yarn scarcity and the supply of yarn was rationed.

WEAVERS' SOCIETIES.

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Number of looms brought into the fold of the societies.*	*Paid-up share capital.*	*Value of finished goods produced.*	*Value of finished goods sold.*	*Working capital.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	24	3,478	2,002	1,14,346	6,68,233	6,83,955	2,29,136
1942–43	24	3,351	2,418	1,00,815	6,69,333	6,84,393	2,22,235
1943–44	28	4,005	2,592	1,45,315	8,80,419	9,43,202	3,04,203
1944–45	31	4,217	2,603	2,07,614	8,93,725	10,63,251	4,15,201
1945–46	33	5,375	2,943	2,43,670	10,32,186	14,68,254	5,24,210
1946–47	34	5,460	3,125	2,50,845	10,53,712	16,82,515	5,30,416
1947–48	35	5,562	3,203	2,69,026	11,64,229	17,31,365	6,29,793
1948–49	35	5,000	3,755	2,50,000	11,12,254	16,75,325	7,43,712
1949–50	35	5,666	4,150	2,98,110	12,14,367	17,90,486	8,48,117
1950–51	35	6,788	5,744	3,96,732	38,42,694	39,12,380	9,63,014

(10) *Stores societies and producers-cum-consumers co-operative societies.*—The consumers' movement made rapid strides during the period of rationing and control, when the stores societies were entrusted by Government with the distribution of controlled articles like foodstuffs and cloth. The business of these societies which had shot up during this period, however, declined after decontrol.

The Malabar District Co-operative Wholesale Stores is a federation of primary stores societies in the district. The stores purchased articles worth Rs. 56,56,066 and sold articles worth Rs. 58,60,198 during the year 1950–51. The main business was in sugar, pulses, grams, textiles, pepper, copra, chemical fertilisers and iron and steel. In pursuance of the scheme transferring the distribution of chemical fertilisers and iron and steel for agricultural purposes from the Agricultural Department to the Co-operatives, the Malabar District Co-operative Wholesale Stores was selected as the wholesale agent of the primaries in the distribution of chemical fertilisers and as the central agency for the procurement and distribution of iron and steel to the approved selected societies. Accordingly 286 tons of ammonium sulphate to the value of Rs. 95,402 were purchased and distributed by the wholesale stores to the retail societies during the year 1950–51. Similarly, iron and steel worth Rs. 1,27,916 was procured, out of which Rs. 1,27,040 worth of the material was distributed to the selected societies during the year.

WHOLESALE CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

Year.	*Number of wholesale stores.*	*Number of members individuals and societies.*	*Paid-up share capital.*	*Working capital.*	*Value of goods purchased.*	*Value of goods sold.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941–42	1	448	85,210	2,50,318	5,25,310	8,33,218
1942–43	1	675	1,25,765	4,75,305	25,16,204	29,48,575
1943–44	1	773	1,73,345	8,10,404	35,33,318	38,43,218
1944–45	1	840	2,43,280	10,25,382	41,27,543	43,27,635
1945–46	1	854	2,40,155	11,96,538	42,25,312	46,32,752
1946–47	1	875	2,43,225	12,37,660	43,27,110	48,54,250
1947–48	1	900	2,50,000	1,24,000	44,35,260	49,55,320
1948–49	1	941	2,85,125	13,02,216	45,64,439	55,76,402
1949–50	1	941	2,84,325	15,41,788	56,56,066	58,60,198
1950–51						

The producers-cum-consumers' co-operative societies were formed in 1946 and they were entrusted with the procurement and distribution of foodgrains.

PRIMARY STORES SOCIETIES.

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Paid-up share capital.*	*Value of goods purchased.*	*Value of goods sold.*	*Value of foodgrains handled.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	58	15,526	1,85,262	55,13,232	58,50,245	45,21,801
1942–43	58	15,918	2,08,335	56,22,408	60,05,403	45,70,608
1943–44	59	16,955	2,15,284	58,93,518	62,04,212	46,16,250
1944–45—						
Urban	9	4,909	51,320	19,80,949	21,82,104	18,88,600
Semi-urban	3	699	7,087	3,84,494	4,62,258	5,05,004
Rural	48	13,068	1,68,204	45,27,415	46,86,789	423,92,074
	60	**18,676**	**2,26,611**	**68,92,858**	**73,31,151**	**47,85,670**

PRIMARY STORES SOCIETIES—*cont.*

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Paid-up share capital.*	*Value of goods purchased.*	*Value of goods sold.*	*Value of food grains handled.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1945–46	60	18,896	2,24,325	59,92,497	69,68,381	39,57,645
1946–47	60	16,325	2,03,554	43,26,535	50,27,365	36,25,488
1947–48—						
Urban	10	17,699	55,472	11,25,688	11,81,369	37,48,856
Semi-urban	3		10,225	4,62,085	4,84,754	
Rural	47		1,72,151	35,26,976	37,47,592	
	60	17,699	2,37,848	51,14,749	54,13,715	37,48,856
1948–49	46	15,350	1,96,200	65,24,330	75,10,550	35,73,850
1949–50—						
Urban	13	20,444	70,145	17,40,240	19,85,819	42,70,143
Semi-urban	3		10,515	6,45,438	6,85,076	
Rural	46		1,76,457	52,42,994	55,51,663	
	62	20,444	2,57,117	76,28,672	82,22,558	42,70,143
1950–51	62	20,532	2,59,088	71,92,455	75,69,409	53,83,650

(11) *House building societies.*—There were four house building societies in this district at the end of the year 1950–51 (Tellicherry, Cannanore, Kozhikode and Palghat). During the decennium 59 houses were constructed by these societies and five houses were under construction at the end of the decennium. During the year 1950–51, Government loans amounting to Rs. 12,000 were drawn and disbursed to the Kozhikode Building Co-operative Society.

HOUSE BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Paid-up share capital.*	*Number of houses constructed.*	*Government loans disbursed.*	*Government loans outstanding.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS.		RS.	RS.
1941–42	2	20	2,105	..	..	..
1942–43	2	25	2,200	..	..	..
1943–44	2	25	2,570	..	..	..
1944–45	2	25	3,000	..	..	..
1945–46	2	30	3,205	12	..	..
1946–47	2	30	2,500	..	..	..
1947–48	2	34	2,991	..	..	..
1948–49	4	70	12,500	..	7,000	11,341
1949–50	4	76	13,622	..	..	..
1950–51	4	82	12,756	47	12,000	22,926

(12) *Rural housing societies*.—Vadavanur Rural Housing Society is the only society of this type. It was registered on 27th December 1950. There were 17 members on rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 104–2–0. The society did not do any business during the year.

(13) *Co-operative motor transport society for ex-servicemen.*—The society was formed with the main object of providing employment to ex-servicemen. The society was started on 8th August 1947. At the end of 1950–51 there were 77 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 39,253. Of the 77 members, 68 were employed in the society. The society owns 27 lorries and three buses. The society had executed the following important items of work :—

(i) Transport of all kinds of materials for the construction of Malampuhza Dam in execution of a contract with the Executive Engineer, Malampuzha Division.

(ii) Transport of foodgrains for producers-*cum*-consumers co-operative societies as sub-contractors, etc.

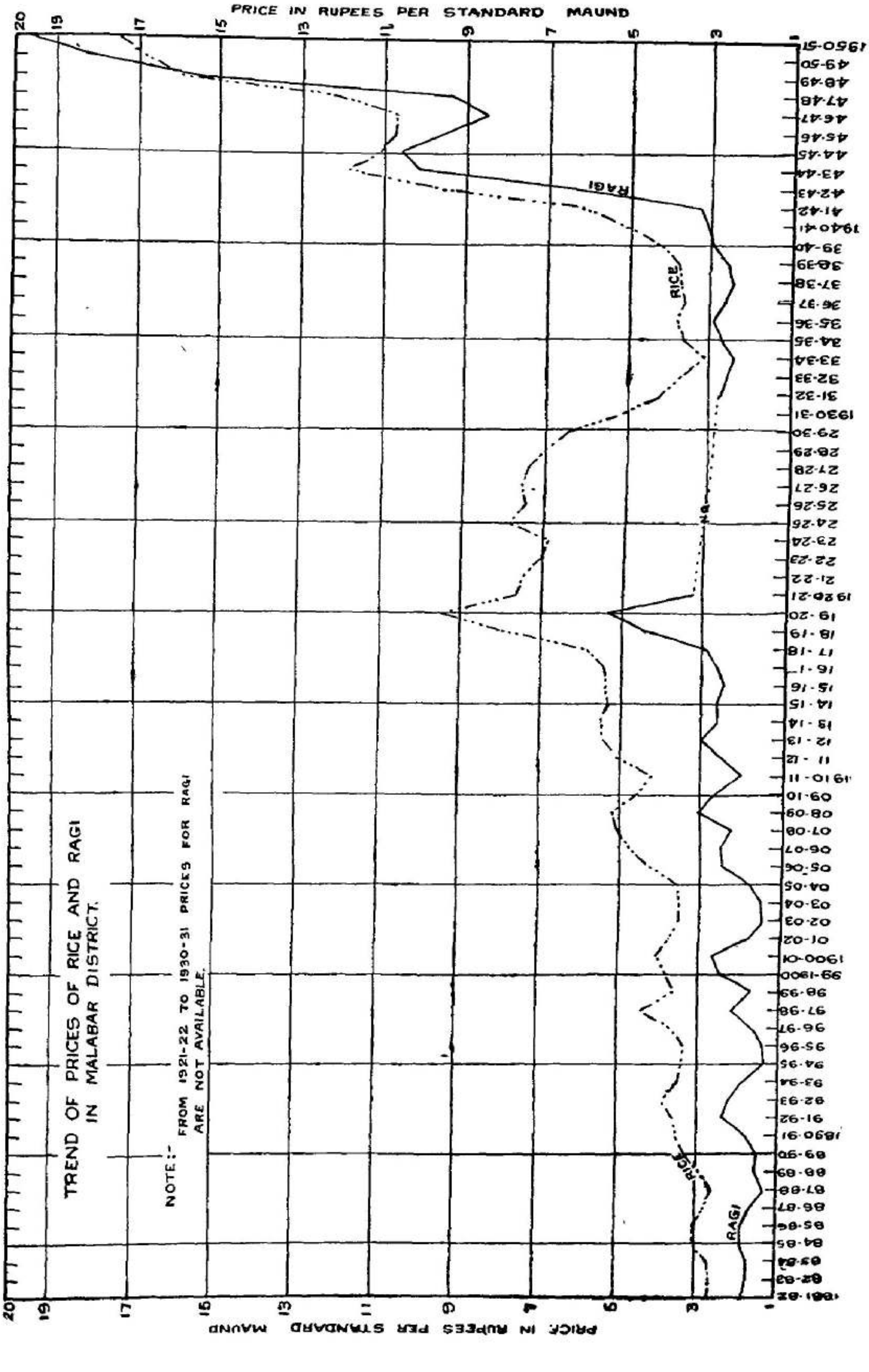
(iii) Movement of foodgrains from the wharf to the Kozhikode goods-shed in accordance with the agreement entered into with the Civil Supplies Department.

(iv) Transport of timber from Begur coupes in Wynaad taluk to Tellicherry in execution of a contract entered into with the Forest Department.

The bulk of the work performed by the society constituted transport of timber. Experience has shown that passenger service is more paying than transport work.

(14) *Co-operative Workshops.*—The two co-operative workshops in the district are those organised exclusively for ex-servicemen—

(a) *The Malabar District Co-operative Metal Works, Olavakode.*—The society was registered on 1st October 1946. At the end of the year 1950–51, there were 209 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 10,468. The society was running a training centre till 1st July 1950. The ex-servicemen attached to the training centre was given


PRICE IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND
TREND OF PRICES OF RICE AND RAGI
IN MALABAR DISTRICT.
NOTE:- FROM 1921-22 TO 1930-31 PRICES FOR RAGI
ARE NOT AVAILABLE.
RICE
RAGI
N.A.
20 19 17 15 13 11 9 7 5 3 1
1881-82
1890-91
1900-01
1910-11
1920-21
1930-31
1940-41
1950-51

training mainly in copper smithy and also manufacture of brass-wares including moulding and casting. After training, such of the trainees as were found suitable for the job, were absorbed in the workshop as piece workers. The expenses for the technical training scheme were met by the Government of India. The activities of the society are confined to the manufacture and sale of copper and brass vessels as well as other articles of household use with these metals. During the year 1950-51, raw materials worth Rs. 23,956-11-0 were purchased from the local market and from Madras and Cochin markets. Sales were effected at festival centres during the festival season in Malabar. Total sales during the year 1950-51 amounted to Rs. 39,131-13-0. The work envisaged under the re-organisation scheme has not been completed pending acquisition of lands and electrification of the workshops.

(b) *Malabar District Co-opertaive Timber Works, Limited, Olavakkode*.—This society was registered on 28th September 1946 and was started on work on 18th March 1947. At the close of the year 1950-51, there were 175 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 10,920-12-0. This society was also running a training centre under the Government of India Technical Training Centre Scheme. After training, suitable trainees were absorbed in the workshop as regular workers. The regular and legitimate function of the society is the manufacture of various articles of furniture and their disposal. The workshop manufactured goods worth Rs. 50,694 during the year 1950-51. Purchases of raw materials during the year amounted to Rs. 30,029-14-0 and the total sales amounted to Rs. 57,459-4-0. The re-organization proposals of the workshop have not been completed pending acquisition of land and supply of electric power.

(15) *Co-operative Printing Societies*.—The Parasparasahayi Printing Works, Kozhikode, is a society having area of operation throughout the district. At the end of the year 1950-51 it had a membership of 137 of which 33 were individuals and the rest Co-operative institutions. During the year 1950-51, the society turned out work to the value of Rs. 32,953. A major portion of this work was done for co-operative institutions. The printing work of the district court South Malabar was undertaken by this press. The institution was also printing the Parasparasahyi, the Malayalam monthly journal on co-operation.

(16) *Co-operative Labour Contract Societies*.—The only society of this kind in the district is the Uralangal Labourers' Co-operative Society It has got a standing of more than two decades. The society executes all items of work such as construction and repair of roads, buildings, digging of wells and similar other works through its members. During the year 1950-51 the society completed eight items of contract work spending rupees 20,969-2-0. The society undertook two more items of work during the year, but they were incomplete on the last day of the year.

(17) *Jaggery Production Co-operative Societies* — There were 63 Jaggery manufacturing Co-operative Societies at the end of the year 1950-51. These societies were formed for employing the ex-tappers thrownout of employment due to the introduction of Prohibition in the year 1947. There were 16,117 ex-tapper members in the societies and 1,83,872 trees were tapped During the year 1950-51, the ex-tapper members produced jaggery worth Rs. 18 56 lakhs and sold jaggery worth Rs. 29 23 lakhs. The jaggery production societies acted as agents of the members for the sale of jaggery produced by them charging a commission of one anna on every rupee worth of jaggery sold. Five jaggery societies in Palghat taluk were selected to undertake milk production activities and all of them functioned as feeder societies to the Palghat Milk Supply Union providing subsidiary occupation to their members These five societies were granted Rs 9,330 as interest free Government loan for the purchase of milch animals The amount was distributed to 96 ex-tappers who purchased 96 milch animals during the year 1950-51.

17. *Foodgrains*.—Rice is the main food of the people and more than 99 per cent of the population are rice eaters. Malabar, which has a population of nearly 5 million people is normally the most heavily deficit district in Madras State and only produces slightly more than 50 per cent of its requirements of rice. During the three-year period 1948-49 to 1950-51, the average area cultivated was 1,604,517 acres of which an extent of 281,586 acres was cropped twice, the total cropped area being 1,886,103 acres. The average extent cultivated with major food crops (foodgrains and pulses) was 870,890 acres, inclusive of 281,586 acres cropped twice. Paddy was the principal food-crop and it was cultivated in 829,104 acres, i.e , 95 per cent of the total area under foodgrains and pulses. The estimated normal production of rice in the district is 311,200 tons and the estimated requirement for consumption and seed is 611,000 tons. The balance of the requirements of rice in the pre-war years was secured by imports from other parts of India and from abroad, mainly Burma. During the first two years of the War, from September 1939 up to the entry of Japan into the War in December 1941, the price of second sort rice rose steadily and by the beginning of 1942, was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the 1939 price. The steady increase

was due to the increasingly reduced imports of low quality rice from Burma and the competition among the merchants. After the entry of Japan into the War in December 1941, imports of rice from Burma and other South East Asian countries was completely stopped. Imports could be revived in small quantities only in 1946. The price of rice rose rapidly and in about December 1943, the price of second sort rice reached the level of three times the pre-war price. The annual average price of second sort rice for the district in the year 1938–39 was Rs. 3.77 per standard maund of 3,200 tolas while in the year 1943–44, the price was Rs. 11.84 per Standard maund. The price was higher in the interior areas (Manjeri Rs. 18.99; Manantoddy Rs. 14.60; Ottappalam Rs. 14.32).

(Please see the graph at page 47)

On 13th June 1942, a notification was issued prohibiting the export of rice outside the State and to strengthen the Government control over prices the Government of Madras, on 22nd June 1942, gave effect to the Foodgrain Control Order which has been promulgated by the Government of India. All wholesale merchants were licensed under this order and for the purpose of assessing the stock of foodgrains the wholesale merchants were required to send periodical stock reports to the Collector. Government control over stocks was increased by prohibiting the movement of rice, millets and pulses from one district to another on 1st June 1943. To maintain a roughly equitable distribution between the various parts of the district, the Collector was given directions in June 1943 to requisition stocks for sale in retail shops whenever necessary. Accordingly, stocks with wholesalers were requisitioned and distribution was made through selected retail dealers on permits issued by the Taluk Tahsildars.

The over-running of South-East Asia by the Japanese resulted in the State losing completely its imports of rice from those areas. Owing to the world shortage of rice, these Burma imports could not be replaced by imports from other sources, although in later years, notably in 1946 small quantities of rice were imported from Burma, Brazil and Java. As the State was running short of foodgrains and Malabar being the worst affected areas, the Government ordered the introduction of rationing of foodgrains in the Municipal towns of this district, and statutory rationing was extended to all the Municipalities by 5th March 1944. The statutory rationing made any violation of the rationing rules a penal offence. At the same time it guaranteed a ration of 1 lb. of rice per head per day to each adult of above 12 years of age and ½ lb per day child of 2 to 12 years of age. Changes in the quantum of ration could only be made by the Government, but in practice the Collector of Malabar under stress of shortage, on more than one occasion, was compelled to reduce the ration and secure the post approval of the Government. A District Rationing Officer in the grade of a Deputy Collector was in charge of the rationing work.

The main harvest in Malabar is the south-west monsoon crop (Kanni crop) in September and October. The most difficult months in Malabar are July, August and September when the offtake rises to its maximum. During these months in 1944 at a time when procurement was beginning to become difficult in the surplus districts, Malabar did not receive sufficient supplies from the surplus districts. As a result of the complaints of food shortage, the Government extended statutory rationing into the rural areas of this district and at the same time introduced intensive procurement by promulgating in the district the Madras Food Grain Procurement Order, 1944. The village officers were entrusted with the work of assessing the production of each ryot by prescribing two sets of village registers. One District Supply Officer was appointed to assist the Collector and under his control the District Rationing Officer was in charge of rationing and the District Grain Purchasing Officer in charge of procurement. There were also Taluk Grain Purchasing Officers and Taluk Rationing Officers in each taluk. Under the Malabar statutory system, the entire produce was permitted to retain the necessary grains for domestic consumption, seed and cultivation expenses. During the year 1944-45 to 1948–49, the average production of rice in this district was 311,200 tons and the average procurement was 82,700 tons The balance of produce was consumed by the producers and rent receivers as part of their ration and for meeting the need and cultivation expenses. The acreage, production and procurement of rice in the district during the years 1942–43 to 1949–50 (Kharif year) are furnished below :—

Year	*Acreage*	*Production in tons (rice.)*	*Procurement in tons (rice).*
1942–43	888,429	338,550	..
1943–44	889,533	353,890	..
1944–45	846,118	301,170	89,673
1945–46	825,140	328,300	83,417
1946–47	827,841	329,310	92,614
1947–48	805,669	276,630	63,213
1948–49	807,564	320,930	84,733
1949–50	813,000	306,000	.

When statutory rationing was introduced in the rural areas of Malabar with effect from 9th August 1944, the ration was fixed at 0.78 lb. per head per day against 1 lb. per head per day to the card holders in the informally rationed districts. This reduction.

although possibly to some extent, justified by the fact that supplementary foodstuffs were more readily available and were habitually consumed in Malabar, caused a certain amount of agitation for its removal. As a result, from 13th May 1945, the ration in Malabar was raised to 0.99 lb.

The posts of the District Rationing Officer and the District Grain Purchasing Officer were abolished on 1st September 1945 and Deputy District Supply Officers for North and South Malabar were appointed, each in charge of rationing and procurement in the respective sub-districts. The posts of Taluk Grain Purchase Officers, and Taluk Rationing Officers, were also converted into Taluk Supply Officers and Assistant Taluk Supply Officers in each taluk.

The issue of ration was on ration cards and the cards of land holders and persons receiving paddy and rice in kind by way of rent, etc., were freezed for proportionate periods. When the food situation worsened in 1946, other foodgrains like wheat, wheat flour, millets and barley were also declared as rationed articles. The ration shops were run by private retailers who were selected by the District Rationing Officer. The wholesalers were selected by the Collector from among the big merchants and selected few of them were agents of procurement also.

Due to the partial failure of both monsoons, the State was heavily deficit in the year 1945–46. The Government, therefore, reduced the scale of ration to 12 oz. with effect from 17th February 1945. In June 1946, the poor stock position of rice necessitated a cut in the rice portion of the ration from 12 oz. to 10 oz. with effect from 2nd June 1946. The overall ration was, however, maintained at 12 oz. by the addition of 2 oz. of wheat and wheat products. The Government imported large quantities of millets, maize, wheat and wheat products, barley and rye from abroad and took various steps to popularise them among the public. From 4th August 1946, the rice consumption was reduced to 8 oz. per head and this resulted in a correspondingly increased consumption of wheat and wheat products. The year 1946–47 was a year of fairly good harvest for the State. Partly because the season appeared to be a good one and partly because the stock of other foodgrains like wheat, by December 1946 was rather low, the rice content of ration was increased from 8 oz. to 10 oz. with effect from 29th December 1946 and from 10 oz. to 12 oz. with effect from 4th May 1947.

By August 1946, State Trading Scheme was introduced. The entire stock with wholesalers were freezed and taken over by Government. The post of District Supply Officer was abolished and District Food Reorganization Officer appointed. Godown Superintendents in the grade of Deputy Tahsildars were appointed in charge of the stocks in each taluk. Reception Deputy Tahsildars were also appointed for all taluks. They received the stock and handed them over to Godown Superintendents. In June 1946, Producers'-*cum*-Consumers' Co-operative Societies had been organized in Malabar. They were entrusted with the work connected with the distribution of stocks as well as procurement. The entire wholesale business as well as retail business was entrusted to the Producers'-*cum*-Consumers' Co-operative Societies. Ration shops were taken over by them and thus private persons were completely eliminated from rationing and procurement work. There were also a few co-operative societies licensed to run ration shops. The imported Government stocks were released to the Producers'-*cum*-Consumers' Co-operative Societies by the Reception Deputy Tahsildars and cost collected from them by issuing demand intimation, etc., by the Collector. The Producers'-*cum*-Consumers' Co-operative Societies issued stock to the ration shops on the permits issued by the Taluk Supply Officers and Assistant Taluk Supply Officers. There were 107 Producers'-*cum*-Consumers' Co-operative Societies in the district and more than 1,000 ration shops.

Partly because the total quantity procured was not in proportion to the increased production in 1946–47 and partly because substantial imports of foodgrains were not received from outside, the stock position of the State began to cause anxiety early in 1947. There was no sign of increasing the stock and accordingly the rice content of the ration was reduced to 10 oz on the 25th May 1947 and again to 8 oz. on 13th July 1947. From 20th July 1947 to 1st July 1950 there were several changes in the quantum of ration of foodgrains other than rice.

In September 1947 the Government of India decided on a policy of decontrol of foodgrains in the country. In accordance with this policy the intensive procurement was given up in all the deficit districts in the State, except Malabar and the Nilgiris, where intensive procurement continued.

The Statutory rationing in the rural areas of the district was abolished in September 1947 and informal rationing introduced instead. In the municipal areas, statutory rationing was retained and these systems continued till the end of the decennium. The stock position of rice was very acute during the periods November and December 1949, from March 1950 to September 1950 and from November 1950 to January 1951.

After registering an improvement in February and March 1951 as imports came in, the stock began to deteriorate again by June 1951. The stock of rice at the end of June 1951 was 9,175 tons, which was sufficient for consumption for 12 days only. During July-August months in 1950, ration could not be supplied to the card-holders in some interior villages, for all the days in the week on account of inadequate stock position.

The rice content of the ration which was 8 oz. per adult per day for rice eaters was reduced to 7 oz. with effect from 2nd July 1950. It was further reduced to 6 oz. from 13th August 1950, but the overall ration continued to be 12 oz. per adult per day till 27th January 1951. With effect from 28h January 1951, the overall ration to card holders was reduced from 12 oz. to 9 oz. per adult per day, increasing at the same time the rice content of the ration from 6 oz. to 7 oz. As the stock position of rice showed a slight improvement, the rice content was increased by 1 oz., i.e., from 7 oz. to 8 oz. per adult per day with effect from 8th April 1951 and the balance of 1 oz. in the overall ration of 9 oz. was ordered to be issued in the shape of other foodgrains. In view of the subsequent improved stock position of foodgrains in the State, the overall ration was increased from 9 oz. to 12 oz. per adult per day with effect from 24th June 1951, the composition of the ration being 8 oz. rice plus 4 oz. of other foodgrains.

The following statement shows the quantity of rice, wheat and millets moved to Malabar district during the Khariff years 1942–43 to 1948–49 :—

Year. (1)	*Rice.* (2)	*Wheat.* (3)	*Millets including milo and maize.* (4)
	(TONS.)	(TONS.)	(TONS.)
1942–43	3,266	..	..
1943–44	168,501	10,786	181
1944–45	204,387	4,126	..
1945–46	169,673	16,351	2,928
1946–47	202,675	5,826	1,613
1947–48	182,834	2,931	24,723
1948–49	180,634	3,189	1,228

18. *Numbers relieved during past famines.*—There is little record of famine in the district. The famine of 1865–66 made its effects felt in Malabar. An average of 6,353 people were relieved during the five months from July to November, of whom 6,198 were relieved gratuitously and 155 were employed on works. The maximum number relieved in any one month was 24,260 in August 1866. Scarcity also prevailed in the great famine of 1876–78. Relief was afforded to a very slight extent from the end of May 1877. The average number relieved monthly for eight months was only 68. The maximum number relieved during any month was 135 in August. The unprecedented floods of 1924 destroyed crops and rendered many people homeless. Though the Government did not declare the existence of a famine, a sum of Rs. 20,000 was distributed as free grants to poor people to relieve them from distress. This was in addition to the relief work done by non-official agencies.

The cyclone and floods of May 1941, seriously affected the agricultural population. A sum of Rs. 97,177 was spent under " 54A. Famine (*d*) Miscellaneous, other expenditure " for relief measures such as repairing and rebuilding of houses, free distribution of rice among the starving population, free distribution of paddy seeds to poor ryots, etc. Ponnani taluk was the worst affected area. Special remissions of assessment on garden lands amounting to Rs. 1,03,121 was also sanctioned for that taluk. Other relief measures such as grant of Takkavi loans and suspension of dates of repayment of loans granted in previous faslis were also undertaken.

Other relief measures.—Consequent on the Japanese invasion of Burma and Malaya in 1942, there was large scale evacuation from those countries. The evacuees and the dependants of the stranded persons were given financial assistance by the Government to the extent of Rs. 1,24,44,889-3-6 as shown below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Chirakkal	30.00.000	0	0
Kottayam	40.56,950	0	0
Kurumbranad	24.74.009	0	0
Kozhikode	5,74,918	11	0
Wynaad	6,165	3	0
Ernad	2,30,000	0	0
Walluvanad	2,54,595	0	0
Palghat	3,02,404	5	6
Ponnani	15,43,860	0	0
Cochin	1.987	0	0
	1,24,44,889	**3**	**6**

The maximum number of evacuees were in Kottayam, Chirakkal and Kurumbranad taluks. The amounts were paid as loans. Only a few percentage **of the amount has so** far been recovered from the grantees.

In 1946, the Government imported powdered milk from Overseas, mostly from America. The milk reconstituted from the milk powder was distributed to all the elementary school children at the rate of one ollock per child per day from October 1946, and a large number of school children were benefited by the scheme. The teachers in charge of distribution were each given an allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem for doing the extra work of supplying milk, and in order to cover the cost of firewood and incidental expenses. The scheme terminated towards the end of February 1947, but was revived in July 1947 and it continued for some time.

In the year 1949, a sum of Rs. 5,707 was given as financial assistance to some fishermen on the sea coast mostly in Ponnani and Kurumbranad taluks at amounts ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 for rethatching their huts.

19. *Accessibility for relief—Railways.*—The district has 178 miles of broad gauge and 22¾ miles of metregauge railway of the Southern Railway. The broad guage main line from Madras to Mangalore traverses the taluk of Palghat, the southern portion of Walluvanad taluk and the northern portion of Ponnani taluk and proceeds along the coast in the taluks of Ernad, Kozhikode, Kurumbranad, Kottayam and Chirakkal. Another broad gauge line connects Cochin with Shoranur in Walluvanad taluk on the main line. The Shoranur-Nilambur Railway, a broad guage line, 41½ miles in length, which was opened in 1927 was closed on 5th December 1940. The Olavakkot-Pollachi Railway (metre guage)-22¾ miles long—which lies in Palghat taluk was opened for traffic in 1932.

The Cochin harbour terminus station serves the out agencies at Alleppey, Chenganacheri, Kayangulam and Kottayam (Travancore-Cochin State) for parcels and goods; Pattambi, Tirur and Feroke stations served the out-agencies at Perintalmanna, Ponnani and Ernad respectively.

Roads.—There are roads leading to the South Kanara district, the Coorg State, the Mysore State, the Travancore-Cochin State and districts of the Nilgiris and Coimbatore The district has 2,224 miles of road consisting of 42 miles of National Highways, 330 miles of Provincial Highways, 811 miles of major district roads, 389 miles of other district roads, 448 miles of village roads, 8 miles of Public Works Department roads and 196 miles of municipal roads. The Baliapatam Railway bridge in Chirakkal taluk has since been converted into a Rail-*cum*-road bridge and now there is uninterrupted road communication along the coast from Palghat up to Taliparamba in the north. Beyond Taliparamba, there are two unbridged rivers There are also two unbridged rivers on the Kozhikode-Manantoddy Road. Much of the traffic of the country is now carried on by road.

Waterways.—Many of the rivers in the district flow into backwaters along the coast which are linked up by artificial canal (West Coast Canal) forming an important means of communication. The canal which is 165 miles long consists of two bits. The first bit is from Payyannur to Azhikkal. The waters of the Nileswaram river, which drains the south of South Kanara, are joined by a few creeks of the Mount Deli River, which is connected with the backwater formed at the mouths of the Taliparamba and Valarpattanam rivers by the Sultan's canal, two miles long. Between Valarpttanam and the port of Badagara, water communication is interrupted, but that port is connected by canal with the Kotta river which is navigable by boats at all seasons as far as Kuttiadi, from which a pack-bullock road leads to North Wynaad. The Kotta river is connected on the south by means of Payyoli Canal with the extensive natural backwater communication of the Agalapula. The Conolly Canal liks together the Kotta, the Agalapula, the Ellattur, the Kallayi and the Beypore rivers and the connected systems of backwater. The Beypore river is connected with the Kadalundi river by means of a creek. Water communication between the Kadalundi and the Ponnani river is interrupted; for it is only in the height of the monsoon that boats can pass from one river to the other. The Ponnani river is connected with the Railway system at Tirur Railway station by a navigable creek and on the south by the Ponnani Canal with the backwaters as far as south of Trivandrum in Travancore-Cochin State. If the gap in the canal from Azhikkal to Badagara is connected by an artificial canal, through water communication can be established for distance of about 400 miles.

Regular steamers ply along the coast for about eight months of the year calling at many of the numerous ports whilst there is also an active similar traffic by native caft.

20. ***Scheduled and Backward classes of the district.***—The names of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes common in the distrct are as under :—

Scheduled Castes.—Arunthathiyar, Chakkiliyan, Chandalan, Cheruman, Kadan Kanakkan, Karimpalan, Kuruvan, Kurichiyan, Nayadi, Panan, Parayan, Paravan, Pulavan, Velluvan and Vettuvan.

Total population according to 1951 Census—392,800.

Scheduled Tribes.—Aranadan Kattunaikkan, Kuruman and Paniyans. The inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, who and whose parents were born in these Islands are also classed as Scheduled Tribes.

Total population—55,136.

Backward Classes.—Illuvan (Ezhuvan), Irulas, Kulalas, Kadupattan, Kammalans (Kammalas, Viswa Brahmins and Viswakarma), Kavuthiyan, Malayan, Mappilla, Mukkuvan, Peruvannan, Pulluvan, Saliyan, Vaduvan (Vadugan), Vaniar, Vannan and Veluthadan. Converts to Christianity from scheduled castes are also treated as Backward Castes.

Population—Not available.

The Scheduled Castes form 8.3 per cent of the total population of the district. They are mostly found in Palghat, Ponnani, Walluvanad and Ernad taluks The Scheduled Tribes form 1.2 per cent of the total district population. Majority of them are in Wynaad taluk (39,994) and in the forest region of Kottayam (3,049) and Ernad (3,436) taluks. The Islanders number 6,503. Of the Backward Classes, Mappillas are Muslims and the rest are Hindus. The Illuvans (Ezhuvan) are seen in Palghat and Ponnani taluks. Cultivation is their main occupation. The Kammalans (goldsmith, blacksmith, carpenter, etc., are the artisans and they are seen everywhere. The Kulalas are pot-makers, Kuvuthiyar is barber, Malayan and Peruvannan are devil dancers, Saliany is weaver, Vania is oil-presser and Vannan and Veluthadan are washerman. The Irulans live in the Attappady Valley in Walluvanad taluk. Makkuvans are fishermen and they live on the sea coast.

The standard of living of the Scheduled and Backward Castes has of late very much improved. Untouchability has been made an offence under the Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1938, and temple entry is authorized by the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act, 1947. There are 41 Harijan Welfare Schools in this district intended for children belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The school children are given free supply of midday meals, books and slates at Government expense. The Government are also subsidising 13 private Harijan hostels, each eligible boarder being given an annual grant of Rs. 150. There are Government Harijan hostels at Kozhikode and Palghat with a total strength of 66 (36 and 30). The hostels are managed by Resident tutor-*cum*-warden. Tuition fee is remitted for Harijan students, the annual income of whose parents or guardians does not exceed Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,500, as the case may be, for the school and the college courses. Examination fee is also remitted likewise. Besides these concessions non-residential scholarships are also given to Harijan pupils for the purchase of books and clothes at the following rates :—

	Per year. RS.	A.	P.
I Standard to III Standard—Girls	4	0	0
Boys	3	0	0
IV and V Standard	6	0	0
VI Standard	9	0	0
VII and VIII Standards	12	0	0
I Form to III Form	18	11	0
IV Form to VI Form	32	0	0
Intermediate —Junior	46	11	0
Senior	34	11	0
B. A.—Junior	58	14	0
Senior	43	7	0

The Davadhar Reconstruction Trust is given an annual grant of a maximum of Rs. 700 (seven hundred only) for the supply of midday meals, books and slates to the Harijan children attending the Gokhale Higher Elementary School, Gopalapuram, Kurumbranad taluk.

There are 121 drinking water wells, exclusively for Harijans in this district. The Government are also maintaining a Nayadi Colony at Olavakkot. The Colony was started in 1930. Fourteen families have been settled there. Their houses were constructed and are also repaired annually at Government expense. Their children attending elementary schools are given Rs. 4 per head per mensem as boarding grant, the children living in their own houses in the colony. The colony is under the immediate supervision of the Headmaster of the Harijan Welfare School, Olavakkot, and he is given a special allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem for this There is a drinking water well and a septic tank latrine in the colony.

There are Harijan Welfare Committees in all the taluks. Harijan Day is celebrated on the 30th of every month and 28th of February with the object of doing propaganda for the removal of untouchability and explaining the ameliorative measures undertaken by the Government for the welfare of the Harijans. The district administration of

the Harijan Welfare work is attended to by a District Welfare Officer in the grade of Deputy Collector. There are two Harijan Welfare Inspectors and a Minor Irrigation Overseer to assist him in the outdoor work. There is also a District Harijan Welfare Committee which advises the Government on Harijan Welfare. In Kottayam taluk, some 300 acres of land have been reserved for assignment to Harijans. Assignment out of this has not made any headway due to the heavy cost of reclamation by way of removal of scrub jungle growth. There are proposals on hand to acquire house-sites for Harijans. The members of the Backward Classes are given educational concessions and are also preferred in the matter of appointment and promotion in Govermmet services.

21. *Prohibition.*—The Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, was extended to this district with effect from 1st October 1947. Toddy, arrack and foreign liquor shops and ganja and opium shops were closed down with effect from that date.

Foreign liquor is issued on permits to foreigners by the Board of Revenue (Excise), Madras. Permits for foreign liquor are sparingly issued to Indians on medical grounds. Issues on those permits are made by specially licensed vendors holding licenses in form X and also by club licensees. There is no sale of toddy and arrack.

Opium is issued from the sub treasuries by vendors, specially appointed for the purpose, to old addicts for personal consumption on the permits issued by the Tahsildars. With a view to liquidate the issue of opium after five years, the quota to the permit holders is reduced by 20 per cent every year. The first reduction was made on 1st October 1948. Opium is also issued in rare cases to Ayurvedic Physicians for the preparation of specified items of medicines on licences. The total quantity of opium issued to permit holders and licencees during the year 1950–51 was 14,674–9/16 tolas.

The issue of ganja has been restricted to Ayurvedic Practitioners holding licences for the preparation of specified medicinal preparations. There is no cultivation of hemp plants in this district.

Sale of Asavas and Arishtas by Ayurvedic Physicians has also been restricted to holders of licences in Forms III-A, III-B and III-C, with a view to avoid misuse of alcoholic preparations and spurious drugs in the guise of Ayurvedic preparations.

The sale of denatured spirit, rectified spirit, etc., are also made on licences. The consumption of denatured spirit during the year 1950–51 was 22,240 gallons and 23 drams. Large quantities of spirit are used for the manufacture of French polish and umbrella sticks

The number of various licences and permits issued during the year 1950–51 are given below :—

(1) Sacremental wine authorities I and II	547
(2) Licences in From II	19
(3) Licences in Form III	1
(4) Licences in Form III-A	1,247
(5) Licences in Form III-B	483
(6) Licences in Form III-C	91
(7) Licences in Form IV	4
(8) Licences in Form V	26
(9) Licences in Form VI	31
(10) Permits for Foreign liquor VII and VII-A	314
(11) Licences in Form X	1
(12) Non-proprietory club licences	7
(13) Licences for possession and sale of spirituous medicinal preparations	117
(14) Rectified spirit licences	19
(15) Denatured spirit licences—Form D. I	51
(16) Denatured spirit licences—Form D. II	3
(17) Denatured spirt licences—Form D. III	87
(18) Denatured spirit licences—Form D. IV-A	1
(19) Opium licences—Form I	39
(20) Opium licences—Form II	43
(21) Opium permits to addicts	1,821
(22) Licences in Form M. 1	1
(23) Licences in Form M. 2	14

The enforcement of prohibition was entrusted to the Excise staff who have been designated as ' Prohibition staff". One District Prohibition Officer assisted by Deputy Prohibition Officers, Assistant Prohibition Officers, Sub-Inspectors, Petty Officers and guards are working in the district for the detection of prohibition offences like illcit distillation, drinking, smuggling, etc. In the year 1950–51, 2,017 prohibition cases were detected, out of which 168 cases were detected by the Police, there cases by other departmental officers, one by the Village Officers and the rest by the Prohibition staff. The Police Department is co-operating with the Prohibition Department in the detection of crimes.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROHIBITION OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEARS 1947-48 TO 1950-51.

Nature of Offence. (1)	1947-48. (2)	1948-49. (3)	1949-50. (4)	1950-51. (5)
1. Smuggling of liquor from other States	93	151	114	112
2. Smuggling of liquir from district to district ..	..	1	..	..
3. Illicit distillation of arrack	26	202	254	307
4. Possession of illicitly distilled arrack	9	73	106	144
5. Sale of illicitly distilled arrack	..	..	1	..
6. Illicit tapping of fermented toddy	18	100	129	114
7. Permitting sweet toddy for ferment	2	46	59	18
8. Tapping of sweet toddy without licence ..	16	48	22	40
9. Illicit transport of liquor	..	..	.	..
10. Unlicensed sale of liquor	1	2	4	..
11. Possession of liquor without permit	36	81	99	149
12. Illicit cultivation of hemp plant	..	1	..	..
13. Smuggling of drugs from district to district ..	..	..	..	..
14. Smuggling of drugs from other States	67	101	48	18
15. Illicit transport of drugs	..	..	..	..
16. Unlicensed sale of drugs	..	..	..	..
17. Unlicensed possession of drugs	88	103	76	65
18. Miscellaneous	511	1,721	1,286	1,006
19. Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit for human consumption.	..	..	..	2
20. Smuggling of opium	6	..	13	14
21. Transport of opium	..	..	..	..
22. Possession of opium	25	45	29	23
23. Sale of opium	..	..	..	..
24. Offences under Dangerous Drugs Act	1	2	2	5
Total ..	899	2,677	2,242	2,017

The wet areas bordering the districts are Mysore, Coorg, Mahe and Travancore-Cochin State from where smuggling is easy. The wet Mahe area offers a strong attraction to the ex-addicts. Since prohibition has been extended to the Talappally taluk of Cochin division by the Travancore-Cochin Government, there is considerable decrease in the number of crimes at the Shoranur border. Border and coastal patrols are vigilantly done by posting special staff at Chowkis.

Due to the introduction of prohibition a very large number of persons engaged in toddy tapping and sale have been thrown out of employment. The settlement of these ex-tappers was a great problem before the Government. A special Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, designated as Special Development Officer with a contingent of staff under him, was appointed to work under the Collector for propaganda and for the formation of co-operative societies for the production and sale of jaggery. After the abolition of the post of the Special Development Officer the work of issue of licences for sweet toddy tapping is attended to by the regular Co-operative Department. During the year 1950-51, 183,872 trees were tapped for sweet toddy and 330,480 maunds of jaggery was manufactured.

Taluk and Village Prohibition Committees have been formed with members from the public nominated. Periodical meetings are held by these committees and various problems connected with prohibition and amelioration are discussed. A District Prohibition Advisory Council has also been constituted with the Collector as the President and the District Prohibition Officer as the Secretary. Monthly meetings are held at the district headquarters As a result of prohibition, the social and economic condition of the people, especially of those of the labour class, has improved to a great extent. Prohibition on the whole has been a success in this district.

Statistical table

Taluk.	Number and area of villages exclusive of tributary states. Ryotwari area. Number.	Government.	Minor inam.	Inam.	Zamindari.	Total. Number.	Area.	Deduct: Poramboke or land reserved for public purposes or for communal use of villagers.	Forests. Reserved.	Private and un-reserved.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		ACS.	ACS.				ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Chirakkal	272	439,550	834	..	..	272	440,384	34,774	..	78,022	78,022
Kottayam	227	309,199	599	..	..	227	309,798	25,523	35,674	53,601	89,275
Kurumbranad ..	341	323,592	555	..	..	341	324,147	5,809	..	30,134	30,134
Wynaad	58	525,036	340	..	..	58	525,376	4,941	134,441	57,857	192,298
Kozhikode	188	243,220	31	..	..	188	243,251	6,834	27	50,984	51,011
Ernad	94	622,822	2,823	..	..	94	625,645	28,588	101,570	132,765	234,335
Walluvanad	317	557,648	1,079	..	..	317	558,727	11,702	52,476	133,719	186,195
Palghat	138	410,322	1,332	..	..	138	411,654	43,059	18,235	111,719	129,954
Ponnani	121	267,631	5,335	..	..	121	272,966	16,265	..	..	..
Cochin	1	1,120	45	..	..	1	1,165	246	..	..	..
Laccadives	..	4,931	..	..	..	..	4,931	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,757	3,705,071	12,973	..	..	1,757	3,718,044	177,741	342,423	648,801	991,224

REMARKS.—(1) The area of the taluks in this district by professional survey has since been revised. (Letter No. R.C.E. 5334/52,dated 26th July 1952 from the Assistant Director of Survey Central Survey Office, Madras). The revised area of each taluk is furnished below :—

	ACS.
Chirakkal	440,376
Kottayam	309,796
Kurumbranad	324,152
Wynaad	525,378
Kozhikode	243,251
Ernad	625,646
Walluvanad	558,726
Palghat	411,656
Ponnani	273,004
Cochin	1,120
Total ..	3,713,105

Rent-roll of ryotwari

Taluk.	*Total Holdings.* *Number.*	*Extent.*	*Assessment.*	*Average Extent.* *Dry.*	*Wet.*	*Average Assessment.* *Dry.*			*Wet.*		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)			(8)		
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Chirakkal	52,578	162,161	4,57,324	2·06	1·02	4	12	2	3	15	0
Kottayam	44,070	117,702	2,95,757	2·15	0·52	4	15	7	1	11	10
Kurumbranad ..	43,092	202,085	5,81,638	3·69	1·00	9	15	7	3	8	4
Wynaad	10,386	301,513	2,18,733	24·93	4·10	12	4	7	8	12	4
Kozhikode	34,394	119,226	2,95,808	2·71	0·76	5	14	0	2	11	7
Ernad	61,701	205,479	5,36,140	2·21	1·12	4	3	3	4	7	10
Walluvanad	52,762	204,926	6,25,842	2·22	1·66	3	4	10	8	9	0
Palghat	47,619	202,552	6,74,033	1·64	2·62	2	3	2	11	15	3
Ponnani	97,034	218,302	7,50,407	1·33	0·92	4	4	5	3	7	4
Cochin..	1,139	789	5,015	0·49	0·20	3	8	10	0	13	8
Total ..	444,775	1,734,735	44,40,697	2 64	1·26	4	14	8	5	1	1

DIX I.

for 1950–51.

area of·		Area in occupation.						
Area for which returns are not available. (13)	Total. (14)	Remainder arable area (Government and inam). (15)	Cultivated actually cropped. (16)	Fallow. (17)	Percentage of total arable area occupied. (18)	Total land revenue excluding cesses. (19)	Population according to the Census of 1951. (20)	Incidence of land revenue per head. (21)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS. A. P.
..	112,796	327,588	186,368	38,647	69	4,96,667	534,890	0 14 10
..	114,798	195,000	134,105	10,447	74	3,10,860	360,580	0 13 6
..	35,943	288,204	200,639	56,285	89	6,02,807	554,091	1 1 5
..	197,239	328,137	109,620	33,844	44	2,85,890	169,280	1 11 0
..	57,845	185,406	122,949	5,740	69	3,17,550	516,372	0 9 10
..	262,923	362,722	283,207	25,255	85	5,60,760	614,283	0 14 9
..	197,897	360,830	225,615	48,669	76	6,65,761	573,457	1 2 7
..	173,013	238,641	212,027	4,243	91	7,12,363	585,651	1 3 6
..	16,265	256,701	210,003	5,929	84	7,83,280	793,805	0 15 9
..	246	919	612	206	89	20,824	32,941	0 10 1
4,931	4,931	..	..	..	....	..	13,992	..
4,931	1,173,896	2,544,148	1,685,235	229,285	75	47,62,762	4,758,342	1 0 0

(2) Column (12) includes barren and rocky lands also.

(3) There is difference in the area of forests between the figures furnished in the annual season and crop report and in this statement. In the season and crop report some of the Tahsildars furnished the figures of reserved forests only and that is the reason for the discrepancy. There are un surveyed forest tracts in some of the taluks as shown below They are mostly forest regions and such forest areas are included in column (12)—

Taluk.	Unsurveyed area.
	ACS.
Kottayam	123,334
Kurumbranad	56,387
Kozhikode	57,101
Ernad	204,154
Walluvanad	183,308
Palghat	78,568
Total ..	702,852

DIX II.

lands for fasli 1360.

Holdings on which assessment is									
Rs. 10 and less.		*Rs.30 and less but over Rs. 10.*		*Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 30.*		*Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 50.*		*Over Rs. 100.*	
Number. (9)	*Assessment.* (10)	*Number.* (11)	*Assessment.* (12)	*Number.* (13)	*Assessment.* (14)	*Number.* (15)	*Assessment.* (16)	*Number.* (17)	*Assessment.* (18)
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
43,991	1,18,935	6,074	89,912	1,164	41,009	752	49,025	597	1,58,443
37,453	1.26,637	4,946	60,975	846	28,554	485	25,514	340	54,077
24,148	1,01,250	10,753	1,21.233	5,443	1,73,972	1,999	1,00,223	749	84,960
6,218	24,424	2,816	36,157	603	25,301	410	27,024	339	1,05,827
27,938	82,649	4,693	67,814	826	31,202	511	35,465	426	78,678
54,798	1,28,180	4,066	87,490	1,488	45,300	781	52,085	568	2,23,085
42,099	1,26,313	6,747	68,407	2,184	86,021	974	1,09,685	758	2,35,416
36,759	69,474	5,940	78,165	2,093	73,257	1,554	1,02,036	1,273	3,51,101
79,726	2,27,900	12,753	1,71,204	2,344	73.874	1,340	77,695	871	1,99,734
1,035	2,015	75	1,352	13	479	16	1,169	..	..
354,165	10,07,777	58,863	7,82,709	17,004	5,78,969	8,822	5,79,921	5,921	14,91,821

APPEN

RENT ROLL OF RYOTWARI LANDS FOR FASLI 1360

Pattas.	*Size of holdings.*	*Below 1 acre.*	*Between 1 to 2 acres.*	*Between 2 to 3 acres.*	*Between 3 to 4 acres.*
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
					CHIRAKKAL
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		9,362	20,857	4,142	846
Number of holdings		9,362	20,857	4,142	846
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	2-4-11	2-4-11	2-4-11	2-4-11
	Wet	3-13-7	3-13-7	3-13-7	3-13-7
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		9,841	4,100	11,337	4,555
Number of holdings		6,160	2,606	2,129	2,150
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	2-4-11	2-4-11	2-4-11	2-4-11
	Wet	3-13-7	3-13-7	3-13-7	3-13-7
					KOTTAYAM
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		10,286	8,354	4,062	2,267
Number of holdings		10,286	8,354	4,062	2,267
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	2-4-11	2-4-11	2-4-11	2-4-11
	Wet	3-5-10	3-5-10	3-5-10	3-5-10
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		10,220	7,054	7,325	6,817
Number of holdings		5,319	3,825	3,032	3,084
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	2-4-11	2-4-11	2-4-11	2-4-11
	Wet	3-5-10	3-5-10	3-5-10	3-5-10
					KURUMBRANAD
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		9,432	7,598	3,934	2,281
Number of holdings		9,432	7,598	3,934	2,281
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	1-11-3	2-11-3	2-11-3	2-11-3
	Wet	3-8-7	3-8-7	3-8-7	3-8-7
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		9,344	10,580	7,090	3,964
Number of holdings		2,784	4,042	2,604	1,416
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	2-11-3	2-11-3	2-11-3	2-11-3
	Wet	3-8-7	3-8-7	3-8-7	3-8-7
					WYNAAD
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		1,564	1,210	562	384
Number of holdings		1,564	1,210	562	384
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	0-7-11	0-7-11	0-7-11	0-7-11
	Wet	2-2-2	2-2-2	2-2-2	2-2-2
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders .. .		2,856	2,536	2,119	1,215
Number of holdings		796	964	513	366
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	0-7-11	0-7-11	0-7-11	0-7-11
	Wet	2-2-2	2-2-2	2-2-2	2-2-2
					KOZHIKODE
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		11,356	4,214	3,876	2,296
Number of holdings		11,356	4,214	3,876	2,296
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry.	2-2-9	2-2-9	2-2-9	2-2-9
	Wet.	3-9-6	3-9-6	3-9-6	3-9-6
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		19,352	2,248	946	384
Number of holdings		9,315	1,285	421	128
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	2-9-9	2-2-9	2-2-9	2-2-9
	Wet.	3-2-6	3-9-6	3-9-6	3-9-6
					ERNAD
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		13,804	6,925	5,800	5,115
Number of holdings .. .		13,804	6,925	5,800	5,115
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry.	1-14-5	1-14-5	1-14-5	1-14-5
	Wet.	4-0-2	4-0-2	4-0-2	4-0-2
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		50,026	7,006	5,600	225
Number of holdings		22,195	5,628	398	112
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry.	1-14-5	1-14-5	1-14-5	1-14-5
	Wet.	5-0-2	4-0-2	4-0-2	4-0-2

DIX II-A.

ACCORDING TO LIMITS OF HOLDINGS.

Between 4 to 5 acres. (6)	*Between 5 to 10 acres.* (7)	*Between 10 to 25 acres.* (8)	*Between 25 to 50 acres.* (9)	*Between 50 to 100 acres.* (10)	*Above 100 acres.* (11)	Total. (12)
TALUK.						
535	315	103	216	507	204	37,087
535	315	103	216	507	204	37,087
2-4-11	2-4-11	2-4-11	2-4-11	2-4-11	2-4-11	
3-13-7	3-13-7	3-13-7	3-13-7	3-13-7	3-13-7	
5,807	3,405	3,107	2,109	408	1,600	46,269
1,213	700	311	75	44	103	15,491
3-4-11	2-4-11	2-4-11	2-4-11	2-4-11	2-4-11	
3-13-7	3-13-7	3-31-7	3-13-7	3-13-7	3-13-7	
TALUK.						
590	863	394	163	88	12	27,079
590	863	394	163	88	12	27,079
2-4-11	2-4-11	2-4-11	2-4-11	2-4-11	2-4-11	
3-5-10	3-5-10	3-5-10	3-5-10	3-5-10	3-5-10	
3,956	2,018	1,940	259	265	69	39,923
1,726	730	526	82	64	17	18,405
2-4-11	2-4-11	2-4-11	2-4-11	2-4-11	2-4-11	
3-5-10	3-5-80	3-5-10	3-5-10	3-5-10	3-5-10	
TALUK.						
1,276	2,326	1,295	452	210	147	28,951
1,276	2,326	1,295	452	210	147	28,951
2-11-3	2-11-3	2-11-3	2-11-3	2-11-3	2-11-3	
3-8-7	3-8-7	3-8-7	3-8-7	3-8-7	3-8-7	
2,350	3,640	1,944	791	215	306	40,224
916	1,368	659	201	68	83	14,141
2-11-3	2-11-3	2-11-3	2-11-3	2-11-3	2-11-3	
3-8-7	3-8-7	3-8-7	3-8-7	3-8-7	3-8-7	
TALUK.						
424	660	498	224	108	177	5,811
424	660	498	224	108	177	5,811
0-7-11	0-7-11	0-7-11	0-7-11	0-7-11	0-7-11	
2-2-2	2-2-2	2-2-2	2-2-2	2-2-2	2-2-2	
2,018	3,466	2,754	676	373	453	18,466
410	572	467	210	114	163	4,575
0-7-11	0-7-11	0-7-11	0-7-11	0-7-11	0-7-11	
2-2-2	2-2-2	2-2-2	2-2-2	2-2-2	2-2-2	
TALUK.						
309	247	318	208	105	25	22,954
309	247	318	208	105	25	22,954
2-2-9	2-2-9	2-2-9	2-2-9	2-2-9	2-2-9	
3-9-6	3-9-6	3-9-6	3-9-6	0-9-6	3-9-6	
327	326	83	58	43	40	24,007
123	112	25	16	8	7	11,440
2-2-9	2-2-9	2-2-9	2-2-9	2-2-9	2-2-9	
3-9-6	3-9-6	3-9-6	3-9-6	3-9-6	3-9-6	
TALUK.						
502	262	215	220	103	58	33,004
502	262	215	220	103	58	33,004
1-14-5	1-14-5	1-14-5	1-14-5	1-14-5	1-15-5	
4-0-2	4-0-2	4-0-2	4-0-2	4-0-2	4-0-2	
270	126	137	75	62	24	63,551
105	101	96	31	23	8	28,697
21-5-5	1-14-5	1-14-5	1-14-5	1-14-5	1-14-5	
4-0-2	4-0-2	4-0-2	4-0-2	4-0-2	4-0-2	

APPEN

Rent-roll of ryotwari lands for fasli 1360

Pattas. (1)	*Size of holdings.*	*Below 1 acre.* (2)	*Between 1 to 2 acres.* (3)	*Between 2 to 3 acres.* (4)	*Between 3 to 4 acres.* (5)
					WALLUVANAD
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		12,937	6,644	4,308	1,450
Number of holdings		12,937	6,644	4,308	1,450
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry.	1-7-9	1-7-9	1-7-9	1-7-9
	Wet	5-2-5	5-2-5	5-2-5	5-2-5
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		12,472	15,943	8,013	7,549
Number of holdings		5,211	6,011	2,875	3,562
Average Assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry.	1-7-9	1-7-9	1-7-9	1-7-9
	Wet.	5-2-5	5-2-5	5-2-5	5-2-5
					PALGHAT
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		15,082	2,824	1,486	2,086
Number of holdings		15,082	2,824	1,486	2,086
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry.	1-5-6	1-5-6	1-5-6	1-5-6
	Wet.	4-9-1	4-9-1	4-9-1	4-9-1
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		15,028	6,711	5,840	2,765
Number of holdings . . .		8,262	3,176	2,813	1,351
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	1-5-6	1-5-6	1-5-6	1-5-6
	Wet.	4-9-1	4-9-1	4-9-1	4-9-1
					PONNANI
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		24,900	11,136	5,875	3,882
Number of holdings		24,900	11,136	5,875	3,882
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies	Dry.	3-3-6	3-3-6	3-3-6	3-3-6
	Wet	3-12-1	3-12-1	3-12-1	3-12-1
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		39,196	23.537	10,420	6,605
Number of holdings		22,010	10,306	4,625	2,629
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	3-3-6	3-3-6	3-3-6	3-3-6
	Wet.	3-12-1	3-12-1	3-12-1	3-12-1
					COCHIN
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		685	74	19	15
Number of holdings		685	74	19	15
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	7-2-2	7-2-2	7-2-9	7-2-9
	Wet	4-4-2	4-4-2	4-4-2	4-4-2
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		421	46	26	15
Number of holdings		272	22	13	3
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry	7-2-9	7-2-9	7-2-9	7-2-9
	Wet.	4-4-2	4-4-2	4-4-2	4-4-2
					MALABAR
A. Single pattas—					
Number of holders		109,408	69,836	34,064	20,622
Number of holdings		109,408	69,836	34,064	20.622
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies	Dry ..	1-13-9	1-13-9	1-13-9	1-13-9
	Wet.	4-0-6	4-0-6	4-0-6	4-0-6
B. Joint pattas—					
Number of holders		168.756	79,061	58,716	34,094
Number of holdings		82.324	37,865	19,423	14,801
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies.	Dry .	1-13-9	1-13-9	1-13-9	1-13-9
	Wet.	4-0-6	4-0-6	4-0-6	4-0-6

DIX II-A—*cont.*

According to limits holdings

Between 4 to 5 acres.	*Between 5 to 10 acres.*	*Between 10 to 25 acres.*	*Between 25 to 50 acres.*	*Between 50 to 100 acres.*	*Above 100 acres.*	***Total.***
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
TALUK.						
632	2,412	1,381	460	250	350	30,824
632	2,412	1,381	460	250	350	30,824
1-7-9	1-7-9	1-7-9	1-7-9	1-7-9	1-7-9	
5-2-5	5-2-5	5-2-5	5-2-5	5-2-5	5-2-5	
863	4,558	220	125	27	15	49,785
380	2,216	153	44	7	3	20,462
1-7-9	1-7-9	1-7-9	1-7-9	1-7-9	1-7-9	
5-2-5	5-2-5	5-2-5	5-2-5	5-2-5	5-2-5	
TALUK.						
2,582	2,418	1,576	613	334	114	29,115
2,582	2,418	1,576	613	334	114	29,115
1-5-6	1-5-6	1-5-6	1-5-6	1-5-6	1-5-6	
4-9-1	4-9-1	4-9-1	4-9-1	4-9-1	4-9-1	
1,780	2,993	1,247	1,035	368	117	37,884
867	932	687	344	105	29	18,566
1-5-6	1-5-6	1-5-6	1-5-6	1-5-6	1 5-6	
4-9-1	4-9-1	4-9-1	4-9-1	4-9-1	4-9-1	
TALUK.						
2,394	2,438	1,504	383	224	93	52,829
2,394	2,438	1,504	383	224	93	52,820
3-3-6	3-3-6	3-3-6	3-3-6	3-3-6	3-3-6	
3-12-1	3-12-1	3-12-1	3-12-1	3-12-1	3-12-1	
3,807	3,742	1,774	680	232	56	90,049
1,750	1,645	785	314	113	28	44,205
3-3-6	3-3-6	3-3-6	3-3-6	3-3-6	3-3-6	
3-12-1	3-12-1	3-12-1	3-12-1	3-12-1	3-12-1	
TALUK.						
12	13	6	..	..	..	824
12	13	6	..	..	.	824
7-2-9	7-2-2	7-9-9	.	..	..	
4-4-2	4-4-2	4-4-2	..	..	..	
8	4	9	..	..	..	529
2	1	2	..	..		315
7-2-9	7-2-9	7-2-9	..	..	..	
4-4-2	4-4-2	4-4-2	..	..	..	
DISTRICT.						
9,256	11,954	7,290	2,939	1,929	1,180	268,478
9,256	11,954	7,290	2,939	1,929	1,180	268,478
1-13-9	1-13-9	1-13-9	1-13-9	1-19-9	1-13-9	
4-0-6	4 0 6	4-0-6	4-0-6	4-0-6	4-0-6	
21,186	24,278	13,215	5,808	1,993	2,680	410,687
7,492	8,377	3,711	1,317	546	441	176,297
1-13-9	1-13-9	1-13-9	1-13-9	1-13-9	1-13-9	
4-0-6	4-0-6	4-0-6	4-0-6	4-0-6	4-0-6	

APPEN

Cropping in representative years—

Taluk.	Cereals. Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Varagu.	Others.	Pulses. Horsegram.	Others.	Fruits and Vegetables.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Chirakkal	79,238	234	..	380	8	227	547	3,310	27,456
Kottayam	30,083	..	..	36	..	21	..	243	29,963
Wynaad	48,498	9	..	1,991	..	101	14	2	14,740
Kurumbranad	46,888	..	..	89	..	19	8	2,966	25,992
Kozhikode	30,185	..	..	149	..	210	..	1,667	23,747
Ernad	103,063	..	..	479	..	1,564	486	1,085	49,564
Walluvanad	156,673	266	..	106	39	3,464	967	4,120	42,639
Palghat..	211,535	125	44	416	1	782	163	8,266	20,575
Ponnani	122,755	..	..	959	..	1,204	160	4,859	18,991
Cochin	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Total	829,104	634	44	4,605	48	7,592	2,345	26,518	253,680

APPEN-

Agricultural Stock in

Taluk.	Cattle. Males over three years. Breeding bull.	Working bullocks.	Others.	Females over 3 years. Cows.	3 years and under. Young stock.	Buffaloes. Males over three years. Breeding bull.	Working bullocks.	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Chirakkal	315	17,578	1,308	45.204	35,190	21	1,562	119
Kottayam . ..	74	8,595	1,010	29,049	22,014	2	56	7
Kurumbaranad ..	207	20,553	1,578	45,614	29,829	7	167	25
Wynaad	111	21,414	3,096	25,703	17,938	79	13,789	1,212
Kozhikode	169	17,529	2,118	28,862	21,972	11	941	276
Ernad	77	55,085	9,158	60,542	44,308	54	12,031	1,879
Walluvanad ..	366	31,508	1,502	60,858	41,610	109	52,169	814
Palghat	345	28,988	2,499	37,937	35,946	244	38,506	2,587
Ponnani	289	24,432	454	30,888	26,067	144	21,219	342
Cochin	..	..	16	565	436	..	..	7
Total ..	1,953	225,682	22,739	365,222	275,310	671	140,440	7,268

DIX III.

(Average of fasli 1358, 1359 and 1360).

Condiments and spices.	Industrials. Cotton.	Tobacco.	Oil seeds. Castor.	Gingelly.	Others.	Miscellaneous.	Total first, second and third crops.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area sown.
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
34,497	67	..	47	552	43,400	9,470	199,433	16,179	183,254
23,895	..	..	..	..	46,531	10,894	141,666	8,555	133,113
10,702	..	35	1	..	1	29,166	105,260	59	105,201
6,775	..	..	..	8	111,581	13,450	207,776	8,163	199,611
8,384	..	..	..	58	47,479	18,100	129,979	9,673	120,306
13,623	..	..	11	1.943	39,771	55,679	267,268	33,157	234,111
17,495	44	2	165	2,374	20,472	36,256	285,082	62,968	222,114
7,120	1,397	..	23	94	16,511	24,734	291,786	90,158	201,628
4,126	..	..	..	230	68,483	35,409	257,176	52,674	204,507
1	..	..	..	..	469	8	677	..	677
123,618	1,508	37	247	5,259	394,698	238,166	1,886,103	281,586	1,604,517

DIX IV.

1950-51.

Buffaloes. Females over 3 years. Cows.	3 years and under. Young stock.	Sheep and goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Carts.	Ploughs (iron and wooden).
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
5,739	3,214	20,364	32	..	302	10,953
580	102	16,569	21	..	189	5,516
1,571	377	52,701	9	..	380	12,356
10,505	6,605	7,968	4	18	475	17,852
2,863	1,791	31.865	70	2	265	10,945
8,998	5,037	49,214	19	..	809	52,582
5,450	6,920	58,152	2	..	940	58,980
15,884	12,615	40,974	87	377	7,699	49,217
13,319	8,034	53,007	5	..	703	29,890
43	14	1,024	..	..	63	..
64,952	44,709	331,838	249	397	11,827	248,290

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the area Irrigated in the district of Malabar during the decennium ending fasli 1369—*Nil.*

APPENDIX V-A.

Number of minor works the ayacut of which is, etc.—*Nil.*

APPENDIX V-B.

List of completed minor irrigation works in Malabar District.

Serial number and name of taluk. (1)	*Name of the scheme.* (2)	*Date of completion.* (3)	*Cost.* (4)	*Return anticipated.* (5)	*Area that will be benefited.* (6)	*Food value (tons of paddy).* (7)
			RS.	PER CENT.	ACS.	
1 Chirakkal ..	Outfall sluice at Narikkathazha in Ramanthali amsom.	January 1950.	6,990	Nil	63·0	18
2 Do. ..	Outfall sluice in R.S. No. 80 of Chalat desam, Puzhathi amsom.	December 1950.	3,700	0·70	42·0	10
3 Do. ..	Outfall sluice at Kara in R.S. No. 2/2 of Annur desam, Kokkanisseri amsom.	June 1951 ..	7,000	0·30	54·0	10
4 Kottayam ..	Kunduchira dam	December 1950.	97,581	4·50	577·0	609
5 Kurumbranad ..	Repairs to Kattamvelli dam in Balusseri amsom.	February 1951.	3,800	4·00	165·0	50
6 Do. ..	Restoration of Ayinikkad dam in Ayinikkad desam.	January 1951.	55,990	1·20	557·0	180
7 Do. ..	Shutter regulator across Karimpanathodu in Badagara amsom.	May 1950 ..	2,800	1·10	76·0	33
8 Wynaad	Dam across stream in R.S. No. 742/1 of Nenmeni amsom.	June 1951..	7,100	2·10	121·0	43
9 Do. . ..	Anicut at Andoor Moola across the stream in R.S. No. 232 of Muppainad desom.	Do. ..	4,000	2·10	14·0	75
10 Kozhikode ..	Repairs to the three vented dams in Mokavur desam, Karuvasseri amsom.	August 1951.	1,200	3·00	853·0	85
11 Tirur . ..	Construction of a vented dam across Narithodu in Purathur amsom	March 1951.	19,776	0·55	51·0	23
12 Do. ..	Construction of a vented dam at Kattachali in Vallikunnu amsom	March 1951.	5,500	4·40	209·0	18
13 Walluvanad .	Weir across Manchathodu in Thachampara amsom	December 1950.	2,300	12·75	23·0	27
14 Palghat	Cheramangalam anicut across Gayathripuzha in Cheramangalam amsom	November 1951.	940,000	1·22	1,874·0	937
15 Do. .. .	Vandithodu anicut	May 1950 ..	99,900	3·00	417·0	74
16 Do.	Anicut across Erivarithodu in Puduppariyaram amsom.	April 1950 ..	7,060	7·00	119·0	23
17 Do ..	Anicut in R.S. No 93/D of Kannanur amsom	April 1951	4,000	29·50	273·0	70
18 Do. . ..	Anicut in R.S. No 267/1 of Kuzhalmannam amsom	Do.	5·290	11·30	103·0	31
19 Do. ..	Anicut in R S No 114 of Paruthipulli amsom.	Do.	4,880	22·00	260·0	67
20 Do	Anicut in R S. No. 95/5 of Kuthanur amsom.	Do.	5,700	10·30	130·0	30
21 Do.	Anicut in R.S. No 492 of Kuzhalmannam amsom	December 1951.	1,630	30·00	108·0	12
22 Do. .. .	Anicut in R S. No 170/1 of Peringottukurisi amsom	March 1951.	9,940	7·50	186·0	37
23 Do. .	Anicut in R.S. No. 121/2 of Kunisseri amsom.	Do.	2,440	23·70	106·0	18
24 Do.	Anicut in R.S No. 2/4 of Ethanur amsom.	April 1951 ..	1,980	26·30	99·0	20
25 Do.	Anicut across Thirumappadam thodu in R.S. No. 379 of Payyalur amsom.	March 1951.	9,959	11·80	62·0	8
26 Do.	Anicut across Thondaikkattupuzha in R.S. No. 252 of Payyalur amsom.	Do.	3,900	18·00	208·0	33
27 Ponnani ..	Ayinichira bund regulator in Kanhiramukku amsom.	November 1950.	6,300	24·80	500·0	300

APPENDIX V-B—*cont.*

List of completed minor irrigation works in Malabar District.

Serial number and name of taluk.	*Name of the scheme.*	*Date of completion.*	*Cost.*	*Return (antici-pated.*	*Area that will be benefited.*	*Food value (tons of paddy.)*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS.	PER CENT.	ACS.	
28 Ponnani	Vented dam across Chakkan-kandam thodu in Chow-ghat amsom.	April 1951	11,900	0·90	61·0	11
29 Do.	Vented dam across Kazhu-thakkal thodu in Oruma-nayur-Guruvayur amsom limits.	March 1951.	8,730	3·00	181·0	30
30 Do.	Vented dam across Cherra-thodu in Chowghat Pavaratti amsom limits.	Do.	7, 200	0·80	56·0	10
31 Do.	Vented dam across Madathil-thodu in R.S. No. 2 of Kanhiramukku amsom and R. S. No. 67 of Prangu amsom.	November 1950.	7,000	..	228·0	30
32 Palghat ..	Anicut across Mambrathi-thodu in R.S. No. 113/3 and No. 115/5 of Peringodu amsom.	April 1951 ..	3,032	10·20	60·0	1
	Total ..				7,826	2,934

APPEN
Holding and Revenue

Fasli.	Extent of holdings. Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Assessment. Dry.	Wet.	Second crop.	Charge for water.	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS	ACS.	RS.	RS	RS.		RS.	RS.
1276 (1866–67) ..	..	..	..	..	5,94,438	11,60,875	..	..	2,718	17,58,081
1277 (1867–68) ..	..	..	..	..	6,00,730	11,60,448	..	..	242	17,61,420
1278 (1868–69) ..	..	..	..	..	6,18,543	11,61,447	..	..	464	17,75,454
1279 (1869–70) ..	..	..	..	..	6,10,486	11,63,177	..	..	99	17,73,762
1280 (1870–71) ..	..	..	..	..	6,13,803	11,62,685	..	..	53	17,76,541
Average ..	..	..	..	..	**6,06,600**	**11,61,727**	..	..	**715**	**17,69,042**
1281 (1871–72) ..	..	..	..	..	6,13,996	11,62,665	..	..	43	17,76,704
1282 (1872–73) ..	..	..	..	..	6,17,672	11,65,749	..	..	123	17,83,544
1283 (1873–74) ..	..	..	..	..	6,22,029	11,66,998	..	..	11	17,89,038
1284 (1874–75) ..	..	..	..	..	6,24,419	11,67,049	..	..	120	17,91,584
1285 (1875–76) ..	..	..	..	..	6,28,476	11,66,746	..	..	153	17,95,375
Average ..	..	..	..	..	**6,21,318**	**11,65,841**	..	..	**90**	**17,87,249**
1286 (1876–77) ..	..	..	..	..	6,38,033	11,68,468	..	..	263	18,06,764
1287 (1877–78) ..	..	..	..	..	6,38,088	11,65,747	..	..	164	18,03,999
1288 (1878–79) ..	..	..	..	..	6,34,351	11,66,777	..	..	398	18,01,526
1289 (1879–80) ..	..	..	..	..	6,18,518	11,67,775	..	..	591	17,86,884
1290 (1880–81) ..	..	..	..	..	6,28,774	11,60,165	..	..	31	17,97,970
Average ..	..	..	..	..	**6,31,553**	**11,67,587**	..	..	**289**	**17,99,429**
1291 (1881–82) ..	..	..	..	..	6,28,669	11,69,338	..	..	86	17,98,093
1292 (1882–83) ..	..	..	..	..	6,26,443	11,68,002	..	..	179	17,94,624
1293 (1883–84) ..	..	..	..	..	6,25,885	11,67,606	..	..	27	17,93,518
1294 (1884–85) ..	..	..	..	..	6,14,852	11,67,846	..	..	44	17,82,742
1295 (1885–86) ..	..	..	..	..	6,14,522	11,67,517	..	..	277	17,82,316
Average ..	..	..	..	..	**6,22,074**	**11,68,062**	..	..	**123**	**17,90,259**
1296 (1886–87) ..	..	..	..	..	6,20,252	11,69,109	..	..	183	17,89,544
1297 (1887–88) ..	..	..	..	..	6,20,383	11,69,086	..	..	84	17,90,453
1298 (1888–89) ..	..	..	..	..	6,71,918	12,22,385	..	..	4,310	18,98,613
1299 (1889–90) ..	..	..	..	..	6,88,509	12,21,333	..	..	48	19,09,890
1300 (1890–91) ..	..	..	..	..	6,96,300	12,20,483	..	..	116	19,16,899
Average	..	..	..	..	**6,59,473**	**12,00,659**	..	..	**948**	**18,61,080**
1301 (1891–92) ..	..	..	..	..	7,14,657	12,21,120	..	..	33	19,35,810
1302 (1892–93) ..	..	..	..	..	7,30,385	12,19,361	..	..	47	19,49,793
1303 (1893–94) ..	..	..	..	..	7,29,164	12,15,913	..	..	77	19,45,154
1304 (1894–95) ..	..	..	..	..	7,34,807	12,15,605	..	..	31	19,50,443
1305 (1895–96) ..	..	..	..	..	7,34,802	12,17,056	..	..	31	19,51,889
Average ..	..	..	..	..	**7,28,763**	**12,17,811**	..	..	**44**	**19,46,618**
1306 (1896–97) ..	..	..	..	..	7,40,183	12,12,780	..	..	..	19,52,963
1307 (1897–98) ..	..	..	..	..	7,51,738	12,14,713	..	..	..	19,66,451
1308 (1898–99) ..	..	..	..	..	7,51,740	12,13,035	..	..	..	19,65,675
1309 (1899–1900) ..	..	..	..	..	7,35,355	12,20,831	..	..	7,273	19,63,459
1310 (1900–01) ..	..	..	..	..	7,72,960	12,67,925	..	..	9,758	20,50,643
Average ..	..	..	..	..	**7,50,395**	**12,26,037**	..	..	**3,406**	**19,79,838**
1311 (1901–02) ..	..			..	10,22,665	16,08,303	10,641	..	53,358	26,95,057
1312 (1902–03)					10,30,861	16,12,314	18,454		54,150	27,15,769
1313 (1903–04)	637,695	587,765	107,191	12,22,651	14,02,934	18,33,348	40,922		91,062	33,68,266
1314 (1904–05)	[illegible]	538,290	97,372	1,291,720	14,07,320	18,34,558	36,572	..	85,208	33,63,664
1315 (1905–06) ..	660,637	537,773	129,557	1,327,967	14,16,751	18,34,511	89,050	..	1,08,370	33,98,682
Average	**651,463**	**537,943**	**111,373**	**1,300,779**	**12,56,105**	**1,7154,62**	**29,128**	..	**78,430**	**31,08,288**
1316 (1906–07) ..	669,177	538,200	123,331	1,330,717	14,21,613	18,35,232	33,452	..	1,05,172	33,95,469
1317 (1907–08)	676,291	539,018	137,982	1,353,301	14,25,251	18,36,864	37,875	..	1,05,838	34,05,828
1318 (1908–09) ..	681,581	540,120	133,115	1,355,119	14,28,641	18,38,867	32,988	..	1,05,358	34,04,857
1319 (1909–10)	701,029	540,761	122,610	1,367,430	14,32,428	18,40,351	33,318	..	1,04,566	34,10,693
1320 (1910–11)	715,332	542,150	135,160	1,392,612	14,36,886	18,41,101	36,482	..	1,05,184	34,19,653
Average ..	**689,282**	**540,057**	**130,502**	**1,359,841**	**14,28,961**	**18,38,483**	**34,823**	..	**1,05,224**	**34,07,494**
1321 (1911–12) ..	722,921	539,503	127,633	1,390,057	14,36,886	18,41,101	29,058	..	1,02,084	34,09,129
1322 (1912–13) ..	727,076	539,435	108,631	1,374,842	14,11,433	18,39,102	40,157	..	1,02,703	34,23,485
1323 (1913–14) ..	371,297	539,381	133,822	1,406,500	14,46,643	18,39,834	37,825	..	1,17,324	34,41,626
1324 (1914–15) ..	730,917	539,554	139,139	1,409,910	14,49,618	18,40,107	40,051	..	1,20,582	34,50,358
1325 (1915–16) ..	734,178	539,944	137,482	1,411,601	14,51,777	18,40,874	44,062	..	1,19,134	34,58,847
Average ..	**729,284**	**539,503**	**129,801**	**1,398,588**	**14,45,871**	**18,40,222**	**38,231**	..	**1,12,365**	**34,36,689**
1326 (1916–17) ..	747,540	540,502	127,756	1,415,896	14,65,001	18,42,428	49,436	..	1,15,679	34,72,544
1327 (1917–18) ..	754,058	540,792	120,621	1,424,471	14,66,828	18,43,289	48,253	..	1,12,124	34,70,494
1328 (1918–19) ..	762,918	540,575	105,077	1,409,470	14,73,579	18,43,216	42,598	..	99,929	34,59,322
1329 (1919–20) ..	774,158	540,033	101,087	1,415,378	14,83,988	18,42,585	49,706	..	92,335	34,68,614
1330 (1920–21) ..	782,717	540,073	114,065	1,436,855	14,91,965	18,42,764	51,003	..	1,03,768	34,90,100
Average ..	**764,840**	**540,418**	**115,701**	**1,420,454**	**14,76,272**	**18,42,857**	**48,319**	..	**1,04,767**	**34,72,214**

DIX VI.

for a series of years.

Remissions. Due to season. Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.	Fixed and others.	Total.	Net demand.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of beriz deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwari).	Fasli.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
690	..	394	8,182	9,266	17,48,765	18,020	17,66,785	..	17,66,785	1276 (1866-67).
1,345	6,125	319	4,123	11,912	17,49,508	8,918	17,58,426	..	17,58,426	1277 (1867-68).
1,030	126	441	11 240	12,837	17,62,617	1,01,381	18,63,998	.	18,63,998	1278 (1868-69).
1,917	..	463	8,125	10,805	17,62,957	2,43,264	20,06,221	..	20,06,221	1279 (1869-70).
3,381	..	338	3,171	6,890	17,69,651	1,66,502	19,36,153	..	19,36,153	1280 (1870-71).
1,673	1,250	**391**	**7,028**	**10,342**	**17,58,700**	**1,07,617**	**18,66,317**	..	**18,66,317**	Average.
1,423	.	1,031	8,532	9,886	17,66,818	96,960	18,63,778	..	18,63,778	1281 (1871-72).
2,263	.	1,219	1,655	5,137	17,78,407	48,461	18,26,868		18,26,868	1282 (1872-73).
1,216	672	130	10,045	12,023	17,77,015	54,051	18,31,066		18,31,066	1283 (1873-74).
2,860	..	179	3,501	6,630	17,84,954	39,813	18,24,767		18,24,767	1284 (1874-75).
1,108	..	184	3,136	4,728	17,90,647	37,520	18,28,167	.	18,28,167	1285 (1875-76).
1,774	**184**	**729**	**5,044**	**7,681**	**17,79,568**	**55,361**	**18,34,929**	..	**18,34,929**	Average.
1,361	13,947	1,787	18,184	35,579	17,71,185	38,547	18,09,732	..	18,09,732	1286 (1876-77).
1,860	2,327	1,682	4,104	9,982	17,94,017	42,452	18,36,469		18,36,469	1287 (1877-78).
1,791	.	2,646	8,182	12,619	17,88,907	42,075	18,31,882		18,31,882	1288 (1878-79).
1,312		1,110	4,057	6,479	17,80,405	44,391	18,24,796		18,24,796	1289 (1879-80).
1,116	..	2,418	4,349	7,883	17,90,037	38,855	18,28,942	..	18,28,942	1290 (1880-81).
1,490	**3,255**	1,929	**7,835**	**14,509**	**17,84,920**	**41,444**	**18,26,364**	.	**18,26,364**	Average.
1,606	133	824	9,642	12,205	17,85,888	39,005	18,25,493		18,25,493	1291 (1881-82).
1,330	33	706	7,345	9,417	17,85,207	37,056	18,22,263		18,22,263	1292 (1882-83).
2,864		521	12,607	15,992	17,77,526	35,420	18,12,946		18,12,946	1293 (1883-84).
1,832	.	410	5,124	7,666	17,75,076	28,800	18,03,876	..	18,03,876	1294 (1884-85).
1,824	204	189	5,584	7,801	17,71,515	30,960	18,05,475	.	18,05,475	1295 (1885-86).
1,892	**74**	**530**	**8,120**	**10,616**	**17,79,643**	**34,368**	**18,14,011**	..	**18,14,011**	Average.
1,602	162	52	4,563	6,379	17,83,165	28,183	18,11,348	..	18,11,348	1296 (1886-87).
1,291	167	1,153	1,379	3,984	17,86,469	25,654	18,12,123	.	18,12,123	1297 (1887-88).
1,028	121	53,965	194	55,308	18,43,305	32,796	18,76,101	..	18,76,101	1298 (1888-89).
1,594	159	34,686	1,490	37,929	18,17,961	31,214	19,03 175	.	19,03,175	1299 (1889-90).
1,215	135	19,960	289	18,599	19,98,300	17,754	19,46,054	..	19,46,054	1300 (1890-91).
1,346	**149**	**21,363**	**1,582**	**24,440**	**18,36,640**	**33,120**	**18,69,760**	..	**18,69,760**	Average.
970	101	220	1,304	2,604	19,33,206	38,325	19,71,531	..	19,71,531	1301 (1891-92).
996	83	656	807	2,632	19,47,161	47,720	19,91,800	..	19,94,800	1302 (1892-93).
1,158	115	395	631	2,302	19,42,852	45,914	19,88,766		19,88,766	1303 (1893-94).
1,425	46	287	975	2,733	19,47,710	44,484	19,92,104	23	19,92,171	1304 (1894-95).
1,247	112	193	848	2 400	19,49,489	48,140	19,97,629	23	19,97,606	1305 (1895-96).
1,159	**91**	**352**	**932**	**2,534**	**19,44,084**	**44,918**	**19,89,902**	**9**	**19,88,993**	Average.
1,582	136	418	877	3,013	19,48,950	58,238	20,07,188	23	20,07,165	1306 (1896-97).
2,309	125	436	2,037	4,997	19,61 454	54,811	20,16,265	23	20,16,242	1307 (1897-98).
1,700	149	278	1,405	3,532	19,62,143	60,274	20,22,117	23	20,22,394	1308 (1898-99).
803	131	176	2,615	3,725	19,59,734	56,713	20 16,477	23	20,16 454	1309 (1899-1900).
502	.	154	1,062	1,718	20,48,925	65,946	21,14,271	23	21,14,248	1310 (1900-01).
1,897	**108**	**292**	**1,599**	**3,397**	**19,76,241**	**59,082**	**20,35,323**	**23**	**20,35,300**	Average.
985	..	4,39,615	1,080	4,41,680	22,53,377	65,353	23,18,730	23	23,18,707	1311 (1901-02).
918	8	3,81,118	412	3,82,456	23,33,313	68,303	24,01,616	42	24,01,574	1312 (1902-03).
3		7,32,044	237	7,33,184	26,35,082	68,799	27,03,881	42	27,03,839	1313 (1903-04).
..	.	5,66,841	349	5,67,190	27,96,474	72,230	28,68,704	42	28,68,662	1314 (1904-05).
..	..	5,19,665	349	5,20,014	28,78,668	68,744	29,47,412	104	29,47,308	1315 (1905-06).
381	**2**	**5,28,037**	**485**	**5,28,905**	**25,79,383**	**68,686**	**26,48,069**	**51**	**26,48,018**	Average
..	..	4,21,403	818	4,22,221	29,73,248	65,713	30,38,061	118	30,38,843	1316 (1906-07).
.	..	2,97,768	682	2,98,450	31,07 338	69,417	31,76,795	118	31,76,677	1317 (1907-08).
..	..	2,55,180	612	2,55 792	31,50,065	71,159	32,21,224	117	32,21,107	1318 (1908-09).
..		1,68,008	784	1,68,792	32,41,871	67,091	33,09,562	134	33,09,128	1319 (1909-10).
..	.	1,07,753	1,650	1,09,412	33,10,241	65,686	33,75,927	135	33,75,792	1320 (1910-11).
..	..	**2,50,022**	**911**	**2,50,933**	**31,57,560**	**67,933**	**32,24,493**	**124**	**32,24,369**	Average.
..	.	4,000	60,280	65,180	33,43,0[illegible]	1,13,033	34,56,973	135	34,56,838	1321 (1911-12).
..	.		39,356	39,356	33,84,129	1,15,134	34,99,263	234	34,99,029	1322 (1912-13).
..		263	18,013	18,276	34,23,350	1,05,340	35,28,690	234	35,28 456	1323 (1913-14).
..	.	3,435	8,935	12,370	34,37,988	89,673	35,27,661	234	35,27,127	1324 (1914-15).
..	.	5,181	4,325	9,806	34,49,041	96,759	35,45,800	230	35,45,561	1325 (1915-16).
..		**2,818**	**26,181**	**28,999**	**3,407,690**	**1,03,988**	**35,11,678**	**215**	**35,11,463**	Average.
..	..	18	1,000	1,018	34,71,526	1,17,431	35,88,957	333	35,88,624	1326 (1916-17).
..	..	5,501	589	6,000	34,64,404	95,682	35,60,086	334	35,59,752	1327 (1917-18).
..	.	1,215	862	2,077	34,57,245	1,08,514	35,65,759	331	35,65,425	1328 (1918-19).
..	.	390	1,277	1,667	34,66,947	1,07,134	35,74,081	334	35,73,747	1329 (1919-20).
..	..	417	1,041	1,458	34,88,642	1,10,921	35,99,563	334	35,99,229	1330 (1920-21).
.	..	**1,508**	**954**	**2,462**	**34,69,753**	**1,07,936**	**35,77,689**	**334**	**35,78,862**	**Average.**

Holings and Revenue

Fasli. (1)	Extent of holdings. Dry. (2)	Wet. (3)	Miscellaneous cultivation. (4)	Total. (5)	Assessment. Dry. (6)	Wet. (7)	Second crop. (8)	Charge for water. (9)	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation. (10)	Total. (11)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
1331 (1921-22) ..	78,615	541,202	122,127	1,450,944	14,96,394	18,44,755	45,280	..	93,594	34,80,028
1332 (1922-23) ..	794,556	541,253	127,479	1,463,288	15,01,497	18,45,744	47,496	..	1,00,782	34,95,519
1333 (1923-24) .	801,189	541,196	131,537	1,473,922	15,08,154	18,46,132	41,142	..	1,01,955	34,97,383
1334 (1924-25) ..	804,783	540,870	138,628	1,484,287	15,11,118	18,45,339	39,499	..	1,00,764	34,96,720
1335 (1925-26) ..	809,712	540,760	168,770	1,519,242	15,15,349	18,44,659	44,051	..	1,07,311	35,11,370
Average ..	**799,571**	**541,057**	**137,708**	**1,478,337**	**15,06,502**	**18,45,326**	**43,494**	..	**1,00,881**	**34,96,208**
1336 (1926-27) ..	1,005,736	542,734	126,039	1,674,509	15,64,958	18,70,104	46,663	..	107,407	35,89,132
1337 (1927-28)	1,014,480	542,417	131,404	1,688,301	15,69,126	18,69,896	48,184	..	1,00,611	35,87,817
1338 (1928-29) ..	1,042,676	543,919	117,388	1,703,983	15,91,135	18,73,123	43,624	..	93,566	36,01,449
1339 (1929-30) ..	1,047,528	544,236	104,930	1,696,694	15,91,972	18,73,490	49,757	..	92,828	36,08,047
1340 (1930-31) ..	1,055,324	544,578	117,901	1,717,803	15,97,222	18,74,821	49,340	..	94,025	36,15,408
Average ..	**1,038,149**	**543,577**	**119,538**	**1,696,258**	**15,82,883**	**18,72,287**	**47,514**	..	**97,687**	**36,00,370**
341 (1931-32) ..	1,077,149	555,907	103,524	1,736,580	17,15,038	20,79,439	49,308	..	84,955	39,28,740
342 (1932-33) ..	1,099,432	555,811	101,944	1,757,187	18,21,083	21,03,731	59,976	..	93,626	40,78,416
343 (1933-34) ..	1,123,416	561,266	81,428	1,766,140	20,93,101	22,59,787	69,834	..	79,112	45,01,834
344 (1934-35) .	1,126,000	561,666	77,881	1,765,547	20,95,672	22,60,611	56,832	.	74,723	44,87,838
345 (1935-36) ..	1,127,826	561,403	74,748	1,763,977	20,96,889	22,60,441	58,666	..	73,151	44,89,147
Average ..	**1,110,770**	**559,211**	**87,905**	**1,757,886**	**19,64,357**	**21,92,802**	**58,923**	..	**81,113**	**42,97,195**
346 (1936-37) ..	1,129,760	561,458	89,705	1,780,923	21,00,543	22,60,941	63,210	..	84,846	45,09,540
1347 (1937-38) .	1,131,261	561,550	96,572	1,789,383	21,02,449	22,61,282	61,051	..	94,523	45,19,305
1348 (1938-39) ..	1,135,550	561,822	97,758	1,795,130	21,08,620	22,62,191	59,910	.	93,007	45,23,737
1349 (1939-40) ..	1,138,547	562,093	99,005	1,799,645	21,18,394	22,62,826	56,585	..	91,830	45,29,135
1350 (1940-41) ..	1,142,032	562,305	100,785	1,805,122	21,24,075	22,63,482	56,586	..	92,030	45,36,173
Average ..	**1,135,430**	**561,846**	**96,765**	**1,794,041**	**21,10.818**	**22,62,145**	**59,468**	..	**91,147**	**45,23,578**
1351 (1941-42) ..	1,146,300	562,984	99,788	1,809,072	21,29,803	22,65,787	58,344	..	1,06,569	45,60,503
1352 (1942-43) .	1,150,106	563,318	102,710	1,816,134	21,35,440	22,66,267	62,466	..	1,03,913	45,68,086
1353 (1943-44) ..	1,152,860	563,650	111,140	1,827,650	21,39,256	22,67,278	64,946	..	1,07,653	45,79,133
1354 (1944-45) ..	1,157,214	563,801	98,032	1,819,047	21,43,258	22,68,227	64,898	..	98,492	45,74,875
1355 (1945-46) ..	1,160,467	563,486	92,486	1,816,439	21,50,007	22,67,541	62,146	..	92,635	45,72,329
Average ..	1,153,389	563,448	100,831	1,817,668	21,39,553	22,67,020	62,560	..	1,01,852	45,70,985
1356 (1946-47) ..	1,163,768	563,339	78,631	1,805,738	21,53,711	22,67,669	68,724	..	94,435	45,84,539
1357 (1947-48) ..	1,164,027	559,026	104,642	1,828,295	21,57,975	22,57,067	60,581	..	1,08,412	45,93,935
1358 (1948-49) ..	1,169,223	558,032	110,026	1,838,181	21,72,548	2,56,229	68,380	..	1,24,730	46,21,907
1359 (1949-50) ..	1,172,070	557,008	118,634	1,847,712	21,79,244	22,49,807	80,038	..	1,52,179	46,62,168
1360 (1950-51) ..	1,175,538	559,197	143,261	1,877,996	21,85,817	22,54,880	74,003	..	1,97,104	47,11,804
Average ..	**1,169,045**	**559,500**	**111,039**	**1,839,584**	**21,60,863**	**22,57,130**	**72,325**	..	**1,35,372**	**46,34,690**

DIX VI—*cont.*

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS—*cont.*

Remissions: Due to season: Waste.	Remissions: Due to season: Withered crop.	Remissions: Due to season: Others.	Remissions: Fixed and other.	Remissions: Total.	Net demand (current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of beriz deduction for religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwari).	Fasli.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
..	..	374	674	1,048	34,78,975	94,857	35,73,832	657	35,73,175	1331 (1921-22).
.	..	262	246	508	34,95,011	1,05,056	36,00,067	680	35,99,387	1332 (1922-23).
..	.	8,305	228	8,533	34,88,850	1,15,003	36,03,853	686	36,03,167	1333 (1923-24).
3,034	.	20,323	119	24,376	34,72,344	1,37,019	36,09,393	682	36,08,711	1334 (1924-25).
1,163		1,790	66	3,019	35,08,351	1,32,631	36,40,985	684	36,40,301	1335 (1925-26).
1,019	..	**6,211**	**267**	**7,497**	**34,88,706**	**1,16,920**	**36,05,626**	**678**	**36,04,948**	Average.
777	.	846	16,026	17,649	35,71,483	93,554	36,65,037	735	36,64,282	1336 (1926-27).
..	.	2,985	13,050	16,035	35,71,782	86,854	36,58,636	764	36,57,872	1337 (1927-28).
.	.	3,514	9,557	13,071	35,88,377	88,009	36,76,386	762	36,75,624	1338 (1928-29)
	.	1,906	7,320	9,226	35,98,821	1,48,385	37,47,206	1,028	37,46,178	1339 (1929-30).
..	..	1,480	5,637	7,123	36,08,285	75,281	36,83,566	1,116	36,82,450	1340 (1930-31).
155	..	**2,147**	**10,318**	**12,621**	**36,87,749**	**98,417**	**36,86,166**	**885**	**36,85,281**	Average.
..		1,422	1,85,198	1,86,620	37,42,120	86,360	38,28,480	1,107	38,27,373	1341 (1931-32)
.		1,127	1,70,770	1,71,897	39,06,519	76,766	39,83,285	1,118	39,82,167	1342 (1932-33)
..	.	1,418	3,04,923	3,06,341	41,95,493	91,540	42,87,033	1,217	42,85,816	1343 (1933-34)
.		11,901	1,60,151	1,72,052	43,15,786	78,094	43,93,880	1,218	43,92,662	1344 (1934-35)
..		1,939	45,206	47,145	44,42,002	91,676	45,33,678	1,051	45,32,627	1345 (1935-36).
.		**3,561**	**1,73,250**	**1,76,811**	**41,20,384**	**84,887**	**42,05,271**	**1,148**	**42,04,123**	Average.
		550	30,158	30,708	44,78,832	73,561	45,52,393	1,334	45,51,059	1346 (1936-37).
		851	21,849	22,700	44,96,605	60,221	45,56,826	1,084	45,55,742	1347 (1937-38)
..	.	13,669	15,681	29,350	44,94,387	52,699	45,47,086	1,206	45,45,880	1348 (1938-39).
.		713	11,772	12,485	45,16,650	46,886	45,63,536	1,440	45,62,096	1349 (1939-40)
.		326	8,492	8,818	45,27,365	56,479	45,83,834	1,265	45,82,569	1350 (1940-41).
		3,222	**17,590**	**20,812**	**45,02,766**	**57,969**	**45,60,735**	**1,266**	**45,59,469**	Average.
..	1,11,295		6,660	1,17,955	44,42,548	69,626	45,12,174	2,090	45,10,084	1351 (1941-42).
		1,822	3,034	4,856	45,63,239	92,276	46,55,506	2,091	46,53,415	1352 (1942-43).
..	..	1,150	2,996	4,146	45,71,987	94,247	46,69,234	2,091	46,67,143	1353 (1943-44).
..	..	934	3,929	4,863	45,70,012	75,685	46,45,697	2,091	46,43,606	1354 (1944-45).
.	..	1,014	2,791	3,805	45,68,521	86,416	46,54,937	2,106	46,52,831	1355 (1945-46).
..	22,259	984	3,883	27,126	45,43,860	83,650	46,27,510	2,094	46,25,416	Average.
..	..	763	2,502	3,265	45,81,274	63,208	46,44,482	2,106	46,42,376	1356 (1946-47)
..	.	657	2,458	3,115	45,89,920	68,194	46,58,114	2,096	46,56,018	1357 (1947-48).
.	..	1,350	24,261	25,611	45,96,296	50,662	46,46,958	2,165	46,44,793	1358 (1948-49).
.	..	213	8,033	8,246	46,53,922	1,20,504	47,74,426	1,982	47,72,444	1359 (1949-50).
..	..	195	2,397	2,592	47,09,212	87,588	47,96,800	2,008	47,94,792	1360 (1950-51)
..	..	636	7,930	8,566	46,26,124	78,031	47,04,156	2,071	47,02,085	Average

APPENDIX VII.

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENT.

Statement showing the normal monthly temperature recorded at Kozhikode based on data up to 1951.

Month	*Mean temperature* °F	*Mean range* °F	*Highest temperature recorded* °F	*Lowest temperature recorded.* °F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
January .. .	79·5	17·0	93	63
February	80·9	15·6	94	61
March	83·2	14·0	95	67
April . ..	84·7	12·7	95	70
May .. .	84·3	11·9	99	68
June . . .	79·9	9·7	93	71
July .. .	78·3	8·4	90	70
August .. .	78·7	8·7	90	69
September ..	79·5	9·9	93	70
October .. .	80·7	11·5	94	68
November . ..	80·7	13·5	94	61
December	79·7	16·4	94	61
Average ..	**80·9**	**12·5**	..	..

MAL.—90

APPENDIX VIII.

AVERAGE RAINFALL OF THE DISTRICT IN INCHES.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1870	0·69	0·33	1·12	1·02	3·59	28·71	26·10	7·93	6·72	15·28	2·57	0·25	94·31
1871	2·97	0·44	1·66	5·14	6·97	37·15	38·51	12·25	9·58	6·38	9·83	0·21	130·09
1872	..	0·26	0·02	3·99	7·91	4·67	35·79	18·20	16·76	4·12	3·62	2·24	127·58
1873	..	2·82	..	4·84	11·26	30·76	38·28	9·08	6·66	7·66	0·39	0·75	112·50
1874	..	0·33	0·03	3·36	21·06	44·89	30·48	12·83	8·88	9·86	2·70	1·04	135·46
1875	0·05	0·01	0·45	2·90	4·73	33·81	30·11	11·44	4·98	6·09	1·88	0·40	96·84
1876	..	1·94	1·94	1·74	2·28	21·84	37·49	12·23	5·63	2·41	1·15	0·07	86·79
1877	..	..	0·53	2·66	4·78	39·62	10·97	25·32	14·90	19·59	4·07	2·30	124·74
1878	0·01	..	0·92	3·52	6·93	35·60	22·05	33·02	24·24	12·39	4·37	1·38	144·43
1879	0·14	0·34	1·56	2·00	21·23	18·51	25·81	16·04	7·12	9·99	3·81	1·68	108·28
1880	0·02	0·23	0·34	5·01	10·16	20·59	25·50	7·59	5·59	4·73	7·84	1·11	98·71
1881	0·02	..	0·62	0·91	6·27	10·92	18·06	22·69	7·48	3·82	7·86	0·12	77·77
1882	1·37	..	0·19	1·49	14·33	42·68	54·77	14·77	9·05	12·14	5·41	0·34	156·54
1883	0·08	0·01	1·72	3·45	6·90	28·10	33·45	18·85	4·65	11·83	6·94	1·26	117·24
1884	.	0·02	0·26	1·66	3·76	7·78	21·59	24·45	12·73	7·47	5·43	0·55	95·70
1885	..		0·52	0·98	3·99	45·61	36·15	18·56	3·97	12·77	3·16	3·07	128·78
1886	0·03		0·01	1·98	13·09	24·94	28·56	7·57	6·18	7·77	0·78	3·44	94·35
1887	..	0·06	0·64	3·37	3·19	39·23	26·58	5·66	6·02	11·67	7·22	1·23	104·87
1888	..	0·09	0·05	4·39	11·94	46·96	29·31	21·31	4·52	4·29	6·98	0·23	130·03
1889	..	0·06	0·29	4·69	6·70	37·31	1·24	22·09	18·23	12·08	2·37	1·33	226·39
1890	0·05	0·60	1·89	4·82	6·67	27·38	28·36	11·19	3·13	5·22	2·71	0·90	92·92
1891	0·11	1·02	1·01	3·67	4·28	28·90	34·08	14·23	2·40	13·64	3·62	0·62	104·58
1892	.	0·08	0·81	7·18	16·92	14·69	58·76	22·02	5·80	15·25	2·30	0·13	144·0[illegible]
1893	0·21	0·62	1·98	1·07	10·02	34·65	15·99	12·40	7·63	8·51	5·31	..	99·29
1894	0·13	0·21	3·57	5·47	4·64	31·16	25·78	19·33	5·91	6·51	1·60	0·12	104·43
1895	0·03	..	0·21	6·87	3·59	38·47	29·90	13·81	4·41	12·26	2·05	0·15	111·48
1896	0·32	..	0·26	2·52	7·49	46·22	36·82	26·04	3·50	6·73	4·40	1·42	135·72
1897	0·03	1·31	0·10	3·94	6·16	43·84	40·63	32·26	10·22	8·37	2·19	0·25	149·30
1898	.	0·21	0·17	3·32	6·06	31·47	32·29	6·40	9·51	11·98	6·92	0·48	108·84
1899	0·12	0·42	0·25	13·60	5·42	35·60	15·68	5·55	3·66	9·12	0·17	0·11	89·79
1900	0·16	.	0·06	6·55	2·54	5·25	37·87	28·41	6·36	7·31	1·17	0·56	126·24
1901	0·80	0·72	1·34	4·68	4·75	33·25	34·66	16·05	9·15	8·99	12·72	1·77	128·88
1902	0·22	0·11	1·75	2·43	4·55	16·09	52·77	12·10	19·38	12 16·	4·94	4·91	331·41
1903	0·03	0·15	0·07	1·40	9·63	22·22	47·31	16·72	9·57	11·38	6·18	1·93	126·59
1904	0·54	0·02	0·88	1·90	9·81	48·39	29·72	14·00	7·70	1·97	0·73	..	120·06
1905	0·05	0·40	0·06	1·35	9·00	34·85	26·51	12·11	7·34	5·24	12·44	.	109·35
1906	1·06	0·16	0·04	0·63	4·78	15·20	41·86	14·58	5·02	7·13	7·13	2·46	96·32
1907	0·27	0·02	1·15	5·60	3·17	35·25	34·66	48·04	5·54	10·06	7·93	1·76	153·44
1908	0·05	0·61	0·86	3·57	4·57	25·86	46·32	17·05	3·92	7·69	0·86	0·86	111·67
1909	2 33	0 14	0 49	2 70	22·12	34 82	38·39	9·13	7·91	6·95	5·53	10·[illegible]	134·51
1910	0·03	0 25	0 45	3 41	5·01	32·33	20 08	18 51	0 13	12·36	8·76	..	111·2[illegible]
1911	0·06	0 11	0 33	1 35	6 47	43·00	31 15	8·68	1·34	10 07	4·60	2 18	109·34
1912	0·06	0 08	0 08	3 18	7 92	41 57	39 12	25 39	5·11	15·34	4 13	0·18	142·19
1913	.	0 13	0 16	1·45	7 14	24·31	33 83	9·47	7·94	18·45	2·09	0 99	105 96
1914	..	.	0 14	0 13	4 08	23 63	42 33	17 85	8·06	14 85	2 93	3·85	117·85
1915	0 37	0 25	1 57	3 00	4 67	29·88	31 28	14 20	14 09	97 68	11·36	0·33	118·68
1916	..	0 11	0 16	2 39	7 99	41·91	22 66	16·85	3·00	12·05	4 11	0·40	121·63
1917	.	2 11	1·56	1·00	4 33	31 98	15 45	11 68	19·56	12 35	8·00	0 85	108 87
1918	0 20	0 02	0 78	0 97	29·41	20·00	7 80	14·84	4 41	7 47	12·15	1·24	99·29
1919	0 57	0 04	0 58	1·45	9·16	25 10	27 53	21 13	8 95	8 45	10 99	1 20	115 15
1920	0 84	0 16	0 17	5·11	3 05	42 59	43 56	9·91	4 67	13 50	10 87	0·01	134·44
1921	0 95	0 10	0 19	6 20	4 81	21·99	25·89	32 07	5·73	8 65	5 13	0 03	111·74
1922	0 86	0 29	0 51	3 09	0·81	27 15	50 67	14 48	7 96	7 88	9·46	0·46	133 62
1923	0 16		2 23	1 00	2 07	28·31	47 09	45 52	8 20	4 80	4 78	0 42	143 78
1924	0 30	0 02	1 90	4·24	6 99	43 59	69 44	27 86	9 60	5 80	6 21	0·87	176 82
1925		0 01	2 54	2 71	8 98	32 08	32 12	26 46	4 94	10·55	7 37	3 55	131 31
1926	0 71	0 05	0 31	1 08	5 39	25 26	43 56	24 22	11 75	8 10	2·23	0 19	122 88
1927	0 05	0 77	0·88	2 61	9 01	30 10	41 61	14 39	13 33	4 01	5·82	0 04	122 63
1928	0 09	2 81	1 33	2 95	2 49	23 51	20 22	25 29	2 39	10 40	3 48	1 44	96 40
1929	0 20	0 35	1 13	6 85	5 19	43 33	39 40	13 25	10 14	13 15	3·64	0·43	137 06
1930	0 14	0 27	0 66	2 92	16·53	28 09	10·15	11 23	14 45	15 36	7 67	3 24	119·71
1931	0·02	0 01	0 20	3·68	5 21	22 18	32 08	55 27	6·47	5 72	4·87	2 26	137 97
1932	..	0·09	0 28	3·44	27·47	16 16	35·88	16 72	14 00	22 54	6 55	0 50	142 63
1933	.	0 11	0 03	5·25	24 41	37 16	36 58	18 53	17 78	16 00	3 23	0·73	160 41
1934	0 94	0 01	0 39	3 62	2 63	38 16	18 07	16 87	1 70	12 40	3·50	0 07	99 56
1935	0 26	0 03	0 16	3 20	1 70	18 88	35 18	9·68	11·75	13 72	3 32	0·32	98 20
1936	0 01	0 32	4 02	1·27	14 36	30 34	31 55	18 16	10 70	9 02	6 60	0·28	126 63
1937	0 02	0 13	1 32	5 80	4 63	21 50	47 22	11 57	5 66	15·63	3 71	0·28	117 62
1938	.	0 61	1 24	5 32	6 62	33 97	31 59	12 23	7 50	8 64	2 35	0 19	110 26
1939	0 02	0 06	0 27	6·05	2 53	28 05	35 12	16 89	4 13	13·71	8 19	0·11	115 13
1940	0·01	.	0·01	4·10	8·21	26·50	42·17	27·35	2·07	0·32	9·70	1·06	130·50
1941	0·18	0·01	0·06	2·89	15·33	38·68	21·50	19·76	7·79	9·11	8·39	3·02	126·75
1942	.	0·04	0·15	6·57	7·14	39·15	37·70	13·77	3·62	13·66	2·43	2·87	127·42
1943	2·53	0·32	0·85	3·72	19·08	32·48	36·90	7·22	8·72	16·36	8·84	0·34	137·36
1944	0·04	0·71	1·21	1·31	7·14	22·41	30·83	10·84	5·06	10·59	7·35	2·22	99·71
1945	0·01	0·66	0·08	3·43	1·67	25·94	33·55	14·99	4·92	6·90	8·36	0·03	100·54
1946	..	0 06	1·95	5·50	2·51	42·16	32·84	33·30	7·69	9·09	9·10	6·89	151·18
1947	0·26	0·60	2·68	5·16	3·65	21·88	34·09	26·56	15·49	5·35	0·60	1·64	118·05
1948	1·83	0·17	1·70	3·56	8·08	38·05	28·28	19·11	6·13	5·80	7·70	0·34	120·84
1949	..	..	0·07	3·52	19·69	23·50	36·72	18·95	14·63	8·02	2·00	..	127 16
Average— 1870 to 1949	0 30	0 30	0·81	3 17	8·27	31 16	33·02	18·04	8·28	10·15	5·10	1·05	119 25
		1·41		11·74			90·50				16·30		
1950	..	1·60	0·34	1·42	8·49	28·05	43·25	15·18	16·04	9·96	4·75	0·04	129·72

APPENDIX VIII-A.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WET DAYS.

Years. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)	Total. (14)
1870	1	..	2	2	5	21	27	16	12	15	5	1	107
1871	4	1	2	8	10	26	28	17	14	10	9	1	130
1872	..	1	..	5	5	23	26	23	18	6	6	3	116
1873	..	4	..	6	12	27	28	14	10	13	1	2	117
1874	..	1	..	6	19	26	27	22	19	14	5	1	139
1875	..	..	1	3	6	24	29	19	12	10	3	1	108
1876	..	..	3	4	5	23	29	21	8	4	3	..	100
1877	..	..	1	5	8	25	19	28	17	19	6	4	127
1878	.	..	1	5	8	23	19	24	24	15	7	3	129
1879	..	1	3	3	15	21	25	26	12	14	6	3	129
1880	..	..	1	7	8	26	23	11	12	10	12	2	117
1881	..	..	1	2	8	20	18	23	14	7	10	..	103
1882	2	..	..	3	9	23	30	17	15	13	9	1	122
1883	..	..	3	6	11	25	27	20	8	14	7	2	123
1884	..	..	1	4	5	18	26	20	20	11	8	1	114
1885	..	..	1	2	6	27	27	15	7	17	5	6	118
1886	..	..	..	2	13	25	25	16	12	14	5	1	113
1887	..	..	2	6	6	25	25	12	11	14	9	2	112
1888	..	..	..	4	13	27	28	26	8	8	8	..	122
1889	..	..	1	6	8	26	25	26	17	11	4	2	126
1890	..	1	3	8	8	25	25	12	11	9	4	2	108
1891	..	2	2	6	8	23	27	18	7	16	5	1	115
1892	..	..	1	12	14	18	29	26	15	15	4	..	134
1893	..	1	3	4	11	25	25	20	12	12	9	..	122
1894	..	..	5	8	6	25	26	24	11	10	3	..	118
1895	..	..	..	8	5	21	28	20	9	15	2	..	108
1896	..	..	1	4	9	26	28	25	7	9	6	3	118
1897	..	2	..	6	7	20	26	24	14	10	4	..	113
1898	..	..	..	5	8	23	28	14	17	15	9	1	120
1899	..	1	1	14	9	23	17	11	8	12	1	..	97
1900	..	..	..	7	4	21	27	24	14	11	2	1	111
1901	1	1	2	6	8	23	28	21	10	9	12	3	124
1902	1	..	2	5	6	20	29	15	19	15	7	5	121
1903	..	..	..	2	12	17	30	21	17	12	7	3	124
1904	1	..	1	4	10	20	27	15	15	14	1	..	116
1905	..	1	..	2	12	28	26	19	11	15	4	..	111
1906	2	..	.	1	8	21	29	19	11	10	5	3	107
1907	1	.	2	8	5	19	24	29	8	12	8	3	124
1908	.	1	1	5	6	24	29	20	8	10	2	..	104
1909	3		1	5	9	22	29	13	13	9	8	1	115
1910	..	.	1	5	7	24	17	21	19	10	9	.	119
1911	..		1	2	8	24	26	15	4	11	5	3	97
1912	..	..	..	5	10	22	27	25	10	10	7	..	126
1913	..	..	..	3	9	26	26	17	9	16	3	1	106
1914	..	..	..	..	8	22	30	23	14	16	4	5	128
1915	1	..	2	5	7	23	22	16	16	10	12	1	113
1916		.	..	4	10	21	21	20	20	16	6	1	126
1917	..	2	2	2	4	28	18	18	19	16	10	1	119
1918	1	..	1	2	23	27	14	22	8	10	13	2	117
1919	1	..	1	2	11	21	25	25	13	13	11	2	129
1920	2	..	..	8	4	25	30	18	10	14	11	..	128
1921	2	..	..	1	6	25	23	25	11	11	6	..	105
1922	1	..	1	4	14	21	29	22	16	11	10	1	132
1923	1	..	4	2	4	23	29	27	14	8	3	1	113
1924	1	..	8	6	9	20	30	23	12	8	6	1	124
1925	.	..	4	5	10	25	23	24	7	15	5	5	117
1926	1	..	1	1	6	17	26	22	13	11	8	.	106
1927	..	1	2	4	11	22	30	10	14	7	3	..	117
1928	..	4	2	5	5	23	12	24	5	15	3	2	115
1929	..	1	2	11	7	23	28	20	15	14	5	1	131
1930	1	4	1	5	11	27	23	13	16	17	9	3	122
1931	..	..	..	6	7	22	27	30	12	10	7	3	126
1932	..	..	1	5	16	21	29	19	20	20	11	1	143
1933	..	..	2	6	16	25	28	20	22	18	4	2	143
1934	2	..	1	4	6	24	22	19	5	14	4	.	101
1935	..	..	..	5	4	21	27	16	14	15	4	1	107
1936	.	..	4	3	12	24	26	22	12	10	9	1	123
1937	..	..	3	7	8	23	30	12	9	14	5	..	111
1938	..	1	2	8	8	27	25	10	12	9	4	1	116
1939	..	..		7	4	24	26	19	9	14	10	..	112
1940	..	..	..	6	11	20	20	26	4	11	12	2	120
1941	..	..	..	5	11	26	21	23	12	10	9	3	120
1942	.	..	1	8	9	23	31	20	8	11	3	5	119
1943	3	1	1	5	17	28	28	14	16	19	8	1	141
1944	..	1	2	2	10	23	28	14	8	15	11	4	118
1945	..	1	..	6	6	21	25	21	12	10	7	..	109
1946	..	..	3	8	4	27	27	26	12	12	13	7	139
1947	1	1	4	7	4	23	26	25	21	7	1	2	122
1948	2	..	2	7	12	24	30	29	14	11	10	1	142
1949	..	..	..	6	18	24	24	19	21	9	3	..	124
Average, 1870–1949.	..	..	1	5	9	23	26	20	13	12	6	2	117
	1			14		82				20			
1950	..	2	1	2	7	24	28	19	19	11	6	..	119

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APPENDIX IX.

VARIATION OF THE RAINFALL IN INCHES (1870 TO 1949).

Recording centre.	Year or period.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(0)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Alathur	Maximum, 1924 ..	2·40	1·16	3·28	31·94	55·90	21·51	7·47	7·82	10·59	0·18	142·25
	Minimum, 1934 ..	1·31	2·61	1·56	22·50	9·99	13·84	0·76	8·80	0·76	..	62·13
.. ..	**Average, 1907–1949**	**1·87**	**3·18**	**5·84**	**18·95**	**24·18**	**14·82**	**5·78**	**8·28**	**5·18**	**1·04**	**89·12**
Palghat..	Maximum, 1924	1·68	1·16	4·09	24·74	53·85	13·57	8·81	5·39	7·44	..	120·73
.. ..	Minimum 1870.	0·30	..	..	11·00	16·98	3·97	7·36	5·67	1·85	1·25	48·38
.. ..	Average, 1870-1949	**1·53**	**2·73**	**5·23**	**16·92**	**22·34**	**12·66**	**6·02**	**8·21**	**4·07**	**1·01**	**80·72**
Parli	Maximum, 1924. ..	2·31	1·40	7·42	31·38	52·64	16·96	14·22	11·41	11·37	..	149·11
.. ..	Minimum, 1928. ..	1·05	2·53	0·50	13·78	13·38	19·34	0·56	8·05	0·91	..	60·10
.. ..	**Average, 1901-1949 ..**	**1·63**	**2·98**	**6·82**	**19·71**	**26·65**	**14·80**	**6·53**	**11·41**	**4·99**	**1·16**	**96·68**
Ottapalam	Maximum, 1924. ..	1·98	3·23	4·17	42·98	52·33	26·60	8·93	9·06	11·43	0·51	161·12
	Minimum, 1928	3·73	5·82	0·46	19·35	12·55	21·89	0·98	7·68	2·23	0·81	75·41
	Average, 1901-1949 ..	**1·75**	**3·39**	**6·98**	**23·10**	**27·00**	**15·76**	**6·68**	**10·56**	**5·82**	**1·18**	102·22
Cherpulacheri ..	Maximum, 1924 ..	1·55	2·07	5·12	44·14	62·80	31·95	11·15	7·04	10·53	0·34	177·59
	Minimum, 1921 ..	0·09	6·50	1·01	21·03	20·20	..	4·60	8·78	2·33	..	64·54
	Average, 1901–1949 ..	1·76	**3·90**	**7·09**	**23·91**	28·04	**14·62**	7·04	11·69	**6·20**	1·12	**105.37**
Mannarghat	Maximum, 1924 ..	3·76	4·03	2·10	44·64	81·27	22·50	14·01	5·71	9·32	4·06	191·40
	Minimum, 1928 .	4·60	4·11	1·27	19·02	13·86	22·75	0·78	8·91	1·61	0·63	77·54
	Average, 1901–1949 .	**2·00**	**3·88**	**7·71**	**23·51**	**29·85**	**16·32**	**9·26**	**13·53**	**7·00**	**1·18**	**114·24**
Perintalmanna ..	Maximum, 1924 ..	1·87	3·29	5·46	41·83	66·66	30·19	11·26	11·09	5·70	1·62	178·97
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0·25	0·15	1·95	3·82	22·50	17·22	3·65	5·92	4·75	..	60·21
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	1·45	4·16	**7·24**	**26·25**	**28·61**	**15·19**	**7·02**	**12·17**	**5·25**	**1·03**	108·37
Manjeri	Maximum, 1924 ..	2·22	4·17	4·45	38·91	76·18	25·60	13·49	7·92	6·83	1·20	180·97
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0·20	..	5·05	10·27	18·50	20·87	6·04	4·91	7·65	0·25	73 74
	Average, 1870–1949...	**1·18**	**3·51**	**7·50**	**28·40**	**31·92**	**16·41**	**7·32**	**11·56**	**5·70**	**1·12**	**114·62**
Nilambur . ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	0·10	4·80	20·30	60·00	38·95	14·65	12·60	9·75	2·70	0·20	173·65
	Minimum, 1875 ..	0·10	1·35	1·48	14·53	29·30	3·75	3·51	6·25	..	..	60·57
	Average, 1871–1949 .	**0·92**	**2·66**	**5·96**	**26·56**	**33·12**	**16·92**	**7·51**	**10·23**	4·75	**0·98**	**109·91**
Vayithiri	Maximum, 1882 ..	1·94	5·76	8·16	88·56	118·20	34·35	16·34	12·70	4·52	0·20	290·73
	Minimum, 1893 ..	2·08	1·35	7·04	38·33	15·90	20·15	12·57	9·00	4·52	..	111·84
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	**1·84**	4·41	**7·25**	43·11	**56·56**	**30·01**	**11·82**	**6·32**	5·10	**1·15**	167·57
Manantoddy . ..	Maximum, 1924 ..	1·66	2·57	3·51	23·84	117·72	18·65	9·75	2·05	4·89	1·05	165·98
	Minimum, 1918 ..	0·03	2·47	17·74	11·07	7·40	18·48	4·14	3·84	8·20	0·24	73·61
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	**1·52**	**3·39**	**5·17**	**23·35**	**37·75**	**20·56**	**7·22**	**6·23**	**2·75**	**0·57**	108·51
Irikkur	Maximum, 1938 ..	1·55	3·59	17·34	36·67	58·10	25·26	25·80	18·06	2·99	0·69	200·95
	Minimum, 1913 ..	..	0·67	5·29	29·56	42·69	16·38	7·13	16·32	..	0·39	118·43
	Average, 1902–1949 ..	**0·93**	**2·87**	**8·32**	**87·85**	**47·63**	**28·71**	**11·04**	**11·31**	**5·50**	**0·97**	155·12
Payyanur	Maximum, 1925 ..	0·80	1·96	8·68	50·47	47·76	51·00	3·93	9·49	3·85	3·46	181·46
	Minimum, 1913 ..	..	0·69	5·48	33·45	31·69	11·89	5·09	15·65	0·52	0·30	104·76
	Average, 1902–1949	**0·61**	**1·79**	**8·22**	**39·89**	41·67	23·46	9·10	**8·32**	4·00	**0·99**	138·03
Taliparamba	Maximum, 1946 ..	1·72	2·62	2·58	51·41	45·89	38·96	5·17	11·79	10·65	5·08	176·77
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0·10	..	6·65	14·90	13·79	31·15	6·70	0·04	7·87	..	82·10
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	**0·17**	**2·15**	**7·22**	38·14	41·47	**22·33**	**8·90**	**8·50**	4·39	**0·84**	134·42
Cannanore	Maximum, 1924 ..	1·66	3·43	5·17	54·09	68·56	26·47	6·54	2·72	1·83	0·25	170·72
	Minimum, 1881 ..	..	0·05	4·45	13·60	11·79	30·82	7·00	1·09	8·84	0·45	78·99
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	**0·72**	**2·33**	**7·95**	**37·25**	**36·66**	**19·77**	**8·57**	**7·86**	**3·93**	**0·62**	125·66
Tellicherry	Maximum, 1892 ..	..	6·24	30·04	20·64	88·65	31·87	7·00	17·09	3·81	0·26	208·00
	Minimum, 1881 ..	..	1·37	8·71	13·28	10·96	27·15	0·06	4·17	7·10	..	79·40
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	**0·80**	**3·14**	**9·29**	**38·37**	**37·58**	**20·02**	**8·68**	**8·35**	**4·01**	**0·88**	**131·12**

APPENDIX IX-A—cont.

VARIATION OF THE RAINFALL IN INCHES (1870 TO 1949)—cont.

Recording centre.	Year or period.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Badagara	Maximum, 1907 ..	0·35	5·10	2·25	51·38	52·54	63·62	6·10	16·03	17·20	1·58	219·15
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0·05	1·44	10·15	11·13	13·34	21·68	6·60	3·99	11·21	0·05	79·64
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	1·10	3·36	9·28	37·99	37·04	19·59	8·31	9·26	5·05	0·77	131·77
Kuttiadi	Maximum, 1924 .	3·38	4·24	9·46	60·84	93·00	43·01	12·74	7·17	6·25	1·07	242·06
	Minimum, 1906 ..	3·72	0·60	6·42	17·89	61·73	16·85	8·00	13·62	4·71	3·05	136·59
	Average, 1902–1949 .	1·97	4·91	11·63	40·70	49·97	29·39	11·96	14·66	9·23	2·30	176·73
Quilandy	Maximum,, 1946 ..	3·78	5·76	3·13	58·71	48·80	45·07	7·74	12·25	8·50	5·23	198·97
	Minimum, 1944 ..	0·05	0·41	8·91	14·36	26·83	8·30	3·80	8·08	7·61	3·86	81·21
	Average, 1894–1949 ..	1·09	3·27	9·55	36·01	36·26	19·99	8·22	9·73	5·07	1·86	131·15
Kozhikode	Maximum, 1924 ..	4·12	8·48	11·56	39·33	58·24	31·68	7·01	5·53	13·58	1·60	182·63
	Minimum, 1881 ..	.	0·32	3·05	13·39	18·39	23·05	5·99	4·30	4·89	0·02	74·30
	Average, 1870–1949	1·31	3·59	10·12	34·20	31·02	16·66	7·94	10·30	5·86	1·12	121·62
Tirurangadi . ..	Maximum, 1882 ..	2·54	0·02	30·30	39·65	43·76	12·39	5·95	16·53	7·41	0·12	158·67
	Minimum, 1881 .	0·05	0·04	3·32	11·36	13·94	16·44	7·08	3·67	7·23	0·10	64·13
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	1·39	4·15	10·23	28·98	26·07	14·22	7·43	10·54	6·18	1·01	110·21
Ponnani	Maximum, 1924 ..	3·17	9·76	12·88	44·03	48·04	33·04	8·83	8·71	6·51	1·49	176·46
	Minimum, 1876 ..	1·26	0·60	4·15	17·10	19·36	7·17	3·26	3·83	2·68	0·55	59·06
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	1·55	4·32	10·27	29·20	25·84	13·99	7·21	10·92	6·12	1.04	110·46
Chowghat .. .	Maximum, 1924 ..	1·71	4·22	18·46	60·02	51·86	29·55	7·73	5·11	8·27	..	186·93
	Minimum, 1890 ..	.	14·15	7·16	33·78	10·07	3·71	1·38	6·46	0·11	..	77·12
	Average, 1894–1949 ..	1·69	4·44	11·24	31·11	27·43	15·58	8·65	11·26	6·80	1·22	119·41
Triprayar .. .	Maximum, 1924 .	2·62	5·94	16·22	53·74	57·93	26·51	0·94	6·47	6·95	1·09	187·14
	Minimum, 1921 ..	.	8·77	5·35	19·40	18·92	22·81	3·70	5·91	4·33	..	89·19
	Average, 1903–1949 ..	2·08	3·77	11·91	31·74	27·42	16·25	8·93	12·01	6·40	1·64	122·15
Cochin	Maximum, 1924 ..	3·80	6·57	7·82	11·81	49·53	24·62	12·09	3·48	0·89	[illegible]	164·60
	Minimum, 1918 .	3·46	0·50	24·23	15·47	4·88	12·78	3·49	6·27	6·67	2·31	[illegible]
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	3·74	5·04	11·91	29·21	23·08	13·94	9·24	12·90	6·74	1·63	117.38
District	Maximum, 1924 ..	2·22	4·24	6·99	43·59	69·44	27·86	9·60	5·80	6·21	0·87	176·82
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0·64	0·91	5·27	10·92	18·06	22·69	7·48	3·82	7·86	0·12	77·77
	Average. 1870–1949	1·41	3·47	8·27	31·16	33·02	18·04	8·28	10·15	5·10	1·05	119·95

APPENDIX X.

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT.

Grain	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average	Year (July to June.)
(1)	(2)	(3,	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Rice, second sort.	3·45	3·48	3·42	3·15	3·12	3·12	3·08	3·15	3·05	2·96	3·03	3·08	3·17	1874–75
	3·15	3·20	3·08	2·94	2·90	2·92	2·94	3·01	3·08	3·12	3·20	3·33	3·07	1875–76
	3·54	3·54	3·36	3·39	3·70	4·08	4·40	4·26	4·12	4·00	4·21	4·60	3·93	1876–77
	5·13	5·33	5·13	4·04	3·96	3·77	3·96	3·85	4·17	4·30	4·44	4·88	4·41	1877–78
	4·94	4·60	4·44	4·12	4·35	4·30	4·08	3·88	3·96	3·85	3·92	4·04	4·21	1878–79
	4·00	3·88	3·77	3·51	3·36	3·31	3·15	3·12	3·12	3·20	3·23	3·28	3·41	1879–80
	3·20	3·03	2·96	2·92	2·82	2·84	2·70	2·56	2·56	2·60	2·58	2·60	2·78	1880–81
	2·61	2·74	2·68	2·60	2·61	2·63	2·60	2·55	2·51	2·58	2·58	2·76	2·62	1881–82
	2·84	2·86	2·80	2·65	2·63	2·58	2·44	2·44	2·51	2·55	2·56	2·58	2·62	1882–83
	2·60	2·51	2·47	2·50	2·63	2·63	2·61	2·78	2·92	2·94	2·96	3·05	2·72	1883–84
	3·20	3·25	3·10	2·92	2·90	2·96	2·94	3·01	3·03	3·05	3·15	3·23	3·06	1884–85
	3·25	3·23	3·12	3·05	3·15	3·08	3·03	2·96	2·96	2·98	2·98	3·08	3·07	1885–86
	3·12	3·05	2·90	2·76	2·70	2·65	2·58	2·60	2·68	2·65	2·68	2·65	2·75	1886–87
	2·63	2·63	2·58	2·65	2·68	2·67	2·65	2·65	2·61	2·67	2·78	2·76	2·66	1887–88
	2·78	2·76	2·78	2·86	2·88	2·78	2·90	2·94	2·96	3·08	3·08	3·17	2·91	1888–89
	3·31	3·31	3·28	3·17	3·25	3·39	3·36	3·25	3·28	3·33	3·42	3·48	3·32	1889–90
	3·60	3·77	3·60	3·51	3·60	3·54	3·42	3·30	3·33	3·42	3·54	3·60	3·53	1890–91
	2·99	**3.01**	**2·93**	**2·87**	**2·90**	**2·89**	**2·85**	**2·86**	**2·88**	**2·93**	**2·97**	**3·04**	**2.93**	Average.*
	3·74	3·67	3·54	3·42	3·36	3·39	3·39	3·48	3·60	3·74	3·92	3·92	3·60	1891–92
	4·00	4·12	3·92	3·70	3·70	3·85	3·77	3·74	3·81	3·81	3·81	3·92	3·85	1892–93
	3·88	3·92	3·67	3·57	3·57	3·51	3·45	3·12	3·12	3·36	3·42	3·51	3·51	1893–94
	3·48	3·45	3·36	3·31	3·33	3·45	3·42	3·33	3·36	3·39	3·42	3·51	3·40	1894–95
	3·60	3·67	3·48	3·36	3·33	3·31	3·23	3·20	3·17	3·20	3·31	3·42	3·36	1895–96
	3·48	3·45	3·31	3·17	3·07	3·70	3·60	3·64	3·70	3·92	4·21	4·49	3·69	1896–97
	4·88	5·10	4·82	4·35	4·54	4·35	4·17	4·08	4·00	4·04	4·17	4·26	4·40	1897–98
	4·21	4·17	3·96	3·74	3·60	3·54	3·30	3·28	3·31	3·36	3·36	3·31	3·60	1898–99
	3·28	3·30	3·51	3·51	3·60	3·85	3·06	3·96	4·04	4·12	4·17	4·26	3·80	1899–00
	4·40	4·29	4·17	3·96	3·96	3·88	3·88	3·77	3·88	3·96	4·04	4·21	4·03	1900–01
	3·90	**3 93**	**3·77**	**3·61**	**3·67**	**3·68**	**3·63**	**3·56**	**3·60**	**3·69**	**3·78**	**3·88**	**3·72**	Average.
	4·21	4·08	3·85	3·77	3 77	3·81	3·70	3·60	3·51	3·54	3·57	3·57	3·75	1901–02
	3·60	3·64	3·54	3·51	3 54	3·57	3·45	3·39	3·42	3·45	3·54	3·64	3·52	1902–03
	3·70	3·70	3·60	3·57	3·57	3·51	3·45	3·42	3·39	3·42	3·39	3·45	3·51	1903–04
	3·45	3 39	3·36	3·30	3·42	3·54	3·64	3·64	3·60	3·64	3·74	3·81	3·55	1904–05
	3·96	4·21	4·26	4·17	4·04	4 04	4·04	4·17	4·26	4·35	4·49	4·76	4·23	1905–06
	5·00	5·00	4·88	4·70	4·60	4·54	4·40	4·44	4·54	4·76	4·88	4·94	4·72	1906–07
	5·06	5·13	5·00	4·76	4·82	4·88	5·00	4·88	4·88	5·13	5·26	5·48	5·02	1907–08
	5·55	5·55	5·40	5·10	5 33	5·26	5·10	4·94	4·88	4·88	5·00	5·06	5·19	1908–09
	5·06	5·00	4·94	4·76	4·54	4·49	4·26	4·21	4·35	4·26	4·30	4 26	4·54	1909–10
	4·40	4 40	4·30	4·21	4·17	4·12	4·04	4·04	4·04	4·08	4·17	4·60	4·21	1910–11
	4·40	**4·11**	**4·31**	**4·20**	**4·18**	**4·18**	**4·12**	**4·07**	**4·09**	**4·15**	**4·23**	**4·36**	**4·22**	Average.
	4·70	4 76	4·76	5·19	5·19	5·19	5·13	5·06	5·13	5·13	5·19	5·48	5·08	1911–12
	5·63	5·63	5·55	5·26	3·33	5·33	5·26	5·26	5·26	5·26	5·48	5·55	5.40	1912–13
	5·63	5 80	5 55	5·48	5·48	5·33	5·33	5·33	5·33	5·48	5·48	5·63	5·49	1913–14
	5·80	5 80	5·63	5·33	5·33	5·33	5·26	5·13	5·13	5·06	5·13	5·26	5·35	1914–15
	5·33	5 33	5·40	5 33	5·33	5·40	5·33	5·26	5·33	5·33	5·48	5·55	5·37	1915–16
	5·55	5 55	5·40	5·33	5·40	5·33	5·26	5·33	5·55	5·40	5·40	5·48	5·42	1916–17
	5·55	6·25	5·80	5·55	5·63	5·63	5·40	5·40	5·63	6·25	6·56	6·78	5·87	1917–18
	6·66	6·45	7·02	7·14	7·69	8·00	8·00	7·84	8·33	8·70	8·70	10·00	7·88	1918–19
	10·81	10·00	9 52	9·30	9·09	8·89	9·30	9·76	9·09	8·89	9·09	9·09	9·40	1919–20
	8 70	8 51	8·33	8·00	8·00	7·84	7·14	6·90	6·78	6·90	6·90	7·02	7·59	1920–21
	6·44	**6·41**	**6·30**	**6·19**	**6·25**	**6·23**	**6·11**	**6·13**	**6·16**	**6·24**	**6·34**	**6·58**	**6·29**	Average.
	7·09	8 33	8·00	7·69	7·14	7 27	7·27	6·90	7·02	7·14	7·41	7·69	7·46	1921–22
	7·84	8·00	7·41	7·41	7·41	7·02	6·35	6·35	6·56	6·66	6·78	6·66	7·04	1922–23
	6·66	6·66	6·78	6·56	6·66	6·78	6·90	6·90	6·90	6·90	7·02	7·27	6·83	1923–24
	7·84	8·70	8·33	8·16	7·84	7·84	7·54	7·27	7·27	7·41	7·54	7·69	7·79	1924–25
	7·84	7·09	7·27	7·27	7·27	7·41	7·27	7·14	7·27	7·41	7·54	7·69	7·42	1925–26
	7·84	7·69	7·11	7·27	7·41	7·11	7·41	7·41	7·41	7·54	7·60	7·84	7·53	1926–27
	7·84	7·84	7·54	7·41	7·27	7·41	7·27	7·27	7·27	7·27	7·27	7·14	7·40	1927–28
	7·27	7·14	7·02	6·90	7·02	7·14	7·02	6·90	6·90	6·90	6·90	6·90	7·00	1928–29
	6·90	6 78	6·66	6·66	6·66	6·56	6 45	6·25	5·97	5·97	5·97	6·06	6·41	1929–30
	6·06	5·88	5·80	5·63	5·48	5 33	4·82	4·60	4·40	4·30	4·12	4·00	5·04	1930–31
	7·38	**7·17**	**7·22**	**7·10**	**7 02**	**7 02**	**6 83**	**6·70**	**6·70**	**6·75**	**6·82**	**6·89**	**6·99**	Average.
	4·02	4·28	4·24	4·11	4·10	4·05	4·00	4·00	4·20	4·30	4·30	4·30	4·18	1931–32
	4·20	4·20	4·10	3·95	3·84	3·64	3·63	3·51	3·43	3·24	3·18	3·25	3·68	1932–33
	3·29	3·23	3·22	3·16	3·18	3·20	3·14	3·06	2·98	3·00	3·14	3·21	3·15	1933–34
	3·28	3·52	3·64	3·72	3·63	3·14	3·44	3·48	3·51	3·75	3·96	3·96	3·61	1934–35
	4·01	4·02	3·97	3·95	3·85	3·77	3·72	3·63	3·64	3·66	3·75	3·72	3·81	1935–36
	3·71	3·73	3·66	3·58	3·54	3·55	3·61	3·59	3·63	3·67	3·68	3·69	3·64	1936–37
	3·74	3·77	3·73	3·81	3·82	3·79	3·75	3·69	3·63	3 63	3·67	3·70	3·73	1937–38
	3·75	3·82	3·77	3·73	3·68	3·76	3·82	3·77	3·77	3·77	3·82	3·80	3·77	1938–39
	3·79	3·81	4·06	4·29	4·13	4·32	4·35	4·23	4·22	4·28	4·37	4·57	4·20	1939–40
	4·55	4·53	4·68	4·83	4·91	5·20	4·08	4·89	5·25	5·39	5·49	5·61	5·03	1940–41
	3·83	**3·89**	**3·91**	**3·91**	**3·87**	**3·87**	**3·84**	**3·79**	**3·83**	**3·87**	**3·94**	**3·98**	**3·88**	Average,
	5·90	5·90	5·68	5·67	5·76	6·11	6·02	5·98	6·10	6·46	6·63	7·23	6·12	1941–42
	7·66	7·66	7·93	8 67	8·96	9 51	9·83	10·39	10·97	10·65	10·78	12·02	9·59	1942–43
	12·39	11·80	11·55	11 67	11·60	11·75	11·88	11·72	11·72	11·76	12·01	12·13	11·84	1943–44
	11·77	11·45	11·45	11·37	11·40	10·85	10·77	10·59	10·71	10·70	10·74	10·71	11·04	1944–45
	10·39	10·38	10·41	10·66	10·63	10·62	10·68	10·75	10·71	10·83	11·08	11·03	10·68	1545–46
	10·69	10·69	10·56	10·56	10·64	10·65	10·62	10 19	11·01	10·61	10·53	10·84	10·63	9546–47
	10·82	11·01	11·25	11·29	11·35	12·55	13·42	13·20	12·96	12·88	12·96	13·28	12·25	1947–48
	13·61	14·15	14·98	14·89	15·11	16·40	16·85	16·02	16·77	16·88	16·73	16·72	15·83	1948–49
	16·76	16·65	16·58	16·63	16·78	16·96	16·60	16·60	17·14	16·91	16·93	17·16	16·82	1949–50
	17·12	17·35	17·13	16·93	16·93	17·15	17·00	17·81	17·88	17·62	17·74	17·95	17·38	1950–51
	11·71	**11·70**	**11·75**	**11·82**	**11·92**	**12·26**	**12·38**	**12·42**	**12·59**	**12·53**	**12·61**	**12·91**	**12,22**	**Average.**

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND OF 3,200 TOLAS—*cont.*

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT—*cont.*

Grain.	July.	August.	September	October	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May	June.	Annual Average	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ragi	1·83	1·70	1·72	1·75	1·74	1·76	1·64	1·71	1·77	1·87	1·99	1·82	1·78	1874–75
	1·85	1·83	1·79	1·63	1·67	1·74	1·88	2·08	2·29	2·20	2·05	2·12	1·93	1875–76
	2·26	2·16	2·16	2·68	3·33	3·48	3·64	3·51	3·33	3·39	3·64	4·26	3·15	1876–77
	4·21	4·65	4·44	4·12	3·48	3·01	3·23	3·48	3·74	4·08	3·92	3·81	3·85	1877–78
	3·85	3·77	3·60	3·60	2·86	2·84	2·86	2·56	2·55	2·45	2·48	2·56	3·00	1878–79
	2·55	2·44	2·13	2·20	2·47	2·34	2·86	2·16	2·09	2·16	2·25	2·23	2·27	1879–80
	2·06	1·99	2·09	1·99	1·95	1·91	1·78	1·75	1·77	1·67	1·71	1·72	1·87	1880–81
	1·80	1·92	1·85	1·82	1·83	1·82	1·81	1·80	1·82	1·82	1·83	1·83	1·83	1881–82
	1·75	1·81	1·84	1·83	1·72	1·69	1·66	1·65	1·73	1·75	1·79	1·80	1·75	1882–83
	1·79	1·72	1·75	1·67	1·67	1·72	1·75	1·76	1·75	1·71	1·86	1·83	1·75	1883–84
	1·85	1·89	1·90	1·83	1·90	1·80	1·94	1·98	1·87	1·86	1·89	2·00	1·89	1884–85
	1·96	1·95	2·05	1·95	1·95	1·90	1·87	1·96	1·88	1·84	1·85	1·92	1·92	1885–86
	1·91	1·88	1·80	1·83	1·67	1·57	1·61	1·49	1·56	1·53	1·56	1·49	1·67	1886–87
	1·47	1·32	1·34	1·30	1·33	1·32	1·37	1·33	1·27	1·30	1·43	1·46	1·35	1887–88
	1·43	1·50	1·52	1·54	1·66	1·51	1·45	1·56	1·53	1·54	1·53	1·59	1·53	1888–89
	1·60	1·64	1·61	1·61	1·56	1·43	1·49	1·56	1·51	1·51	1·53	1·58	1·55	1889–90
	1·72	1·72	1·68	1·72	1·75	1·73	1·77	1·83	1·81	1·85	1·90	1·96	1·79	1890–91
	1·73	1·73	1·73	1·72	1·70	1·65	1·67	1·68	1·67	1·67	1·72	1·75	1·70	Average.*
	2·11	2·07	2·17	2·30	2·21	2·31	2·67	2·63	2·50	2·55	2·56	2·51	2·38	1891–92
	2·51	2·48	2·41	2·30	2·13	2·11	2·20	2·22	2·17	2·19	2·14	2·09	2·25	1892–93
	2·16	2·14	2·11	2·21	2·12	1·91	1·94	1·94	1·52	..	1·41	1·41	1·90	1893–94
	1·41	1·72	1·41	1·41	1·41	1·32	1·32	1·20	1·33	1·32	1·38	1·51	1·40	1894–95
	1·59	1·58	1·53	1·57	1·47	1·44	1·28	1·32	1·32	1·30	1·34	1·41	1·43	1895–96
	1·44	1·41	1·32	1·41	1·54	1·48	1·59	1·81	1·86	2·05	1·98	2·16	1·67	1896–97
	2·11	2·58	2·63	2·55	1·98	1·99	2·20	2·20	1·98	1·98	1·98	1·98	2·18	1897–98
	1·98	1·98	2·00	1·98	1·90	1·55	1·41	1·41	1·46	1·57	1·58	1·58	1·71	1898–99
	1·98	1·96	1·98	1·98	1·98	2·45	2·47	2·63	2·84	2·92	3·10	3·08	2·45	1899–1900
	3·31	3·39	3·77	3·70	2·33	1·80	1·95	2·05	2·31	2·47	2·47	2·47	2·67	1900–01
	2·06	2·13	2·14	2·14	1·91	1·84	1·90	1·94	1·93	2·04	1·99	2·03	2·00	Average.
	2·42	2·05	1·98	1·98	1·98	1·70	1·58	1·58	1·58	1·58	1·80	1·80	1·84	1901–02
	1·67	1·56	1·43	1·53	1·41	1·27	1·33	1·41	1·41	1·51	1·58	1·58	1·47	1902–03
	1·58	1·59	1·63	1·73	1·51	1·40	1·41	1·41	1·41	1·43	1·49	1·38	1·51	1903–04
	1·56	1·39	1·35	1·57	1·67	1·83	1·96	2·00	2·08	2·01	2·15	2·11	1·81	1904–05
	2·68	2·50	2·96	2·94	2·13	2·05	2·02	2·19	2·31	2·45	2·68	2·86	2·48	1905–06
	2·31	3·17	2·96	2·94	2·16	1·81	2·13	2·19	2·44	2·47	2·25	2·33	2·51	1906–07
	2·23	2·02	1·86	1·89	1·94	1·98	2·02	2·47	2·67	2·65	2·67	2·84	2·27	1907–08
	2·80	2·63	2·82	3·12	3·03	2·84	3·28	3·31	3·31	3·31	3·31	3·31	3·09	1908–09
	3·33	3·36	3·39	3·77	2·51	1·98	1·98	2·14	2·47	2·47	2·47	2·42	2·69	1909–10
	2·35	2·11	..	1·81	1·81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·02	1910–11
	2·39	2·21	2·26	2·33	2·02	1·87	1·97	2·08	2·19	2·21	2·27	2·31	2·17	Average.
	2·22	2·11	2·00	2·40	2·48	2·53	2·35	2·76	2·86	2·86	2·86	3·03	2·54	1911–12
	3·33	3·12	3·31	3·33	3·23	2·53	2·86	3·08	3·08	2·78	2·98	2·80	3·01	1912–13
	2·86	2·86	2·86	2·86	2·72	2·22	2·40	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·67	2·74	2·64	1913–14
	2·94	3·03	2·86	2·67	2·76	2·58	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·53	2·66	1914–15
	2·67	2·63	2·22	2·22	2·33	2·35	2·56	2·63	2·67	2·67	2·61	2·76	2·53	1915–16
	2·74	2·86	2·86	2·86	2·86	2·48	2·35	2·38	2·55	2·67	2·56	2·56	2·64	1916–17
	2·86	2·86	3·08	3·33	3·20	2·50	2·50	2·65	2·84	3·17	3·31	3·33	2·97	1917–18
	3·77	4·40	5·00	4·82	3·08	2·80	3·05	3·67	5·55	5·71	5·71	5·71	4·44	1918–19
	6·15	6·35	7·02	7·02	3·92	2·70	5·00	5·26	5·33	5·33	5·26	5·00	5·36	1919–20
	5·00	3·74	3·08	3·33	2·86	2.67	2·06	3·03	3·12	3·33	3.33	3·33	3·32	1920–21
	3·45	3·40	3·43	3·48	2·94	2·54	2·86	3·05	3·30	3·35	3·39	3·38	3·21	Average.
	2·75	2·75	2·75	2·73	2·75	2·75	2·70	2·70	2·70	2·80	2·80	2·80	2·75	1931–32
	2·80	2·80	2·80	2·79	2·72	2·54	2·36	2·19	2·45	2·43	2·36	2·36	2·58	1932–33
	2·38	2·40	2·41	2·40	2·30	2·35	2·39	2·40	2·50	2·46	2·63	2·57	2·41	1933–34
	2·57	2·53	2·56	2·72	2·72	2·49	2·52	2·68	2·84	2·99	3·08	3·11	2·73	1934–35
	3·27	3·35	3·29	3·27	3·02	2·68	2·59	2·62	2·70	2·81	2·90	2·87	2·95	1935–36
	2·88	2·93	2·90	2·89	2·62	2·52	2·43	2·44	2·48	2·52	2·52	2·54	2·64	1936–37
	2·55	2·52	2·17	2·46	2·30	2·34	2·36	2·40	2·39	2·46	2·45	2·52	2·44	1937–38
	2·54	2·58	2·56	2·53	2·52	2·55	2·60	2·62	2·65	2·66	2·63	2·67	2·59	1938–39
	2·70	2·73	2·99	3·32	2·90	2·81	2·85	2·80	2·93	3·03	3·14	3·24	2·96	1939–40
	3·10	3·18	3·14	3·11	3·01	2·95	2·97	2·97	3·02	3·03	3·02	3·08	3·06	1940–41
	2·76	2·78	2·79	2·82	2·70	2·60	2·58	2·62	2·66	2·72	2·75	2·75	2·71	Average.
	3·11	3·18	3·18	3·15	3·06	3·10	3·22	3·25	3·32	3·50	3·50	3·73	3·28	1941–42
	3·89	4·11	4·20	4·57	5·02	5·06	6·03	7·10	7·19	8·03	8·27	9·13	6·20	1942–43
	9·05	10·15	10·34	9·98	9·47	9·71	9·91	10·10	10·20	10·35	10·45	10·66	10·11	1943–44
	10·79	10·93	10·70	10·44	10·39	10·56	10·49	10·30	10·75	10·58	10·07	10·12	10·53	1944–45
	9·00	9·76	9·78	9·46	9·40	9·25	9·32	9·37	9·60	9·93	9·31	8·72	9·48	1945–46
	8·24	8·33	8·16	8·10	8·59	8·59	8·70	8·70	8·70	8·70	8·70	8·40	8·50	1946–47
	8·40	8·19	8·19	8·40	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·48	8·48	8·48	8·48	9·34	1947–48
	11·50	11·62	13·08	13·08	13·08	13·15	13·15	19·00	19·00	19·45	19·60	19·60	15·44	1948–49
	19·60	19·60	19·60	19·60	19·60	19·60	19·60	19·60	14·18	14·13	14·13	..	18·11	1949–50
	19·60	19·60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19·60	1950–51
	10,50	10.55	9.69	9.65	9.71	9.85	10,01	10.71	10.15	10.35	10.28	9.86	11,06	Average

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPEN

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN RUPEES PER

Average annual prices at each

Grain.	Cochin.	Palghat.	Waluvanad (Angadi-puram).	Ponnani.	Chowghat.	Bettu Pudiyangadi.	Ernad (M i).	Tirurangadi.	Kozikode	(Wynaad-Mannan-toddy)	Vayittiri.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rice, Second sort.	3·25	2 96	..	2 94	..	..	3·01	..	2 94	4·08	..
	3·05	2·68	.	2 84	.	..	3 03	..	2 98	3 67	..
	3 74	3 96	..	3 45	..	..	3 81	..	3·70	5·33	..
	4 44	4·35	..	3·96	.	..	4 00	.	4 30	5·80	..
	4 17	3·96	..	3 92	..	.	4 17	.	4·17	4·82	..
	3·57	3 08	..	2 98	..	..	3 08	.	3 31	4·00	..
	2·86	2 60	..	2 53	..	..	2 53	.	2 61	3 74	..
	2 50	2·61	..	2·58	..	..	2 51	.	2 44	3·57	..
	2 50	2 47	.	2,45	..	.	2 65	.	2·55	3 57	..
	2 80	2 41	..	2 47	..	..	2·41	.	2·65	3 05	..
	2 98	2 98	..	2 90	..	..	2 94	.	2 84	3·48	..
	3 01	2 96	.	2 92	..	..	3 01		3 01	3 48	..
	2 60	2 72	..	2·72	..	.	2 70		2·88	3 05	..
	2 63	2 65	.	2 55	..	.	2 34	.	2 86	3 05	..
	3 01	2 84	..	2 74	.	.	2 40	.	3 08	3 20	..
	3 31	3 20	.	3 25	..	..	3 08	..	3·57	3·51	..
	3 25	3 70		3 42	..	.	3 57	.	3 60	3·67	..
	2.86	**2.85**	.	**2.80**	..	..	**2.76**	..	**2.95**	**3.36**	..
	3 51	3 51	.	3 42	.	.	3 23	.	3 88	4 17	..
	3 85	3 88		3 67		.	3 60	.	3·96	3 92	..
	3 48	3 15	..	3 48	..		3·45	..	3·60	3 39	.
	3 54	3 51	..	3 33	..	.	3 33	.	3·45	3·12	..
	3 12	3 48	.	3 31		.	3 51	.	3·31	3 39	..
	3 88	3 51		3 54	.	.	3 39		3 92	3·60	..
	4 60	4·26		4 40	.		4 49	.	4 54	4·04	..
	3 88	3 57		3 45	..		3 64	.	3 70	3·51	..
	3 88	3 77	.	3 74	.	.	3 96		3·74	3 85	..
	3 77	4 08	..	3 90	..	..	3 74	..	4 44	3·92	..
	3.75	**3.70**	.	**3.63**	..	..	**3.08**	.	**3.85**	**3·69**	..
	3 74	3 67	4 04	3 96	3 77	3 25	3 33	4 54	4 21	3 20	3 42
	3 60	3 45	3 42	3 60	3·48	3 17	3 25	4 00	3 67	3 15	3 17
	3 67	3 57	3 45	3 54	3 64	3 08	3 42	3 92	3 39	3·25	3·36
	3 61	3 45	3 67	3 57	3 57	3 31	3 33	3 88	3 64	3 36	3 54
	4 26	4 60	4 17	4 21	4 40	3 67	3 70	4 76	4 26	2 21	4 35
	5 00	4 88	4·40	4 65	4 70	4 35	4 26	5 55	4 88	4·49	4·44
	5 13	5 48	4·76	5 13	5 06	4 76	4 60	5 80	5 26	4 65	4·82
	5 19	5 33	5 06	5 00	4 94	4 76	5 26	6 06	5·19	5 13	5·80
	4 88	4 70	4 60	4 60	4·44	4 35	4 26	4 76	4 44	4 35	4·76
	4 60	4 54	4 35	3 92	4 20	4 17	4 21	3 67	4 21	3 85	4·49
	4.37	**4.37**	**4.19**	**4.22**	**4.23**	**3.89**	**3.96**	**4.69**	**4.32**	**3 96**	**4.22**
	5 26	5 63	5·97	4 76	5 13	5 97	5 13	5 26	4·82	4·94	5 19
	5 48	5 80	5 48	5 00	5·55	5 48	5·55	5 97	5·26	5 55	5·97
	5 18	5 19	5 80	5 48	5 26	5 06	5 55	6 25	5 26	5 13	5 80
	5 40	4 65	5 48	5 71	4 70	5 06	5 19	4·40	4 94	5·06	5 33
	5 71	4 60	5 55	5 97	5 13	4 70	5·48	6 06	5·13	5 13	5 40
	5 55	5 00	5 33	5 80	5 19	4 82	5 13	5·97	5 00	5 55	5 48
	5 71	5 80	5 80	2 98	5 63	5 33	5 63	6 45	5 48	5 97	6 15
	6 90	7 69	7 27	8 51	7 41	.	7 27	9 09	7 69	7 41	8 51
	8 51	10 00	9 30	10 00	9 30	.	9 30	10 81	8 51	8·51	10 26
	7 27	7 41	7 41	7 69	7 41	.	7 27	8 70	7 69	6 78	8·33
	6.13	**6.18**	**6.34**	**6.19**	**6.07**	**5.20**	**6.15**	**6.90**	**5.98**	**6.00**	**6.64**
	7 14	7 54	..	7 84	7 69		7 41	8·51	7·14	7 14	8·33
	6 56	7 27		6 78	6 90	.	6 90	8 16	6 78	7·14	8 16
	6 66	7 54	.	7 02	6 90	.	6 66	7·27	6·78	6 78	8 33
	7 69	7 81	..	8 51	7 84	.	7 54	8 33	7 60	7·84	9 09
	7 11	7 27	.	8 16	7 11	.	7·27	7 84	7 27	7 09	8 33
	7 54	7 02		8 33	7 69		7 54	8 00	7·54	7.41	8·33
	7 11	7 02		8 16	7 54	.	7 41	8 51	7·27	7 27	7 69
	6 56	6 90		8 16	6 90	.	6 90	7 84	6 66	7 27	7 84
	5 88	5 71	..	6 90	6 35	.	6 56	7 41	6 25	6 45	6·90
	4 21	4 76		5 13	4 76	..	5 00	5 63	4 70	4 35	5 40
	6.65	**6.·9**	..	**7.50**	**7.00**	..	**6.92**	**7.75**	**6.81**	**6.93**	**7.84**
	3 80	1 10	..	4 70	4 20		4 30	4 70	4·00	3 70	4·40
	3 40	3 50		3 90	3 90	.	3 90	4 20	3 40	3.30	4 20
	3 01	2 95	..	3 83	3 08	.	3 32	3 50	3 02	2·96	3·40
	3 53	3 51	..	4·19	3 67	..	3 71	3 96	3·34	3 31	3 89
	3 66	3 98	..	4 41	3 93	.	3 77	4·25	3 57	3·61	3·97
	3 60	3 47	..	4 15	3 67	.	3·62	4 18	3·51	3 20	3.86
	3 72	3 67	..	3 82	3 82		3 74	4 22	3 68	3·20	3 78
	3 85	3 77	.	3 81	3 77	..	3·80	4'36	3 54	3 46	3·99
	4 32	3 80	..	4 47	4 31	.	4 07	4 94	3 96	3 93	4·56
	5 26	1 15	..	5 50	5 30		4 73	5 82	4 88	4·47	5 27
	3.82	**3·72**	..	**4·28**	**3·06**	..	**3 90**	**4 41**	**3 69**	**8·52**	**4·13**
	6 34	5 09	..	6 15	6 63	..	5 63	7·18	5·64	5·68	6·35
	9 25	8 75		9 12	10 00	.	10 23	10 94	8 85	10 81	10 05
	10 54	11 25	..	9 80	11·71	.	13·09	12 51	10 16	14 60	11 87
	9 81	10 27	..	9·07	11 31	..	11 70	12 44	9·89	12 09	13 03
	10,13	9 93	..	10 26	11 60	..	11 50	13 23	9·26	12 29	10 60
	10 14	9 11	.	10 25	11·25	..	11 08	14·11	9·60	12·18	11·42
	10 16	11 84		12 89	15·10	..	14 25	15 71	12·19	13 65	14·29
	13 45	14 29	..	16 01	17 68	..	17·52	16 69	10·21	16·78	17·75
	16·03	14 26	.	16·36	17 84	..	18 36	16 29	16·97	17 36	18·66
	16·05	16·40	..	16·85	18 02	..	17 41	17 84	17·55	17·70	18·65
	11·19	**11·12**	..	**11·75**	**13.11**	..	**13·68**	**13·69**	**11·63**	**13·40**	**13.27**

DIX X—*cont*

Standard maund of 3,200 totals—*cont*.

station in the district.

Kurumbranad.	Quilandi.	Kottayam (Tellicherry).	Chirukkul (Cannanore).	Taliparamba.	Perintalmanna. (Wallavanad).	Badagara (Kurumbranad).	Alattur.	Ottapalam.	Tirur.	Kuttuparamba.	Year (July to June).
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
..	..	3·28	3·12	..	3·17	3·08	..	..	..	..	1874–75.
..	..	3·12	3·12	..	3·20	3·10	..	..	..	..	1875–76.
..	..	3·81	3·67	..	3·96	3·35	..	..	..	..	1876–77.
..	..	4·30	4·35	..	3·88	4·26	..	..	..	..	1877–78.
..	..	4·08	4·54	..	3·92	4·17	..	..	..	..	1878–79.
..	..	3·64	3·64	..	3·28	3·51	..	..	..	..	1879–80,
..	..	2·94	2·67	..	2·72	2·74	..	..	..	..	1880–81
..	..	2·60	2·42	..	2·80	2·48	..	..	..	..	1881–82
..	..	2·72	2·50	..	2·45	2·53	..	..	..	..	1882–83
	..	2·96	2·90	..	2·67	2·67	..	..	..	..	1883–84
..	..	3·15	3·28	..	3·05	3·03	..	..	..	..	1884–85
..	..	3·08	3·20	..	3·08	3·05	..	..	..	..	1885–86
..	..	2·58	2·84	..	2·76	2·63	..	..	..	..	1886–87
..	..	2·70	2·80	..	2·50	2·68	..	..	..	..	1887–88
..	..	3·12	2·25	..	2·60	3·05	..	..	..	..	1888–89
	..	2·72	3·51	..	3·05	3·33	..	..	..	..	1889–90
..		3·33	3·85	..	3·60	3·25	..	..	..	..	1890–91
..	..	2.90	3.08	..	2.86	2.87	..	..	..	..	Average.*
..		3·67	3·96	..	3·23	3·51	..	..	..	..	1891–92
..		4·04	4·35	..	3·33	3·92	..	..	..	..	1892–93
..	..	3·77	3·70	..	3·36	3·70	..	..	..	..	1893–94
..	..	3·39	4·00	..	3·31	3·39	..	..	..	..	1894–95
..	..	3·33	3·67	..	3·25	3·20	..		..	..	1895–96
..	..	4·08	4·30	..	3·12	3·67	..	..	..	..	1896–97
..	..	4·60	4·54	..	4·12	4·17	..	..	..	..	1897–98
..	..	3·64	3·74	..	3·25	3·45	..	..	..		1898–99
..		3·77	3·88	..	3·57	3·60	..	..	..	..	1899–1900
..		4·17	4·30	..	4·12	3·96	..	..	..	..	1900–01
..	..	3.85	4.04	..	3.47	3.66	..	..	..	..	Average.
3·77	3·96	4·08	4·12	3·42	..	..	..	..	..	..	1901–02
3·67	3·74	3·88	4·00	3·39	..	..	..			..	1902–03
3·48	3·57	3·70	3·88	3·51	..	..	..		..		1903–04
3·48	3·57	3·77	3·81	3·36	..	..	..	..	..	..	1904–05
4·08	4·26	4·49	4·44	3·85	..	..	..	..	..		1905–06
5·65	5·00	4·94	5·13	4·21		..	..	..	..	..	1906–07
5·06	5·19	5·55	5·33	4·21	..	..	..	..	..	..	1907–08
5·19	5·26	5·48	5·33	4·35	..	..	..	..	..	..	1908–09
4·54	4·65	4·54	4·60	3·81	..	..	..	..	..		1909–10
4·21	4·49	4·60	4·35	3·67		..	..	..	..	..	1910–11
4.21	4.37	4.50	4.50	3.78	..	..	..	..	..	..	Average.
4·82	4·82	4·88	4·88	4·44	..	..		..	..	..	1911–12
5·06	5·13	5·55	5·26	4·65	..	..		..	..	..	1912–13
5·40	5·80	5·88	5·55	4·94		..	..	..	..	..	1913–14
5·13	5·48	5·71	5·97	5·88						..	1914–15
5·13	5·48	5·71	5·55	5·88	..	..	..	..	..	..	1915–16
5·19	5·80	5·88	5·71	5·97	..	..	..			..	1916–17
5·63	6·06	6·06	5·97	6·06	..	..		..	..	..	1917–18
8·00	8·16	8·33	7·84	7·54	..	..			..	..	1918–19
8·70	9·76	8·89	9·52	9·52		..	..	..	..	..	1919–20
7·84	7·02	7·84	7·84	7·14	..	..	..	..		..	1920–21
6.09	6.35	6.47	6.41	6.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	Average.
7·41	7·54	7·69	7·27	7·14	5·97	..	7·54	6·78	6·78	7·41	1921–22
6·90	7·27	7·41	7·02	7·14	6·78	..	6·78	6·06	6·78	7·27	1922–23
6·66	7·14	7·14	7·02	6·66	6·45	..	7·02	6·06	6·45	6·45	1923–24
8·00	8·00	7·84	7·84	7·54	7·69	..	7·02	6·90	7·27	7·69	1924–25
7·84	7·54	7·54	7·54	7·41	7·14	..	6·90	6·66	6·90	7·41	1925–26
8·16	7·84	7·69	7·69	7·27	7·54		6·78	6·45	7·14	7·54	1926–27
8·33	7·84	7·84	7·27	7·27	7·27	..	7·02	6·45	6·66	7·14	1927–28
7·54	7·84	7·69	6·90	6·78	6·45	..	6·66	6·15	6·06	7·02	1028–29
6·66	7·69	7·27	6·66	6·45	6·06	..	5·13	5·63	6·06	6·56	1929–30
5·13	5·63	5·71	5·19	4·94	5·26	..	4·70	4·70	4·40	4·82	1930–31
7.26	7.42	7.38	7.04	6.86	6.66	..	6.56	6.18	6.45	6.98	Average.
4·30	4·30	4·80	4·40	4·10	4·30	..	4·10	3·90	3·80	4·10	1931–32
3·70	3·70	3·60	3·90	3·80	3·80	..	3·60	3·50	3·50	3·60	1932–33
3·07	3·14	3·06	3·49	3·14	3·26	..	2·93	2·98	2·98	3·02	1933–34
3·39	3·45	3·57	3·82	3·51	4·07	..	3·55	3·40	3·31	3·39	1934–35
2·61	4·06	3·72	3·91	3·70	4·11	..	3·62	3·39	3·54	3·62	1935–36
3·54	3·95	3·66	3·85	3·52	3·89	..	3·38	3·14	3·34	3·57	1936–37
3·59	3·97	3·74	3·77	3·65	4·04	..	3·55	3·34	3·68	3·67	1937–38
3·59	4·06	3·60	3·72	3·63	4·25	..	3·71	3·48	3·60	3·61	1938–39
4·14	4·42	4·20	4·38	4·14	4·26	..	3·75	3·69	4·22	4·23	1939–40
4·97	5·20	5·00	5·80	4·84	5·05	..	4·52	4·57	5·17	5·14	1940–41
3.79	4.02	3.90	4.08	3.80	4.10	..	3.67	3.54	3.71	3.80	Average.
..	6·36	6·44	6·55	5·96	6·17	6·06	5·35	5·68	6·18	6·29	1041–42
..	9·59	9·28	9·49	9·16	9·39	8·91	8·83	9·67	9·55	9·93	1942–43
..	11·04	9·97	10·59	10·30	13·72	10·11	11·98	14·32	11·24	10·08	1943–44
..	10·78	9·93	10·42	10·42	15·45	10·29	11·13	12·93	9·97	9·10	1944–45
..	10·48	9·95	10·33	10·82	15·15	10·33	10·78	9·85	8·96	9·10	1945–46
..	10·48	9·42	10·33	9·99	13·87	10·33	10·73	9·82	8·96	9·10	1946—4
..	11·44	9·61	10·33	12·54	13·59	12·62	12·40	11·99	8·96	10·07	1947–48
..	14·21	12·82	15·18	16·03	17·68	16·24	15·66	14·84	17·20	15·51	1948–49
..	17·32	15·51	15·51	17·68	17·15	17·24	15·62	14·98	18·04	18·27	1949–50
..	17·55	16·68	16·60	18·24	18·09	17·24	15·61	17·12	18·04	16·87	1950–51
..	1·93	10·96	11·53	12·11	14·08	11.94	11·83	12·12	11·71	11·43	A

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

APPEN

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per

(Average annual pricesat each

Grain.	Cochin.	Palghat.	Waluvanad (Angadipuram).	Ponnani.	Chowghat.	Bettupudiyangadi.	Ernad (Manjeri).	Tirurangadi.	Kozhikode.	Wynaad. (Manantoddy).	Vayittiri.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ragi.	2·61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·01	1·59	..
	2·30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·96	2·16	..
	2·86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·84	4·04	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·77	4·35	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·23	2·55	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·60	1·67	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·94	1·43	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·77	2·28	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·79	2·20	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·83	1·55	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·92	1·94	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·19	1·83	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·92	1·41	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·16	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·39	..
	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	1·81	1·28	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·82	1·35	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·89	1·64	..
	..	2·58	..	..	..	..	2·82	..	2·14	2·11	..
	..	2·60	..	..	..	..	3·17	..	2·17	1·68	..
	1·46	2·23	..	..	..	..	2·84	..	2·08	2·02	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·36	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·42	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·63	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·16	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·67	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·37	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·51	..
	1.46	2.50	..	..	..	..	2.94	..	2.13	1.89	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·81	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·47	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·51	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·76	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·44	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·44	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·22	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·05	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·58	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·90	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.13	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·47	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·98	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·63	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·61	..
	..	..	..	4·60	1·76	..	..	..	..	2·47	..
	..	..	..	..	4,08	..	..	..	..	2·60	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·90	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·94	4·12	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·69	5·19	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·06	..	6·66	3.20	
	..	..	..	4·60	2.92	..	5.06	..	6.48	3.12	..
	..	..	..	..	..		6·35	..	6·15	3·77	4·17
	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	5·80	3·96	4·17
	..	..	..	..	..		..		4·65	3·70	4·54
	..	5·40	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·19	4·82	5·97
	..	5·19	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·15	3·88	5·33
	..	4·88	..	..	..		..	..	5·80	3·70	4·08
	..	4·88	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·97	3·67	4·00
	..	4·76	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·40	3·96	3·96
		4·00		..	..		..	..	4·44	3·70	4·21
	..	3·81	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·04	2·21	2·80
	..	4.70	..	..	..	..	6.35	..	5.36	3.74	4.32
	..	2·70	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·50	1·80	2·30
	..	2·70	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·23	1·80	2·40
	..	2·87	..	..	2·89	..	..	..	3·16	1·71	2·07
	..	3·05	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·08	2·34	3·01
	..	3·30	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·36	2·46	2·92
	..	2·95	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·17	1·84	2·22
	..	3·03	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·07	1·53	1·88
	..	3·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·05	2·04	..
	..	3·04	..	..	..	..	3·95	..	3·52	2·31	..
	..	3·04	..	..	..	..	3·89	..	3·39	2·27	..
	..	3.97	..	..	2.89	..	3.92	..	3.25	2.01	2.49
	..	3·15	..	..	..	..	3·78	..	3·44	2·69	..
	..	6·40	..	..	..	..	7·07	..	7·17	4·98	..
	..	9·89	..	..	..	..	12·73	..	11·16	7·48	..
	..	10·23	..	..	..	..	8·55	..	11·39	6·97	..
	..	9·50	..	..	..	..	7·98	..	10·15	7·80	..
	..	9·50	..	..	..	..	7·93	..	8·50	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·45
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	8.00	..	8·44	5·91	8·65

APPEN

Relief granted during

DIX X—*cont.*

Standrrd maund of 3,200 totals—*cont.*

station in the district)—*cont.*

Kurumbranad. (13)	Quilandi. (14)	Kottayam (Telli-cherry.) (15)	Chirakkal (Canna-nore). (16)	Taliparamba. (17)	Perintalmanna (Walavanad). (18)	Badagara (Kurum-branad). (19)	Alattur. (20)	Ottapalam. (21)	Tirur. (22)	Kuttuparamba. (23)	Year (July to June) (24)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
..	..	1·61	1·42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1874–75
..	..	1·70	1·59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1875–76
..	..	2·86	2·70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1876–77
..	..	3·96	3·17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1877–78
..	..	3·12	2·86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1878–79
..	..	2·55	2·55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1879–80
..	..	2·27	2·02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1880–81
..	..	1·99	1·47	..	..	2·19	..	..	..	..	1881–82
..	..	1·50	1·39	..	..	2·17	..	..	..	..	1882–83
..	..	1·58	1·70	..	..	2·28	..	..	..	..	1883–84
..	..	1·76	1·81	..	..	2·01	..	..	..	..	1884–85
..	..	1·88	1·78	..	..	2·28	..	..	..	..	1885–86
..	..	1·69	1·67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1886–87
..	..	1·47	1·48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1887–88
..	..	1·68	1·54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1888–89
..	..	1·67	1·67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1889–90
..	..	1·67	1·80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1890–91
..	..	1·69	1·63	..	..	2·17	..	..	..	..	Average.*
..	..	2·33	2·33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1891–92
..	..	2·09	2·21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1892–93
..	..	..	2·11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1893–94
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1894–95
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1895–96
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1896–97
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1897–98
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1898–99
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1899–1900
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1900–01
..	..	2·21	2·22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Average.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1901–02
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1902–03
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1903–04
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1904–05
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1905–06
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906–07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1907–08
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1908–09
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1909–10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1910–11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Average.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911–12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1912–13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1913–14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1914–15
..	..	2·84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1915–16
..	..	3·10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916–17
..	..	2·86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1917–18
..	..	4·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1918–19
..	..	6·45	7·02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1919–20
..	..	6·90	4·76	..	..	..	9·76	6·35	..	3·96	1920–21
..	..	4·36	5·89	..	..	..	9·76	6·35	..	3·96	Average.
..	..	..	..	7·84	..	..	7·27	5·00	..	3·64	1921–22
..	..	..	2·94	..	..	2·33	6·56	6·66	..	3·51	1922–23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·25	5·40	..	3·45	1923–24
..	..	..	..	..	..	5·56	7·02	6·45	..	4·40	1924–25
..	..	..	..	..	..	4·76	7·41	6·06	..	3·92	1925–26
..	3·67	..	4·40	..	..	4·35	7·02	6·15	..	3·67	1926–27
..	..	..	..	..	..	3·92	6·56	5·55	..	3·45	1927–28
..	..	..	..	..	..	3·92	6·25	5·40	..	3·36	1928–29
..	..	..	..	..	..	3·74	4·30	4·76	..	3·28	1929–30
..	..	..	..	2·01	..	2·84	4·21	4·76	..	2·41	1930–31
..	3·67	..	3·67	4·93	..	3·93	6·29	5·62	..	3·51	Average.
2·70	..	..	..	1·90	..	..	2·60	4·10	..	2·20	1931–32
2·60	3·16	1·90	1·90	1·80	..	..	3·10	3·70	..	2·80	1932–33
2·57	3·37	1·96	1·78	1·53	..	..	3·07	3·39	..	1·72	1933–34
2·87	3·44	2·52	2·33	1·77	..	..	2·97	3·37	..	2·18	1934–35
2·96	3·53	2·81	2·52	2·07	..	..	3·28	3·61	..	2·29	1935–36
2·82	3·43	2·19	2·32	1·00	..	..	3·15	3·66	..	2·01	1936–37
2·44	3·43	2·00	1·85	1·68	..	..	2·92	3·45	..	1·79	1937–38
2·59	3·42	2·20	2·02	1·98	..	..	2·86	3·45	..	1·89	1938–39
2·92	3·34	2·83	2·56	2·19	..	..	3·13	3·48	..	2·18	1939–40
3·04	3·43	3·34	3·05	2·29	..	..	3·09	3·32	..	2·41	1940–41
2·75	3·40	2·42	2·25	1·91	..	..	3·01	3·55	..	2·09	Average.
..	3·43	3·02	3·29	3·19	..	3·37	3·17	3·74	..	2·93	1941–42
..	5·49	6·69	5·94	6·15	..	6·89	5·93	6·95	..	3·67	1942–43
..	9·29	9·82	10·56	9·45	..	10·43	9·85	10·92	..	9·59	1943–44
..	10·49	9·96	10·44	10·16	..	10·50	12·53	12·68	..	9·55	1944–45
..	8·68	7·66	10·19	8·97	..	1 [illegible]	10·[illegible]	11·78	..	9·56	1945–46
..	8·70	6·93	10·19	5·17	..	..	10·20	6·55	..	9·55	1946–47
..	8·70	7·00	10·19	5·17	..	..	10·20	6·55	..	9·55	1947–48
..	8·20	..	10·19	13·91	..	..	19·47	6·55	..	..	1948–49
..	..		..	..	..	..	19·60	..	..	..	1949–50
..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1950–51
..	7·37	7·30	8·37	7·77	..	8·34	11·29	8·22	..	7·77	Average.

* For the ten years ending June 1891.

DIX XI.

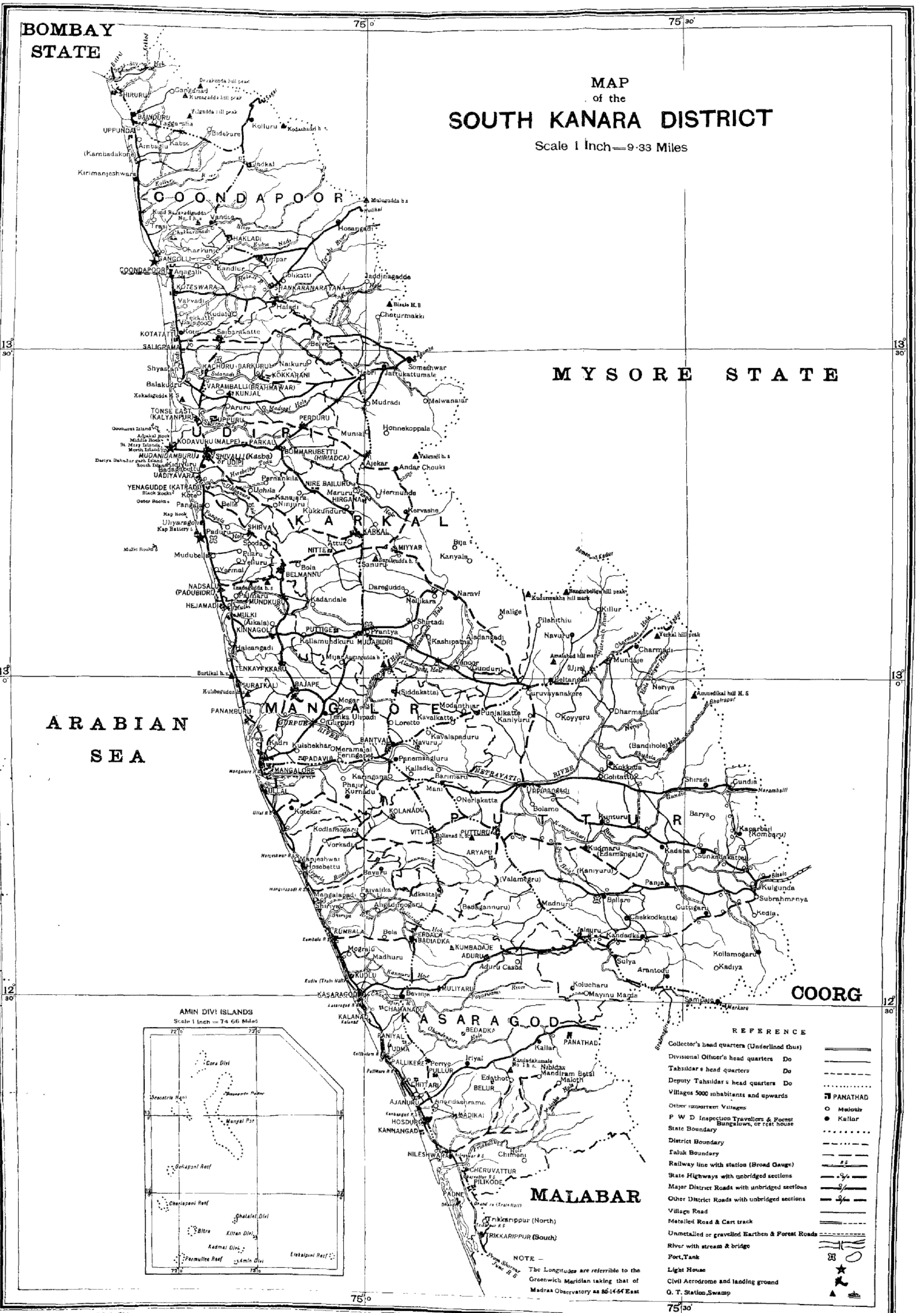
periods of famine—*Nil.*

STATISTICAL ATLAS

FOR THE DECENNIUM ENDING FASLI 1360

(1950-51)

SOUTH KANARA



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F Z P, C S O, Madras

STATISTICAL ATLAS.

SOUTH KANARA.

1. *Boundary.*—This district is bounded on the north by North Kanara (Bombay State), on the east by Mysore and Coorg, on the south by Malabar and on the west by the Arabian Sea. It is about 150 miles in length and its width varies from 20 to 50 miles. The Amindivi Islands forming the northern portion of the Laccadive group and running nearly parallel to the coast line at a distance of about 200 miles are also attached to the district. The Amindivi Islands consist of five small islands, viz., (1) Amini, (2) Kadamath, (3) Kiltan, (4) Chetlat and (5) Bitra. The Revenue Divisions in the district and the taluks comprised in them are given below :—

Name of the Revenue division.	*Head quarters of the division.*	*Name of the taluk.*
Coondapur	Coondapur	Coondapur. Udipi. Karkal.
Mangalore	Mangalore	Mangalore. Amindivi Islands.
Puttur	Puttur	Puttur. Kasargod.

With effect from 1st November 1947 Hosdrug sub-taluk was declared to be an independent sub-taluk with a separate sub-treasury at Hosdrug. The villages of Hebbige, Nagodi and Kotishirur which formed part of Coondapur taluk were transferred to the Mysore State in 1950.

2. *General Features.*—The District is a broken low plateau spreading from the foot of the Western Ghats of Mysore and Coorg to the sea, and forms a long and narrow strip of country with rapid flowing rivers. The eastern boundary of the district is either the water-parting or the scrap of the western ghats which separate it from Mysore and Coorg. Peaks of this chain range from 3,000 to 6,000 feet in height, and it has a general elevation of about 2,000 feet in the north and 3,000 feet further south. It is crossed by several passes which connect the plateau of Mysore and Coorg with the low lands of South Kanara. In the Northern part, the range on its western side assumes the form of precipitous Cliffs as far as the Bangadi valley to the east of Kudre-Mukh, the higest peak (6,173 feet) it comes close to the sea on the extreme north near Baindur. In the centre, where the range is farther from the sea, it has more the character of parallel ridges inter-sected by deep valleys. In the extreme south, the range again approaches the sea in a broken and irregular manner. From the ghats spurs run down in all directions, whilst all over the district are low detached hills which become less frequent as the coast is approached. Below the ghats, the district may be roughly described as a broken table land of laterite, the height of which ranges from 200 to 400 feet near the coast and rises to 600 feet towards the ghats. The most densely inhabited part is the tract situated along the sea-board from north to south of its entire length and extending into the interior from 5 to 25 miles. It is inter-sected by deep ravines and numerous valleys of rich alluvial soil. The coastline which commences a few miles south of Bhatkal in North Kanara is indented by numerous creeks and bays formed by the estuaries of rivers flowing into the Arabian sea. It is low and sandy with broken and rugged rocks cropping up in places, but the country near the sea-board is well fringed with coconut trees.

The rivers of the district are all short, but from the broken character of the country and its heavy rainfall, are very numerous and rapid. Although the rivers are of no great value for navigation except within the short reaches of tidal influence along the coast, great facilities for communication are afforded by the presence of numerous lagoons or back-waters formed by the sandpits thrown up by the meeting of effluent and littoral currents. The principal rivers are the Netravati, the Gurpura, the Gangolli or Gurgat, the Chandragiri or Paiswami, the Sitanadi and the Suvarnanadi.

The area of forests in the district is 514,789 acres comprising nearly one fifth of the area of the district. About one third of the area of Coondapur and Puttur taluks is covered with forests. Of the total area of forests, 80 per cent consists of reserved forests and the rest private or Government unreserved forests. The slopes of the ghats are clothed with dense forests of magnificent timber, stimulated by the heavy rainfall. Generally heavy forest begins 20 or 30 miles from the coast. Even on the plains, a large portion of the Puttur taluk is covered with heavy forest and jungle is found everywhere on the waste land, of which there is an exceptionally large area, cultivation being confined mainly to the plains close to the coast and the bottom of the innumerable valleys. The forests contain both evergreen and deciduous trees and many

of the trees, notably the calophyllumelatum and the Hopea parviflora, attain an immense size, especially on the slopes of the ghats. Teak is found here and there throughout the district but is most amundant in Puttur taluk. Blackwood is most common in Puttur and Coondapur taluks. The collection of minor forest produce, of which the chief items are shigekai (Accasia conceinna) wild mace 'Myristica malabarica' cinnamon buds, nexvomica seed, myrabolams and pepper, affords employment to large numbers of poor people and yields much forest revenue. The other chief sources of forest revenue are timber and firewood (removed chiefly by Government agency), charcoal (removed chiefly by purchasers or consumers) and catechu.

Forests are few in Mangalore and Udipi taluks. The constant demand for fuel and timber for domestic consumption as also for tile factories has led to the denudation of forests in these taluks. The forests in Coondapur, Karkal, Puttur and Kasargod taluks provide timber and firewood for the whole district. These forests abound in wild animals of various species; the forests near the ghats in Puttur taluk are well known for bison and elephants. Malaria which was prevalent in a belt of villages along the foot of the ghats and also in villages on the lower slopes of the ghats has since been brought under control.

The important centre in the district is Mangalore. It is a municipality with a population of 117,083. It has an income from local taxation of about Rs. 6,77,734 and is the headquarters of the district. It has a Chamber of Commerce and a Port Trust. Mangalore is a sea port with a very considerable trade, especially in the export of coffee and sandalwood brought down from Mysore and Coorg, paddy and rice which are produced in the district. Arecanuts, coir yarn and cardamoms as well as cashewnut and fish cover a considerable slice of the trade of Mangalore. There is also a flourishing industry in the manufacture of factory pressed bricks and tiles, most of which are exported. The only other Municipality in the district is Udipi, with a population of 20,451 and an income of Rs. 2,07,352 from local taxation. Three-fourths of the sea borne trade of the district passes through Mangalore.

Next in importance as a port is Malpe. This has a large fish trade and is a busy port throughout the fair season. The harbour is a natural one and to small coasting vessels it affords excellent shelter from south-west winds. Next in importance among ports are Coondapur and Hangarkatta while Mulki, Kasargod and Baindur are minor ports. There is a light-house at Kaup in Udipi taluk. The five islands constituting the group of the Amindivi Islands are situated on coral shoals. Their surface is flat and not more than 10 feet to 15 feet above sea level. Coral reefs fringe the Islands. Coconuts and coir production form the only wealth of those Islands which depend for its rice requirements entirely on the main land. The rice supply to those Islands is made by Government under a system of monopoly, the rice being given in exchange for coir.

3. *Climate.*—The climate of the district generally is characterised as in Malabar, by excessive humidity. Like Malabar it feels the full force of the South-West monsoon. The district gets the benefit of both the south-west and the north-east monsoons. In April, moderate but not very frequent showers fall and in May a good deal of rain may be expected with very heavy falls occassionally. During June, July, August and September, the South-west Monsoon is in full force, the average rainfall during those months being 127·47 inches. In October, the north-east monsoon sets in and gives an average of 12·53 inches during the rest of the year. In November, heavy rain is a rare occurrence and in December, the dry weather which lasts throughout the following three months, sets in. Coondapur taluk situated in the north is colder in winter than the other taluks. Steep variations of temperature occur in the taluks of Puttur and Karkal. The rainfall is heavier in the hilly taluks of Karkal, Coondapur and Puttur than in the other taluks.

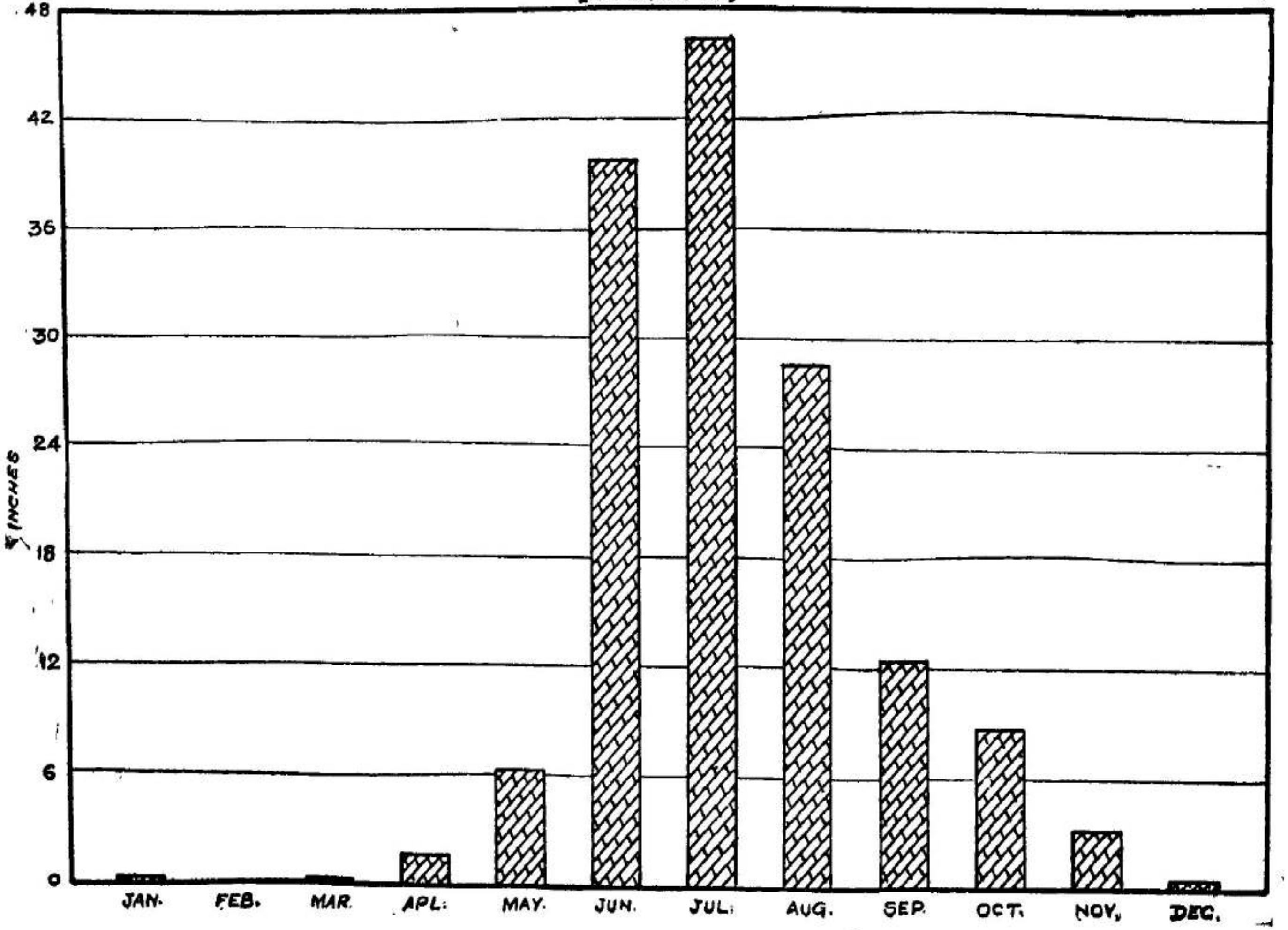
Public Health.—The following table shows the particulars of births and deaths and deaths due to various causes in the district according to the vital statistics for the decennium 1941–50 :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths due to. Cholera.	Small pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentry and diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases.	Child birth (Females).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1941	50,353	31,053	6	121	24	11,206	1,957	2,290	530
1942	51,684	31,013	13	54	.	10,322	2,578	2,504	450
1943	50,250	31,343	471	119	13	9,850	2,999	2,579	408
1944	48,717	38,261	77	268	33	13,597	3,075	2,865	552
1945	52,029	34,111	11	323	10	12,051	2,023	2,938	472
1946	60,280	28,881	4	75	5	9,068	1,766	2,936	463
1947	60,743	31,766	3	98	4	9,264	2,351	3,456	511
1948	57,187	26,645	3	54	2	8,391	1,556	2,801	424
1949	60,950	26,722	3	37	..	7,613	1,609	2,982	263
1950	60,873	26,653	3	169	..	7,841	1,976	2,628	261
Average	55,307	30,845	59	125	9	9,900	2,190	2,798	434
Percentage to total deaths			0·2	0·4	..	32·3	7·1	9·1	1·4

SOUTH KANARA

AVERAGE MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL [1870 TO 1949]

[APPENDIX VIII]



The average birth-rate registered during the decade in the district, viz., 35.5 per mille showed a fall of 2·5 per mille when compared with 38·0 in the previous decade. The rate was, however, higher than the rate for the State by 2·7 per mille. The average death rate was 19·5 per mille as compared with 22·2 in the previous decade showing a decrease of 2·7 per mille. The rate was lower than the rate for the State by 2·4 per mille. The survival rate is, therefore, large (16·0 per mille) and indicate the rapid increase in population. The registered birth rates in the district showed a general upward trend while the death-rate showed a downward trend during the decade.

The average mortality rate from cholera increased by 0·02 per mille to 0·04; from smallpox by 0·61 per mille to 0·68, from respiratory diseases by 0·12 per mille to 1·77, and from child births by 5.93 per 1,000 births to 7.87, while the rate from fevers decreased by 0·90 per mille to 6·26 and from dysentery and diarrhoea by 0·11 per mille to 1.44 during this decade as compared with the previous decade. In spite of the fall in the death-rate for fever, it is higher than the rate for the State by 2.0 per mille. The comparatively high mortality in 1944 was partly due to increased incidence of fever. The death-rate for plague was not significant.

4. *Rainfall.*—The average rainfall of the whole district is 148.42 inches, which is considerably more than that of any other district in the State. This average includes a minimum average fall of 98.99 inches in 1881 and a maximum of 188.90 inches in 1946. The rainfall of the South-West monsoon is abundant and practically unfailing, and is sufficient to ensure one crop on land where there are no facilities for storing water, while the streams and springs which continue to flow for sometime after the rains have ceased, enable the ryots to raise two or even three crops on the 'bottom lands. In different parts of the district, however, the rainfall varies considerably as is shown in the following summary for the eighty years from 1870 to 1949 :—

Section of the district. (1)	*Dry weather (January to March.)* (2)	*Hot weather (April and May.)* (3)	*South-west monsoon (June to September.)* (4)	*North-east monsoon (October to December.)* (5)	*Annual total.* (6)
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
North Coast (Udipi, Coondapur and Baindur)	0·27	6 25	133·62	10·37	150·51
North Inland (Karkal and Belthangady)	0·63	8 03	155 12	17 57	181·35
South Inland (Bantwal and Puttur)	0 62	7·35	126·28	14·59	148·84
South Coast (Mangalore, Mulki, Kasaragod and Hosdrug).	0 33	8 91	114·15	11·47	135·36
District average ..	0·52	7·90	127·47	12·53	148·42

The portion showing the large average rainfall of 181·35 inches per annum is that lying along the foot of the Western Ghats in the Karkal taluk and Northern part of the Puttur taluk.

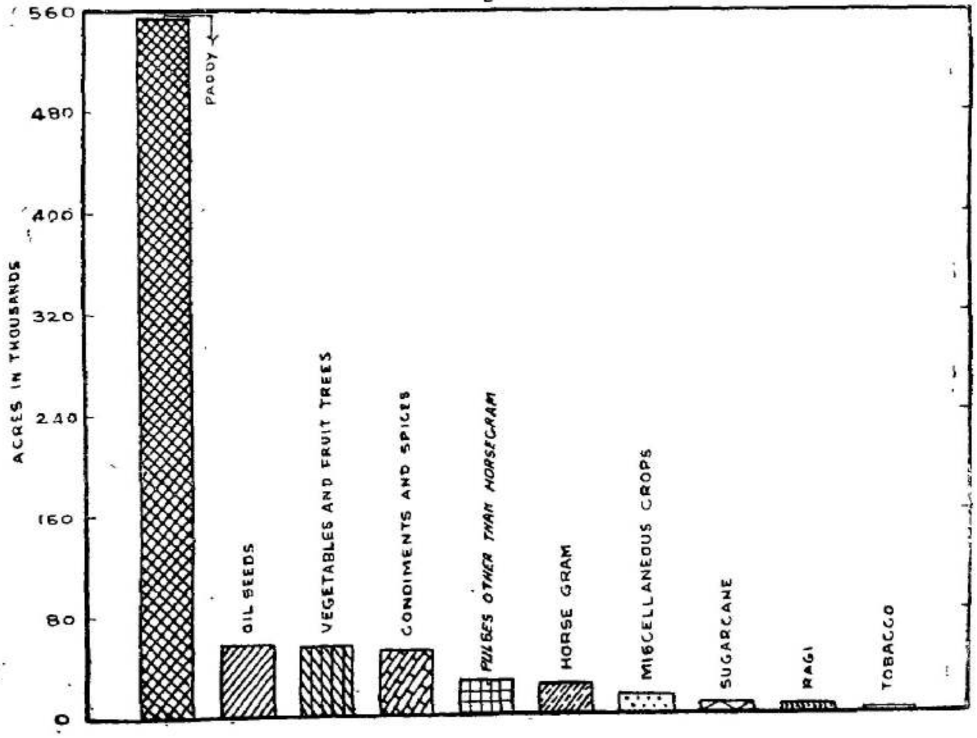
(Please *see* the Chart at page 3)

During the decennium the average rainfall was above the normal in dry weather period by 104·55 per cent, in hot weather period by 20·43 per cent and in south-west monsoon period by 3·33 per cent, while it was below the normal in north-east monsoon period by 1·00 per cent. The average annual rainfall was, however, above the normal by 4·12 per cent

5. *Agricultural Practice.*—There are three agricultural seasons in this district. 'Yenel' or first crop season is from June to September-October. 'Suggi' or second crop season is from September-October to January-February. 'Kolke' or third crop season is from January-February to March-April. Crops during the first crop season depend wholly on the South-West Monsoon rains. Second crop is partially rainfed and partially irrigated. Third cop is wholly irrigated. Irrigational sources are wells, tanks, streams, rivers and natural springs. Lift irrigation is the rule with the help of picotahs.

Paddy is the chief crop of the district. Paddy cultivation occupies over 75 per cent of the cultivated area. Nearly 70 per cent of the crop is raised during the first crop season under rainfed conditions and about 27 to 28 per cent during the second crop season, the area covered during the third crop season being only 2 to 4 per cent of the total area under paddy. There had been a steady improvement in paddy cultivation during the decennium 1950–51. The area under improved strains of paddy is on the increase and some of them have established well. There are over twenty strains in the district. Among them PTB 9, PTB 11, PTB 13, PTB 14, PTB 16, PTB 20, CO 3, CO 14, CO 25, GEB 24 and MTU 3 are very popular. The Government Paddy Breeding Station, Mangalore which was established by the Agricultural Department during the year 1945 has been evolving some new high-yielding strains suitable for the district. Among the agricultural improvements, reduction of seed rate, raising of their nursery and economic transplanting are being widely adopted by ryots to their advantage. The seed rate in some instances has been reduced to 25 lb. per acre. The reduction in seed rate not only ensures healthy seedlings but incidentally has conserved large quantities of paddy for consumption purposes.

SOUTH KANARA
AVERAGE AREA OF CROPS
[APPENDIX III]



S. KAN.—93A

The wet lands are usually manured before sowing or transplanting with cattle manure, green leaves and ash. Application of burnt earth is also a common feature of this district. Burnt earth is prepared by burning earth with layers of cowdung and other sweepings and rubbish. From a manurial point of view burnt earth is not superior to cattle manure. Its effect may only be physical. It is unwise to burn cattle dung and other rubbish, which could be better used for preparing compost manure. Casting of silt is in vogue in the river side villages. The use of chemical fertilisers like ammonium sulphate, ammonium phosphate, superphosphate, etc., which was unknown in the district has now attracted the attention of the cultivators. Another improvement effected was supplementing green leaves by cultivation of green manure crops like Kolinje, sunnhemp and sesbania speciosa and green leaf yielding plants like glyricidia maculate. Kolinje has come to the fore front. The cattle manure is usually preserved in the best possible method in this district by the loose box system, the cattle being tied in pits and leaves and other rubbish being put daily inside the shed under the feet of the cattle to serve as litter thus causing absorbtion of urine which is otherwise lost. The country plough is being universally used. Cheap iron ploughs have been recommended and are being used only to a very small extent. Seed drill is not employed. No intercultivating bullock-drawn implements are in use. There is no rotation in the growing of crops. In fact no alternate crops are grown on any large scale. In single crop lands, during the first crop season, a paddy crop is taken and then left fallow till the next first crop season. In favourable localities, a crop of pulse-horse gram, black gram or green gram is taken during the second crop season under dry conditions. In double crop lands, two crops of paddy are taken during the first and second seasons, followed in favourable localities with a pulse or green manure crop. In these crops lands, three successive crops of paddy only are taken. Cumbu, cholam, maize, tenai and varagu are unknown in this district. Ragi is cultivated to some extent. It is cultivated under dry conditions in ' Kumri ' lands or after the harvest of first or second crop paddy under garden land conditions. The crop is generally sown broadcast. Samai is cultivated in a very small area of about 200 acres in the entire district. As regards pulses, the district produces only a fraction of its requirements, which are mostly imported from outside. There is a type of low lying and known as ' Patla ' lands. In these lands no crop is possible during the first crop season as the fields are 3 to 4 feet below the surrounding fields and submerged under water during the South-West monsoon rains. Hence only one or two crops are taken during ensuing periods.

Next in importance to paddy is coconut cultivation. Coconut is not cultivated in plantation scale by individual growers in this district. It grows best on sandy soil. Almost all bunds of wet lands except those close to the ghats are grown with coconut palms. They are grown also on banks of rivers and in house compounds. Coconut is the chief produce of the Amindivi islands. Better attention is being paid to its cultivation. Better manuring, proper intercultivation, use of quality seedlings, proper spacing and planting are being advocated. The Coconut Research Stations at Kasargod, Nileswar and Pilicode are conducting researches on different aspects of coconut cultivation. Demand for Government farm seed nuts is also on the increase.

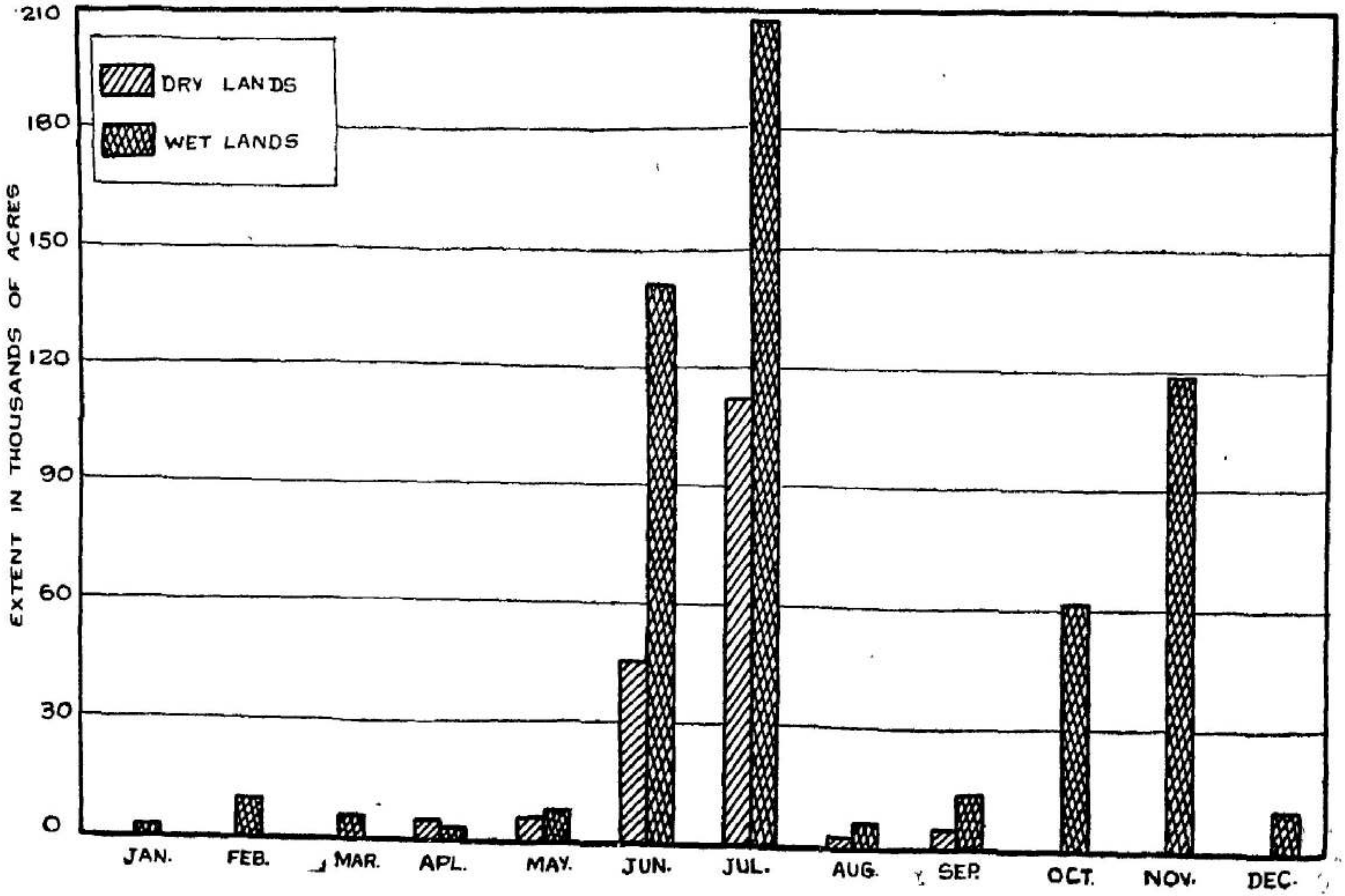
Arecanuts come next in importance. Vital in Puttur taluk and north-eastern portion of Kasaragod taluk, the belt of lands lying close to the ghats in Puttur and Karkal taluks are famous for arecanut palms. The phenomenal increase in the price of arecanuts has given a fillip to arecanut cultivation. Not only the cultivation practice has been improved to increase the yield, the area under the crop has also increased by about 20 per cent during the decennium ending fasli 1360. Seed selection, spacing, proper intercultivation, proper manuring, clean cultivation and the control of 'Mahali' disease are the important items of improvements carried out at the instance of the Agricultural Department.

Pepper was more or less a neglected crop till some years ago and grown as a wild crop raised on unscientific lines. But when the price rose to phenomenal levels, the area under the crop increased by nearly 70 per cent. Pepper cultivation also received better attention in cultural and manurial practices resulting in better outturn. It is growing mostly in Kasaragod and Puttur taluks. Owing to the increased demand from outside, the area under cashewnut cultivation is increasing which is generally grown on hill slopes though special attention is not paid for improving cultivation practices. Jack tree is found everywhere. Tapioca is also grown to some extent.

Along the coastal tracts, sugarcane cultivation has come to stay. The area also has increased. It is rainfed and irrigated during the dry months and is cultivated for Jaggery manufacture. CO. 4419, a departmental variety, has practically ousted the local and other departmental varieties. It is remarkable for its outstanding high yield coupled with its adaptability to any kind of soil and weather conditions. Application

SOUTH KANARA

MONTHLY CULTIVATION FOR DRY AND WET LANDS IN FASLI 1360 [PARA.5]



of ammonium sulphate to sugarcane crop is more popular than its application to paddy crop. Growing of a green manure crop of sun-hemp or sesbania speciosa in the early stages of the crop for manuring sugarcane is also advocated. The trash is recommended for composting rather than burning.

The cultivation of the slopes of hills or hillocks is known as 'Kumri' cultivation which is on the increase. It is done in the forest clearing. Only one rainfed crop is taken during the first crop season. In the ashes left after burning forest clearings, paddy is sown mixed with cotton, red gram, ragi, castor, gingelly, chillies, sweet potato and vegetables. Fruit cultivation is also being extended, the chief being graft mangoes, sapotas, pine apple and malta lemon which has been introduced in house compounds. Banana is largely cultivated as an intercrop in arecanut plantations. Chillies occupy over 8,000 acres. It is grown as a rainfed crop both in kumri areas and in garden lands after the harvest of first crop paddy. The local chilly is short and stout and very pungent. The crop is well manured with farm yard manure and ash supplemented to a small extent with ammonium sulphate and fish manure.

Tobacco is grown in some of the coastal villages of Kasargod taluk mostly in pure sandy soil close to the sea. The crop is cultivated during the second crop season after taking a crop of paddy. Mostly it is grown by Moplas. Due to high cost of cultivation, only limited areas are cultivated by individuals. Before transplanting the seedlings, the land is thrown into ridges and furrows and the seedlings transplanted in furrows. The crop is heavily manured with compost and fish manure. The crop is systematically potwatered twice a day from pits made in the field itself, where the water level is high.

(Please *see* the Chart at page 5)

The following table shows the average monthly cultivation in each taluk in hundreds of acres :—

Month.	*Mangalore.*	*Kasaragod.*	*Puttur.*	*Udipi.*	*Coondapur.*	*Karkal.*	*Whole district.* *Dry.*	*Whole district.* *Wet.*	*Whole district.* *Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
April	9	53	..	1	20	4	54	33	87
May	3	123	12	1	3	4	64	82	146
June	330	409	290	313	151	59	447	1,405	1,852
July	420	724	741	531	434	350	1,119	2,081	3,200
August	16	11	7	19	26	..	21	58	79
September	28	..	21	4	..	121	42	132	174
October	205	53	164	79	1	112	1	613	614
November	225	235	259	249	70	157	4	1,191	1,195
December	..	..	..	29	50	21	..	100	100
January	..	..	..	16	6	..	..	22	22
February	18	..	21	39	3	7	..	88	88
March	..	35	5	2	9	..	..	51	51
Total ..	1,254	1,643	1,520	1,283	773	1,135	1,752	5,856	7,608

(Please *see* the Chart at page 7)

The following is a time-table showing the agricultural operations in a normal year and the effect on this time-table of any departure from normal monsoon conditions.

TIME-TABLE OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

NOTE.—The figures shown against each crop or variety of it represent the percentage of the area of the crop sown or harvested in the month to the total area of the crop sown or harvested in the year in the taluk.

Crop.	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
					COONDAPUR TALUK.							
Sowings—												
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	23·0	57·0	4·0	..	..	8·0	8·0
Sugarcane	..	..	20·0	76·0	4·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulses	13·0	2·0	14·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	58·0	12·0
Harvests—												
Paddy	4·0	9·0	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	23·0	60·0	1·0
Sugarcane	20·0	19·0	33·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·0	26·0
Pulses	..	58·0	12·0	13·0	2·0	14·0	..	..	..	..	..	1·0
					UDIPI TALUK.							
Sowings—												
Paddy	0·5	0·5	..	..	1·0	35·0	40·0	..	..	5·0	18·0	..
Sugarcane	38·0	35·0	8·0	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·0	10·0
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	68·0	32·0	..	..	..	..	..
Pulses	22·0	13·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26·0	34·0	5·0
Gingelly	41·0	59·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chillies	14·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·0	51·0	22·0
Harvests—												
Paddy	10·0	13·0	..	0·5	0·5	..	..	..	2·0	40·0	34·0	..
Sugarcane	..	..	8·0	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	38·0	35·0	9·0
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68·0	32·0	..
Pulses	26·0	39·0	..	22·0	13·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	41·0	59·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chillies	..	13·0	51·0	22·0	14·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TIME-TABLE OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS—*cont.*

Crop. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)
KARKAL TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	3.0	..	..	..	..	30 0	85.0	..	..	12.0	16.0	4.0
Sugarcane	..	50.0	50.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulses	21 0	14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.0	30.0	..
Chillies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.0	50 0	25.0
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy	12.0	16.0	4 0	3.0	..	..	..	..	10 0	25.0	30.0	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 0	50 0	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 0	..	..
Pulses	35 0	30 0	..	21 0	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chillies	..	25.0	50.0	25 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	..
MANGALORE TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	1.1	0 6	..	..	1 0	35.0	31.8	..	0.5	15.0	15 0	..
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	100 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane	50.0	35 0	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0
Pulses	12.0	18.0	6 0	..	..	..	..	..	32 0	32.0	..	..
Gingelly	25.0	25 0	..	..	..	50.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chillies	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ginger	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Paddy	15.0	15 0	..	1 1	0 6	..		..	33 0	34 8	..	0.5
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..
Sugarcane	50 0	20.0	10 0	5 0	..	..	..	..	2 0	3 0	..	10 0
Pulses	32 0	..	..	30 0	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	32.0
Gingelly	..	..	..	25 0	25.0	..	..	..	25 0	25 0	..	..
Chillies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 0	50 0	..
Ginger	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	25 0	24 0	25.0	25.0
KASARAGOD TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	0 5	0 5	..	50 0	10 0 50 0	40.0	20 0	..	..	18 0	11.0	..
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	100 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	..	29 0	26.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulses	..	..	..	..	..	..	97 5	1 0	..	25 0	20 0 0 9	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0	60.0	30.0
Tobacco	26 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 0	28.3	22.5
Chillies	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Harvests—												
Paddy	18.0 30 0	11.0 30.0	20 0	0.5	0 5	..	..	..	13.0	50 0	7 0	20.0
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 0	..	..
Ragi	20 0	..	..	29.0	26 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.0
Pulses	..	0 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75 0	24 1	..
Gingelly	10 0	60 0	30 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	23.0	28 2	26 8	22 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chillies												
PUTTUR TALUK.												
Sowings—												
Paddy	..	1.4 3 0	..	..	..	27 0 5.5	36 3 91 5	..	4.1	3 4 6 6	31.0 13 5	..
Ragi	..	16.3	59 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulses	..	..	..	..	100 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane	..											
Harvests—												
Paddy	..	22.7	12 6	3 0	1.4	..	..	0 2	63.1 97 0	..	..	10.2
Ragi	14 0	..	..	10 0	65 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulses	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane												

TIME-TABLE OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS—WHOLE DISTRICT

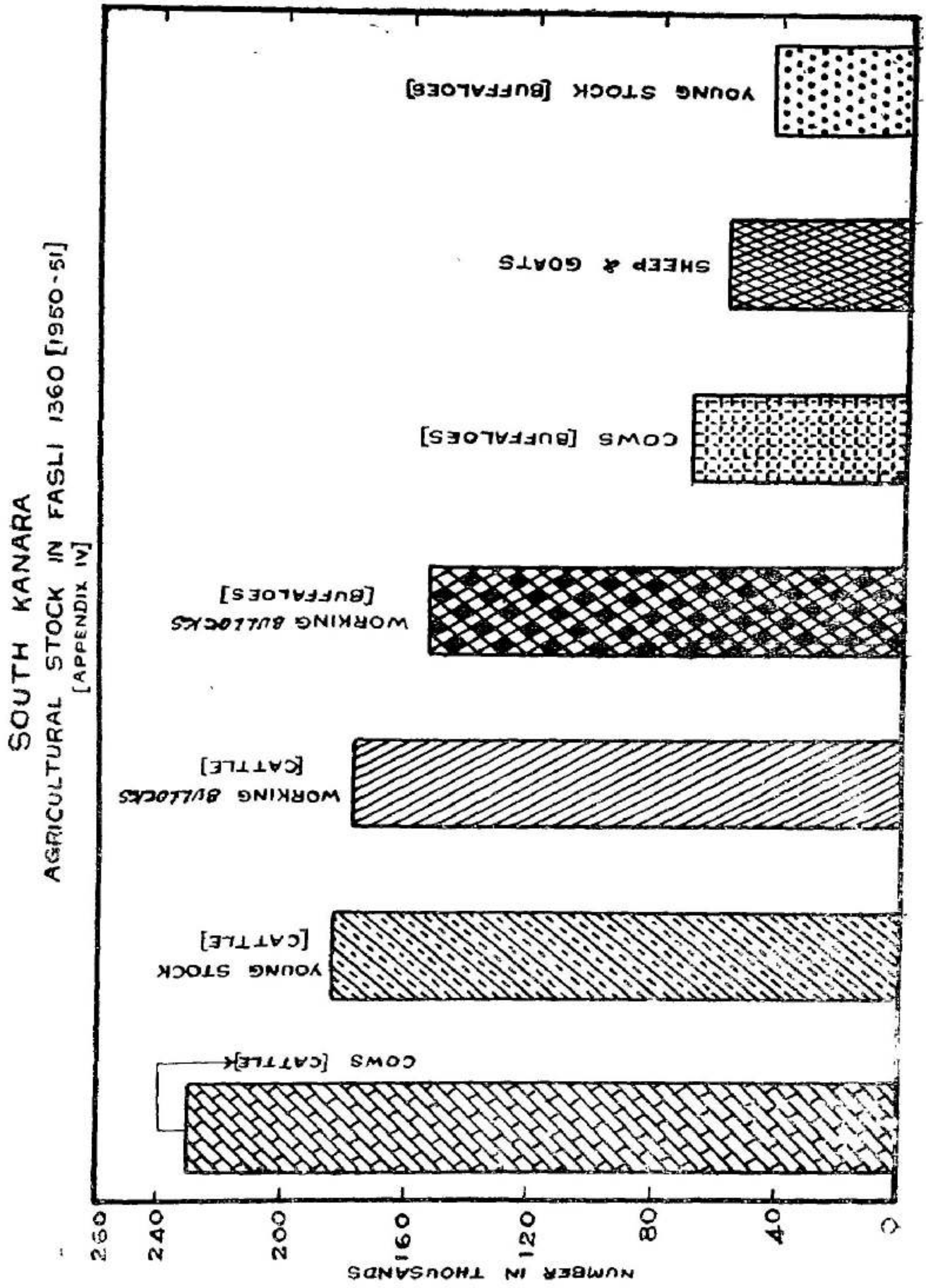
NOTE.—The figures shown against each crop or variety of it represent the percentage of the area of the crop sown or harvested in the month to the total area of the crop sown or harvested in the year in the district.

Crop.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Sowings—												
Paddy	0 9	0 5 0 6	..	..	2.0 1.1	31 7 91.9	36 7 6 4	0 7	..	8.9	16.6	2.0
Ragi	14 7	20 0	13.9	21 2	25 6	..	..	..	6 0	10 9	1.3 27 6	3.3 11 1
Sugarcane	11.4	15.4	17.6	..	..	61.0	0 4	..	..	..	0.2	..
Pulses	16.5	21.0	..	..	..	25.0	..	..	..	15 3	32 3	14.1
Gingelly	10 0	3.3	..	..	..	100 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chillies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0	60 0	30.0
Ginger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco												
Harvests—												
Paddy	9.8	14.4	3.3	0.9 0.8	0.5	..	..	..	9.7 20.0 0 3	30 3 73 0 15 2	21 8 6 4 14.5	0.3 10.8
Ragi	33.3	11 5	11.9	2.5 17.3	21.1	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	14.9
Sugarcane	21.2	21.2	2.0	16.5	21.0	..	..	..	6.3	50 0	6.0	..
Pulses	..	0.2	..	17 3	3.5	..	..	..	..	12.5	12.5	..
Gingelly	5.7	16.5	32.0	..	..	..	..	..	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Chillies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ginger	10.0	60.0	30.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco												

Month. (1)	Normal weather and agricultural operations. (2)	Effect of unseasonable or abnormal weather on the various crops. (3)
January ..	The first dry month after the *monsoon rains*. Hot days and cold during night. Raising paddy nurseries for third crop paddy Sowing and transplanting third crop paddy after the harvest of second crop paddy. Continuing planting of sugarcane, sowing pulses and gingelly in *double crop wet lands* after the harvest of seocnd crop paddy. Sowing Kolinji for green manure in double crop wet lands. Irrigation arecanut, coconut and other garden lands crops. Commencing harvest of second crop paddy, threshing and drying. *Completing* harvest of pusles in single crop wet lands and also arecanut. Continuing harvest of sugarcane. Harvest of tobacco com*mences. Ploughing* of fallow fields wherever conditions permit.	There is generally no rainfall during this month. The dry weather facilitates harvesting, threshing and drying of second crop paddy and pulses crop. Heavy rainfall will postpone harvest and affect mature crops including tobacco. *If*, however, rains are received they will be beneficial for strengthening the springs in water sources and benefit third crop paddy, pulses and gingelly, in double crop lands and also the green manure crop of Kolinji.
February ..	Dry month. Fine weather. Days are hot and nights are cool. Cold weather closes in the month. Continuing planting of sugarcane and sowing pulses and gingelly in double crop wet lands. Completing sowing and transplanting of third crop paddy. Weeding and top dressing of third crop paddy. Manuring and earthing up earlier planted sugarcane. Irrigating coconut, arecanut and other garden land crops. Completing harvest of second crop paddy. Continuing harvest of sugarcane and tobacco. Ploughing up fallow lands wherever conditions are favourable.	The month is dry and this facilitates harvesting, threshing and drying of second crop paddy and pulses. Heavy rainfall will adversely affect mature crops but will be beneficial for the third crop season crops.
March	Dry weather and days and nights are sultry. Stray showers are received occasionally. Raising dry nurseries of paddy for first crop season in very favourable localities. Planting of sugarcane is continued. Weeding and top dressing of third crop paddy. Manuring and earthing up sugarcane. Irrigating coconuts, arecanut and other garden land crops. Completing harvest of tobacco. Continuing harvest of sugarcane. Harvesting of pulses, chillies and third crop paddy commences.	This is also a rainless month. But light showers, especially during the latter half of the month is not ruled out. Rains if any received will be beneficial *for all standing crops*. Raising of early dry nurseries of paddy is also facilitated in favourable localities. It is quite unusual to get heavy rains during the months of January, February and March.
April	Fine weather with occasional *showers* in all parts of the district. This is the hottest month of the year. Raising of dry nurseries of paddy in the selected fields where soil moisture is *available* continuing planting of sugarcane. Manuring and earthing up of earlier planted sugarcane. Harvesting *of* gingelly, pulses, chillies and sugarcane continued. Commencing harvest of third crop paddy.	The occasional showers benefit third crop paddy and all other standing crops and facilitates sowing dry paddy nurseries on a large scale. Meagre rains postpone raising of dry nurseries of paddy and earlier sown nurseries are liable to dry up. Heavy rainfall is likely to adversely affect germination of freshly sown nurseries and may result in the incidence of pests of paddy.
May	Fine weather with occasional showers which merges with the pre-monsoon rains during the latter part of the month. Commencing preparatory cultivation for first crop season in wet and dry lands with receipt of good showers, completing raising of dry paddy nurseries.	Complete absence of rains during the first half of the month affects raising of dry paddy nurseries, however, the sowings are done on a large scale in anticipation of rains, but facilitates, harvesting and threshing of third crop paddy and withering of fields. The early sown dry paddy nurseries are likely to suffer if rains are not received for a long period. Heavy rains, however, accelerate preparatory cultivation for first crop season.

Month. (1)	*Normal weather and agricultural operations.* (2)	*Effect of unseasonable or abnormal weather on the various crops.* (3)
May—*cont.*	Saving of semi-wet paddy nurseries Finishing of sugarcane plantting. Beginning *sowings in dry* land (Kumri) and broadcast sowing of paddy. Commencing paddy transplanting in low lying areas with the advent of good rains during the latter part of the month. Continuing manuring and earthing up of sugarcane. Completing harvest of third crop paddy, pulses, gingelly and sugarcane.	Good showers are generally expected during the second half of the month, but very heavy and continuous rains are likely to effect germination of paddy in semi-wet nurseries. Absence of goodshowers postpone preparatory cultivation and sowing in kumri areas. Dry weather in the latter half adversely affects young crops.
June	South-west monsoon sets in during the first week. Heavy rains throughout the month. Carrying out preparatory cultivation; manuring and transplanting *first crop* paddy on a large scale. Raising wet nurseries of paddy, planting sesbania seedlings on fringes of paddy fields. Completing sowing of paddy, ginger, ragi, chillies, sweet potato, gingelly and vegetables in kumri areas. Planting pepper vines. Planting of arecanut, coconut, fruit plants and other plants of economic importance including glyricidia and Indigofera teysmanii where water does not stagnate during rains. Finishing manuring and earthing up of sugarcane. Commencing stripping of sugarcane.	Though a month with heavy rainfall, equitable distribution is absolutely essential for perparatory cultivation, sowing and transplanting of fields. Though continuous and heavy rainfall may not be disadvantageous ill-distribution retards preparatory cultivation of bettu fields and transplantation. Freshly sown and transplanted crops in dry and wet lands are also likely to suffer and get stunted in growth. Uneven distribution of rainfall helps pest outbreaks.
July	The south-west monsoon is very active. This is the wettest month in the year with greater danger of floods. Completing preparatory cultivation manuring and transplanting of first crop paddy and sesbania seedlings on fringes of paddy fields. Continuing planting of pepper vines, arecanuts, coconut, fruit plants, glyricidia, etc. Providing proper drainage to all crops. Stripping of sugarcane continued. Weeding and top dressing with fertilisers earlier planted paddy and other crops. Earthing up of ginger, sweet potato, chillies, vegetables etc.	Equitable distribution of rainfall is needed during the month for standing crops sown or transplanted already and for continuing and completing the sowing and transplanting. Absence of rainfall will be detrimental *to standing crops* and bettu fields will suffer the most. Floods during the month which are likely will damage crops in low lying areas. *Dry* weather is favourable for out-break of pests.
August	The south-west monsoon continued to be active. Raising early second crop paddy nurseries. Planting of banana suckers, arecanut, coconut, fruit plants, etc., continue. Weeding and top-dressing with chemical fertilisers paddy and other crops. Earthing up of kumri crops wherever necessary. Providing proper drainage wherever necessary. Stripping of sugarcane. Harvesting of short duration paddy crop commences especially in Kasargod taluk and in dry lands.	Intermittent dry and wet weather is necessary. Long spells of dry weather are not congenial for standing crops, especially in Bettu and Kumri areas. Heavy and continuous rainfall injures short duration paddy crops maturing for harvest.

Month. (1)	*Normal weather and agricultural operations.* (2)	*Effect of unseasonable or abnormal weather on the various crops.* (3)
September ..	The South-west Monsoon abates. Light showers of rains at frequent intervals are generally received. Raising of second crop paddy nurseries, planting of banana suckers continue. Planting of arecanut, coconut, fruit plants, etc., continued and completed. Raising of chilli and tobacco nurseries. Commencing sowing of pulses in single crop wet lands after the harvest of first crop paddy. Commencing transplanting of second crop paddy and completing the same in 'Patta' fields. Manuring of coconut, arecanut, fruit plants, etc. Completing harvest of short duration paddy. Commencing harvest of paddy in wet lands. Harvest of gingelly, ragi and sweet potato commences in kumri areas.	Even distribution of wet and dry weather is necessary Continuous and heavy rainfall is injurious to standing crops of paddy in earheads and coming to harvest and are likely to damage second crop paddy and tobacco nurseries. Long dry spells are not favourable for the proper development of paddy grains and encourages paddy pests on earheads but facilitates harvest of short duration paddy.
October ..	The north-east monsoon season commences. The rainfall is moderate and is generally erratic in distribution. Raising late nurseries of paddy for second crop season. Preparatory cultivation, manuring and transplanting of second crop paddy on a larger scale wherever irrigational facilities exist. Sowing of pulses and Kolinji for green manure in single crop wet lands. Commencing transplanting of chillies and tobacco. Finishing planting of arecanut, coconut, fruit plants, etc. Planting sesbania seedlings on fringes of field bunds along with paddy. Completing manuring of arecanut and coconut. Weeding and top dressing of early planted paddy. Harvesting on a large scale first crop paddy, threshing and drying. Commencing harvest of sugarcane, chillies and ginger. Completing harvest of gingelly, ragi and sweet potato. Commencing the harvest of arecanut.	Being the main harvest month, heavy or continuous rain injures paddy crop ready for harvest and will retard harvest and threshing operations. The rains will, however, be beneficial for second crop nurseries and for transplanting second crop.
November ..	The north-east monsoon is very weak and only occasional showers received. Preparatory cultivation, manuring and transplanting and broadcasting second crop paddy and planting sesbania seedlings on the fringes of paddy fields and finishing the same. Sowing pulses and Kolinji seeds in single crop wet lands. Planting of irrigated chillies, tobacco and sweet potato. Weeding and top dressing paddy with fertilisers. Completing harvest of first crop paddy, threshing and drying. Finishing harvest of dry land chillies and commencing harvest of sugarcane. Continuing harvest of ginger and arecanut.	Moderate rainfall will be helpful for paddy and other irrigated crops. Excessive rain will be harmful for pepper.


SOUTH KANARA
AGRICULTURAL STOCK IN FASLI 1360 [1950-51]
[APPENDIX IV]
YOUNG STOCK [BUFFALOES]
SHEEP & GOATS
COWS [BUFFALOES]
WORKING BULLOCKS [BUFFALOES]
WORKING BULLOCKS [CATTLE]
YOUNG STOCK [CATTLE]
COWS [CATTLE]
260
240
200
160
120
80
40
0
NUMBER IN THOUSANDS

Month. (1)	Normal weather and agricultural operations. (2)	Effect of unseasonable or abnormal weather on the various crops. (3)
December ..	Practically no rains. Warm days and cold and dewy nights. Planting of sugarcane commences. Completing transplanting of irrigated tobacco and chillies. Weeding and top dressing with fertilisers paddy crop and other garden land crops. Commencing irrigation of arecanut, coconut, etc. Complete harvest of ginger. Continuing harvest of arecanut and sugarcane. Harvest of pulses.	Excessive rainfall will injure standing crops. Occasional rains will however benefit all crops.

6. *Agricultural stock.*—Cattle breeding has not much improved during the decade in this district. The climate of the district is not quite favourable for cattle breeding and development with the result that little or no attention is paid to it. The agricultural stock is of a poor quality in this district. Artificial insemination was not started in this district during the decennium. The district still depends mainly upon Mysore and North Kanara for the import of cattle and most of the stock were purchased at the cattle fairs held annually at Subramania and Hebri. Government cattle farm was started in this district at Koila of Puttur taluk in 1949. The prices of cattle have increased considerably and much difficulty is experienced by the poor cultivators to properly till the lands. Scarcity of grazing facilities during the summer months, leads to deterioration in the health of the cattle. The growing of fodder crops is of utmost importance as also the ensilaging of the excess quantity of hill grass. Feeding cattle with concentrated food is also being tackled and groundnut cake is being substituted for costlier gingelly cakes at the instance of the Agricultural Department.

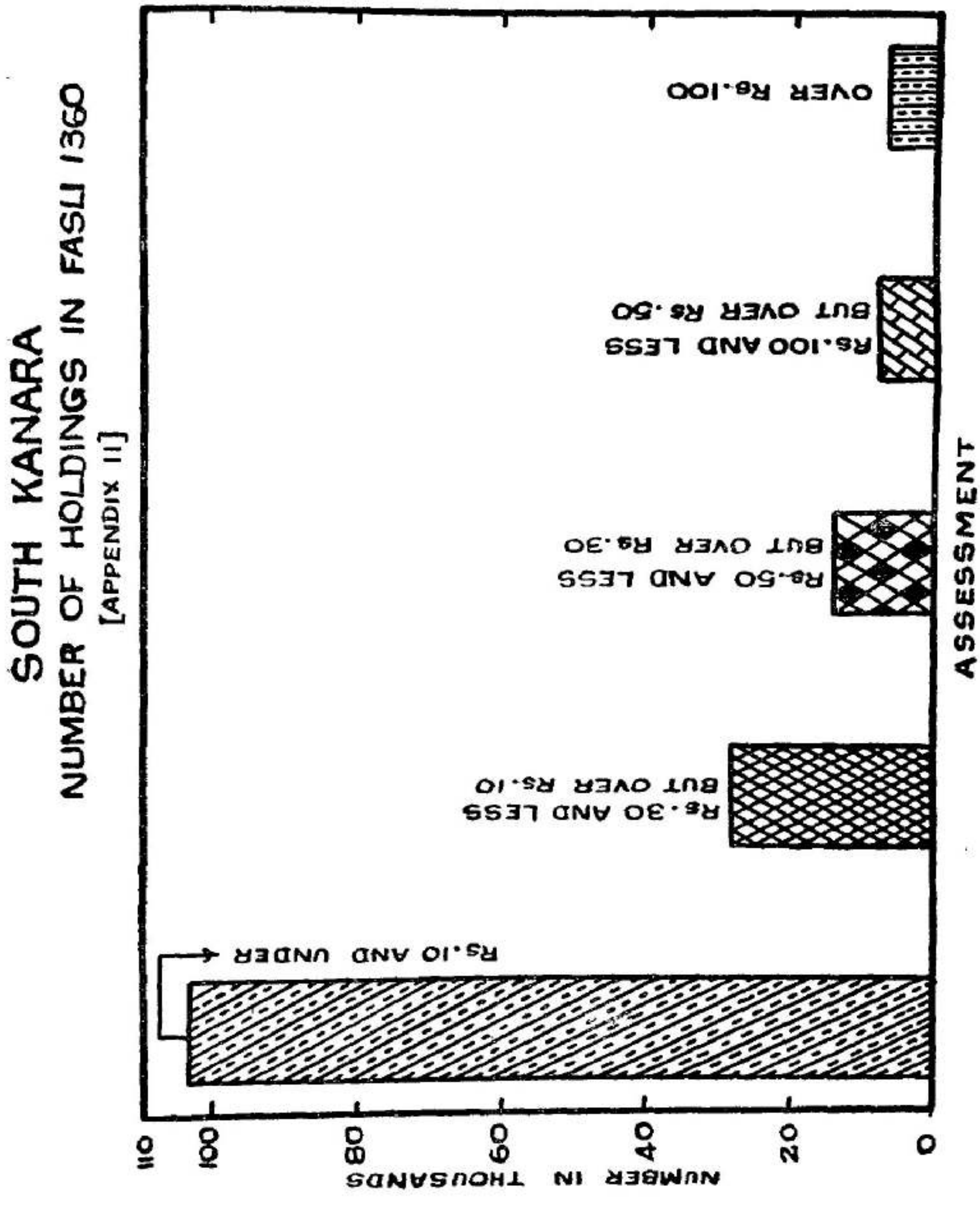
The following table exhibits the number and description of stock kept in different parts of the district in proportion to the areas occupied, cultivated and available for grazing :—

Taluk.	Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.	Stock maintained per 100 acres.					
		Occupied.		Cultivated.		Area available for grazing.	
		Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.						
Mangalore	3·3	138	20	163	23	35	5
Kasargod	4·3	71	9	145	18	40	5
Puttur	3·1	128	6	152	7	41	2
Udipi	4·4	135	3	146	3	153	3
Coondapur	3·6	97	1	157	1	215	1
Karkal	2·8	96	1	177	2	76	1

The following statement shows the work done by the Veterinary Department during the Decennium ending Fasli 1360 :—

Serial number and particulars.	1941–42.	1942–43.	1943–44.	1944–45.	1945–46.	1946–47.	1947–48.	1948–49.	1949–50.	1950–51.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Agricultural stock in the District (approved breeding bulls).	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	15	69	66
2 Quality of agricultural stock.	Poor.									
3 Import of cattle ..	Cattle are imported by dealers from Mysore and North Kanara about 15 to 20 thousands, annually.									
4 General trend of price of cattle.	Average price : Bullocks, Rs. 400, Bulls, Rs. 200, Cows, Rs. 75 to Rs. 80, Buffaloes Rs. 200.									
5 Number of cases treated in the District.	..	..	..	..	..	7,985	7,080	7,616	5,963	6,346
6 Number of inoculations performed.	..	..	..	..	..	822	805	2,695	5,892	4,523
7 Number of castrations performed.		..	..	..	2,342	2,513	2,636	2,447	1,965	—
8 Veterinary facilities—										
(a) Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2
(b) Touring Billets.	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	4	5

(Please see the Chart at page 13)


SOUTH KANARA
NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN FASLI 1360
[APPENDIX II]
NUMBER IN THOUSANDS
0
20
40
60
80
100
110
ASSESSMENT
Rs.10 AND UNDER
Rs.30 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs.10
Rs.50 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs.30
Rs.100 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs.50
OVER Rs.100

7. *Area occupied and available.*—The subjoined table shows the total ryotwari, arable, occupied and cultivated areas in each taluk in hundreds of acres :—

Taluk.	*Total (ryotwari).*		*Arable.*		*Occupied.*		*Cultivated area.*
	Area.	*Percentage arable.*	*Area.*	*Percentage occupied.*	*Area.*	*Percentage cultivated.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.	PER CENT.	ACS.	PER CENT.	ACS.	PER CENT.	ACS.
Mangalore	2,609	80·5	2,099	51·2	1,075	84·6	909
Kasargod	4,903	72·0	3,531	71·7	2,533	49·3	1,250
Puttur	7,973	41·1	3,280	45·2	1,481	84·1	1,246
Udipi	2,282	93·7	2,139	42·1	901	92·4	833
Coondapur	3,842	52·6	2,022	54·1	1,093	61·7	675
Karkal	4,024	72·9	2,938	51·4	1,507	54·5	821

In fasli 1350 the area of lands cultivated was 570,332 acres and in fasli 1360 it was 573,381 acres showing a slight increase of 3,049 acres (0.5 per cent) over the area cultivated at the beginning of the decennium. The additional area brought under cultivation is for the most part of very inferior quality and can be brought under plough only at a considerable initial outlay, if at all.

8. *Soil classification.*—The District Contains numerous rivers and valleys of rich alluvial soil. The soils of the District are ferruginous or arenaceous and are useful for wet, dry and garden cultivation. The distribution of the different classes of soil in each of the six taluks of the District according to the resettlement is given below :—

Taluk.	*Wet.*		*Dry.*		*Garden.*		*Total.*
	Ferruginous	*Arenaceous.*	*Ferruginous.*	*Arenaceous.*	*Ferruginous.*	*Arenaceous.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Mangalore	59,727	18,247	151,120	441	10,319	731	240,585
Kasargod	51,838	4,698	243,532 (a) 146,180 (b) 204	5,128	25,738	1,555	478,873
Puttur	8,327	.	586,225 (b) 368	..	12,727	..	607,647
Udipi	69,387	3,325	127,519 (b) 23	2,584	8,478	1,613	212,929
Coondapur	63,595	882	205,152 (b) 8,904	1,228	7,586	965	288,312
Karkal	70,273	..	263,684	..	6,727	..	340,684
Total ..	323,147	27,152	1,732,911	9,381	71,575	4,864	2,169,080

(*a*) Extent of Kumri.
(*b*) Extent of Mulpatta land.

No geological examination of the District has been made, but the principal rock is quartzose geniss. This has a great tendency to decompose into white, yellow or reddish felspathic clayey rocks, which in many places, owing to continual washing by heavy rain becomes laterite. The latter is found in an upland plateau and has but little soil in it. Along the seashore, sandy soils well-suited for the coconut palms are found, but in the interior, especially in the villages, where cultivation is chiefly carried on, the soil is very fertile and specially adopted to the growth of paddy. A great part of the uncultivated waste consists of forest-clad hills, but there is an extent of poor grass land, mainly on the laterite pleateau.

9. *Holdings.*—In the table below a comparison taking the average for the period ending 1875–76 as a standard (100) is made of the fluctuation in the assessment and land revenue. As regards the percentage of increase under the land revenue demand during the first five years of the decennium ending 1900–01 it is mainly due to the discontinuance in 1893–94 (fasli 1303) of the system of deducting from the gross village collections a fixed amount of Rs. 33,975 on account of Government contribution to the village service funb. The large increase during the period ending 1905–06 both under assessment of holdings and land revenue demand was mainly due to the introduction of the new settlement in the District during this period. The increase during the period ending 1910–11

was due to the fact that the average during this period represents the average of the settlement assessment for the whole period while the average for the period 1905–06 is the average of the old assessmnt and the settlement assessment, the settlement having been introduced in faslis 1312 to 1314 (July 1902 to June 1905). The increase during the decennium ending 1920–21 is chiefly due to larger areas under cultivation every year. The increase under assessment and land revenue net current demand, during the period ending 1930–31 is mainly due to larger areas of lands assigned and the fall in total land revenue demand is due to decrease in demand under 'Miscellaneous' consequent on the resettlement of a portion of the district and the Government orders restricting the collection of back assessment. The increase under assessment and land revenue during the period ending 1934–35 (fasli 1344) is due to the resettlement of the whole district increasing the wet and garden rates by 12½ per cent :—

Periods.	*Proportional.*		
	Assessment on holdings.	*Land Revenue (demand net current).*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1876–77 to 1880–81	100·6	100·7	100·7
1881–82 to 1885–86	105·8	106·3	105·5
1886–87 to 1890–91	107·7	108·4	107·0
1891–92 to 1895–96	107·7	111·2	112·6
1896–97 to 1900–01	108·4	112·4	112·8
1901–02 to 1905–06	153·3	132·0	131·3
1906–07 to 1910–11	182·7	172·4	170·8
1911–12 to 1915–16	185·9	193·4	197·3
1916–17 to 1920–21	191·0	201·9	206·1
1921–22 to 1925–26	194·3	202·5	202·9
1926–27 to 1930–31	196·6	205·6	201·3
1931–32 to 1935–36	209·6	219·4	214·6
1936–37 to 1940–41	224·8	235·2	224·7
1941–42 to 1945–46	223·6	234·2	219·1
1946–47 to 1950–51	224·4	235·3	219·8

(Please see the Chart at page 15)

10. *Sale value of land.*—The value of each sort of land is not available in the Registration offices. Only prices paid for holdings composed of various sorts of soils are available. Owing to the prospect of the world war, speculation in prices started in the years 1936–40 with the resultant rise in valuation. In the years 1946–50 inflation of prices setting in under war conditions led to further speculation in the prices of lands.

The following table shows the average sale value of lands per acre under dry, wet and gadren for the years 1926–30, 1936–40 and 1946–50 :—

Taluk	*Dry*	*Wet.*		
		River Fed	*Rain Fed*	*Garden.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.
1926–30—				
Mangalore	110	425	671	870
Coondapur	87	..	536	628
Udipi	95	..	1,000	1,175
Karkal	28	..	575	320
Kasargod	115	..	840	535
Puttur	58	..	700	484
1936–40—				
Mangalore	130	650	695	635
Coondapur	96	..	530	656
Udipi	124	..	720	880
Karkal	36	..	730	430
Kasargod	105	..	788	480
Puttur	40	..	610	725
1946–50—				
Mangalore	268	1,650	1,674	1,330
Coondapur	122	..	750	2,000
Udipi	275	..	1,675	1,735
Karkal	60	..	1,750	947
Kasargod	220	..	1,695	2,650
Puttur	148	..	1,800	2,360

11. *Population and occupation.*—At the Census of 1951, the population of the district including Amindivi islands was found to be 1,748,991. The population of the nine towns in the District was: Coondapur 16,147, Karkal 13,818, Kasargod 22,708, Bantwal 11,678, Mangalore 117,083, Mulki 9,798, Puttur 11,197, Udipi 20,451 and Hosdrug 19,305. About 14 per cent live in towns as against 10 per cent at the previous Census.

The population has increased by 14·9 per cent during the decade 1941–50 against 11·1 per cent in the previous decade. The net increase during the last 50 years is 54·3 per cent.

The sub-joined statement shows the distribution of the present population in relation to the total area and the Variation in population during the last 40 years :—

	Population in 1951.							
		Per 1,000 acres.		*Loss or gain of population per cent between.*				
Taluk.	*Per square mile of total area.*	*Arable.*	*Cultivated.*	*1911 and 1921.*	*1921 and 1931.*	*1931 and 1941.*	*1941 and 1951.*	*1911 and 1951.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Coondapur	291	865	2,585	— 0·2	+ 7·4	+ 7·1	+ 10·6	+ 26·9
Karkal	273	586	2,093	+ 4·3	+ 2·2	+ 7·5	+ 12·0	– 37·0
Kasargod	537	1,164	3,289	+ 3·8	+ 17·6	+ 13·3	+ 20·1	+ 66·1
Mangalore	1,111	2,149	4,959	+ 43·4	+ 12·0	+ 15·1	+ 15·3	+ 113·1
Udipi	814	1,359	3,490	+ 4·1	+ 8·4	+ 10·0	+ 16·1	+ 113·3
Puttur	195	741	1,950	+ 5·8	+ 6·1	+ 7·3	+ 10·1	+ 32·5
Amindivi	2,348	..	..	+ 5·3	+ 27·3	+ 10·8	+ 14·0	+ 78·1
Whole district excluding Amindivi.	435	1,088	3,038	+ 4·4	+ 10·0	+ 11·1	+ 14·9	+ 46·6

The small population in Puttur taluk in proportion to its area is due to its hilly and unhealthy character. This factor reduces the District average. In no part of the District is the population dense. The agricultural classes are generally industrious. The District is considered to be self sufficient in foodgrains.

During the decade ending 1951, the rate of increase of the population in Mangalore, Udipi and Kasargod is remarkable but the rate of increase in Puttur is very low.

The people of the District are for the most part Hindus (1,334,385) who account for 76 per cent of the entire population. Muslims who number 243,383 excluding those in Amindivi Islands, account for 14 per cent, Christians (154,882) form 9 per cent and Jains (9,174) form 0·5 per cent.

The Muslims have during the decade ending 1951, increased by 13.7 per cent and the Christians by 11·3 per cent whilst the Hindus increased by 20·4 per cent. Most of the Muslims are Mappillas. The Christians are chiefly Roman Catholics and form one of the most prosperous sections of the community. Kannada is the official language of the district, but Malayalam has also been recognized as a second official language in Kasargod taluk. The following table shows the main prevailing mother-tongue in the several taluks :

Taluk.	*Kannada.*	*Konkani.*	*Tulu.*	*Malayalam.*
	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Coondapur	73·0	10·9	0·7	0·9
Karkal	6·7	15·5	61·7	2·0
Mangalore	7·8	27·7	59·9	23·1
Puttur	11·5	5·6	58·0	14·7
Udipi	26·7	15·5	42·8	1·7
Kasargod	5·2	2·1	13·5	64·8

Literacy is confined to 32·9 per cent of the male population and 14·7 per cent of the female poulation as against 18·1 and 4·5 per cent respectively in the last decennium.

The following table shows the distribution of population among the eight livelihood classes into which the economic characteristics of the people have been classified :—

Livelihood class.	*Population.*	*Percentage of population in column (2) to the district population.*	*Percentage on population in column 2 of* Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependents.	Earning dependents.	*Percentage on the total population of the district of* Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependents.	Earning dependents
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A. Agricultural classes.—								
1. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents.	177,010	10·1	20·7	76·2	3·1	2·1	7·7	0·3
2. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents.	589,017	33·7	19·7	75·2	5·1	6·7	25·3	1·7
3. Cultivating labourers and their dependents.	268,926	15·4	33·7	60·8	5·5	5·2	9·3	0·6
4. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents.	64,834	3·7	22·9	74·6	2·5	0·9	2·8	0·1
Total ..	1,099,787	62·9	23·5	71·8	4·7	14·8	45·2	2·9
B. Non-agricultural class—								
(Persons including dependents who derive their principal means of livelihood from)								
5. Production (other than cultivation).	229,248	13·1	29·8	64·3	5·9	3·9	8·4	0·8
6. Commerce	117,746	6·7	24·7	72·2	3·1	1·7	4·8	0·2
7. Transport .	33,007	1·9	26·1	68·7	5·2	0·5	1·3	0·1
8. Other services and miscellaneous sources.	269,203	15·4	29·3	66·9	3·8	4·5	10 3	0·6
Total ..	649,204	37·1	28·4	67·1	4·5	10·8	24·8	1·7
Total of agricultural and non-agricultural Classes.	1,748,991	100·0	25·4	70·0	4·6	25·4	70·0	4·6

Agriculture continues to be the pre-eminent occupation as all classes, castes and creeds are interested in it. The land owners are mainly Brahmans, Bunts, Jains and Christians, the second among these being the land owning and cultivating class par excellence, whilst the Adi-Dravidas (Harijans) furnish most of the farm labourers. As usual the industrial class is composed of persons engaged in the production of food and drink, fuel and forage, etc.

FISHERIES SCHOOLS.

Year. (1)	*Number of schools.* (2)	*Number of teachers working.* (3)	*Number of pupils on rolls.* (4)
1940–41	19	56	2,085
1941–42	21	69	2,321
1942–43	22	77	2,534
1943–44	22	80	2,676
1944–45	22	84	2,850
1945–46	26	101	3,605
1946–47	27	113	4,142
1947–48	27	117	3,968
1948–49	27	125	4,109
1949–50	27	140	4,282
1950–51	27	151	4,402

SHARK LIVER OIL EXTRACTION WORK.

Year. (1)	*Quantity of shark liver treated.* (2)		*Quantity of oil extracted.* (3)	
	LB.	OZ.	LB.	OZ.
1941–42	39,268	12	12,718	5
1942–43	36,188	8	11,120	14
1943–44	21,661	0	8,008	2
1944–45	51,485	12	16,007	8
1945–46	74,083	8	23,203	15
1946–47	74,564	0	23,323	0
1947–48	68,881	8	22,205	10
1948–49	66,379	8	21,792	3
1949–50	30,476	12	9,533	8
1950–51	24,828	0	9,167	0

GUANO FACTORIES.

Year. (1)	*Quantity of oil produced.* (2)	*Quantity of guano produced.* (3)
	TONS	TONS.
1941–42	2¼	17¼
1942–43	5	50
1943–44	..	9
1944–45	..	5
1945–46	..	21
1946–47	1/20	4/5
1947–48	..	..
1948–49	..	..
1949–50	..	..
1950–51	..	1/2

FISH MANURE PRODUCTION.

Year. (1)	*Quantity of manure produced.* (2)	*Kind of fish.* (3)
	TONS.	
1941–42	164	Mackerals.
1942–43	1,132	Mackerals and sardines.
1943–44	824	Do.
1944–45	34	Do.
1945–46	10,674	Do.
1946–47	448	Do.
1947–48	4,317	Do.
1948–49	268	Do.
1949–50	1,781	Do.
1950–51	8,683	Do.

INLAND FISHERIES

Year. (1)	*Number of fish seeds stocked.* (2)	*Quantity of fish caught sold.* (3)	*Sale proceeds.* (4)
		LB.	RS.
1941–42	..	..	..
1942–43	..	..	..
1943–44	..	..	..
1944–45	..	..	..
1945–46	3,025	17	18
1946–47	41,640	180	68
1947–48	6,342	332	15
1948–49	25,939	28	10
1949–50	64,790	3,021	936
1950–51	407,493	2,991½	603

DEEP SEA FISHING.

Year.	Number of centres.	Weight of shark caught.	Weight of other fish caught.	Weight of shark liver obtained.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		LB.	LB.	LB.
1941–42	..	..	..	..
1942–43	..	..	..	..
1943–44	..	..	..	..
1944–45	..	..	..	..
1945–46	1	7,064	715	802
1946–47	1	11,356	1,382	1,226
1947–48	2	34,649	2,538	2,763
1948–49	2	20,253	8,667	1,850
1949–50	3	604	12,267	2,777
1950–51	5	109,412	21,458	7,485
	4	39,859	8,927	4,592

With the object of improving the socio economic conditions of the firshermen, special co-operative societies have been started. There were 44 such co-operative societies for the decennium ending fasli 1360 having 5,671 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,58,065. Their working capital was Rs. 4,79,930 and loans were given to the tune of Rs. 3,56,084. The South Kanara Central Co-operative Bank, Mangalore is advancing the required money to these societies for issuing loans to members during the non-fishing season and recoveries are made during the fishing season.

Coir making.—The Chief and almost the sole cultivation on the Amindivi Islands attached to this district being that of the coconut palm, this industry forms the chief means of livelihood of the islanders who produce and ship by country craft to the mainland annually about 1,000 candies of coir. The Amindivi coir is a Government monopoly and is exchanged for rice on each island at a fixed rate owing to the difficulty in disposing of coir in the open market.

Other industries.—There is a glass and bead training centre at Talangare in Kasaragod taluk. A statement showing the number of small scale industries in each taluk and the approximate number of persons employed in them is furnished below :—

Nature of industry.	Coondapur taluk.		Udipi taluk.		Karkal taluk.	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cotton weaving	20	48	205	673	24	75
Cotton dyeing and bleaching.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vegetable oil pressing ..	36	96	29	83	6	13
Gur manufacture	1	3	37	216	8	27
Manufacture of beedies ..	27	64	11	39	12	58
Manufacture of other tobacco products.	6	17	1	2	1	2
Cobblery and shoe making ..	18	52	14	36	4	16
Workers in copper, brass and bell metal.	1	2	27	85	6	23
Pottery	49	152	195	627	39	93
Printing press (Mangalore town).	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket making	34	105	77	313	22	62

Nature of industry.	Mangalore taluk.		Puttur taluk.		Kasargod taluk.	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Cotton weaving	596	2,359	6	20	436	1,333
Cotton dyeing and bleaching	10	42	..	..	1	2
Vegetable oil pressing ..	65	171	56	137	264	908
Gur manufacture	2,967	11,666	660	1,687	381	910
Manufacture of beedies ..	249	953	20	63	100	297
Manufacture of other tobacco products.	37	123	1	2	1	2
Cobblery and shoe making ..	41	120	..	..	33	80
Workers in copper, brass and bell metal.	21	74	5	17	22	63
Pottery	396	850	185	534	224	819
Printing press (Mangalore town)	20	464	..	..	..	..
Basket making	97	317	127	381	131	439

NOTE.—Subdivisions (i) Number of establishment. (ii) Number of persons working.

13. *Wealth.*—Almost all the landlords are in affluent circumstances. Due to the outbreak of II World War, the price of foodstuffs began to increase steadily owing to the scarcity of food supply. At the same time wages for the mamool labour also increased. After the introduction of rationing system, the high rise in the prices of foodstuffs was brought under control. Business and trade increased on account of the increased transactions. The condition of the labouring classes improved on account of the abnormal increase in wages. There was also not much change in the post-war period.

14. *Famine and Floods.*—Heavy loss due to famine and floods is very rare in this district. Generally seasonal conditions are favourable to agriculture. During the monsoon there are occasionally floods which generally cause damage to houses, fields and property on the sides of rivers flowing through the district. Various relief measures including advances under concessional rates and remissions of assessment on affected lands, free grants of bamboos, timber, trees and palmyras from unreserved and kumki lands and money grants to the deserving poor are undertaken.

15. *Irrigation and Protection.*—There are no Government sources of irrigation in the district for the decennium ending fasli 1360. Unless severe floods occur, the crop on the whole arable area may be regarded as safe and the district is a self-supporting one if the rice produced here is not exported.

16. *Loans.*—The following statement shows the particulars of the advances made under the Loans Act and extent of improvements carried out with their aid :—

Fasli.	*Taluk.*	*Amount of advance.*		*Extent improved.*	
		Land improvements Loans Act.	*Agriculturists Loans Act.*	*Land improvements Loans Act.*	*Agriculturists Loans Act.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	Acres.	Acres.
1351 ..	Coondapur ..	80 0 0	..	0·69	..
	Udipi ..	100 0 0	..	0·70	..
	Mangalore ..	290 0 0	..	1·90	..
	Karkal ..	840 0 0	..	24·53	..
	Puttur ..	100 0 0	..	0·65	..
	Kasaragod ..	1,200 0 0	..	6·07	..
	Total ..	**2,610 0 0**	..	**34·54**	..
1352 ..	Udipi ..	281 0 0	..	0·75	..
	Karkal ..	1,600 0 0	..	64·65	..
	Puttur ..	290 0 0	..	1·00	..
	Kasaragod ..	660 0 0	..	10·56	..
	Total ..	**2,831 0 0**	..	**76·96**	..
1353 ..	Coondapur ..	..	25 0 0	..	..
	Mangalore ..	150 0 0	100 0 0	5·00	..
	Udipi ..	..	863 0 0	..	..
	Karkal ..	200 0 0	845 0 0	23·22	..
	Kasaragod ..	470 0 0	150 0 0	35·00	..
	Total ..	**820 0 0**	**1,983 0 0**	**63·22**	..
1354 ..	Udipi ..	..	1,565 0 0	..	..
	Mangalore ..	..	1,400 0 0	..	..
	Coondapur ..	200 0 0	275 0 0	5·00	2·50
	Karkal ..	..	1,595 0 0	..	174·83
	Kasargod ..	500 0 0	735 0 0	5·31	..
	Puttur ..	..	690 0 0	..	..
	Total ..	**700 0 0**	**6,260 0 0**	**10·31**	**177·33**
1355 ..	Coondapur ..	..	4,565 0 0	..	..
	Mangalore ..	..	2,655 0 0	..	..
	Udipi ..	100 0 0	7,380 0 0	0·50	..
	Karkal ..	6,070 0 0	5,655 0 0	523·21	..
	Puttur ..	..	3,695 0 0	..	..
	Kasaragod ..	..	2,255 0 0	..	..
	Total ..	**6,170 0 0**	**26,205 0 0**	**523·71**	..

Fasli.	Taluk.	Amount of advance. Land improvements Loan Act.	Agriculturists Loans Act.	Extent Improved. Land improvements Loans Act.	Agriculturists Loans Act.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	ACS.
1356 ..	Mangalore ..	2,000 0 0	6,045 0 0	10·00	..
	Coondapur ..	400 0 0	7,990 0 0	0·56	..
	Udipi ..	100 0 0	9,980 0 0	1·00	..
	Karkal ..	..	9,700 0 0	..	..
	Puttur ..	..	5,610 0 0	..	..
	Kasaragod ..	..	5,540 0 0	..	..
	Total ..	**2,500 0 0**	**44,865 0 0**	**11·56**	..
1357 ..	Karkal ..	2,550 0 0	..	135·26	..
	Mangalore ..	3,350 0 0	..	22·75	..
	Puttur ..	950 0 0	50 0 0	3·00	..
	Kasaragod ..	4,200 0 0	..	25·00	..
	Total ..	**11,050 0 0**	**50 0 0**	**186·01**	..
1358 ..	Coondapur ..	..	10,200 0 0	..	..
	Udipi ..	2,500 0 0	13,980 0 0	15·00	..
	Karkal ..	2,900 0 0	14,550 0 0	46·75	500·00
	Mangalore ..	4,800 0 0	16,720 0 0	28·75	375.00
	Puttur ..	4,100 0 0	7,110 0 0	25·00	..
	Kasaragod ..	4,400 0 0	26,910 0 0	26 00	..
	Total ..	**18,700 0 0**	**89,470 0 0**	**141·50**	**875.00**
1359 ..	Coondapur ..	..	7,580 0 0	..	..
	Udipi ..	800 0 0	11,120 0 0	2·75	..
	Karkal ..	4,500 0 0	6,430 0 0	28·50	225·00
	Mangalore ..	2,400 0 0	7,590 0 0	6·50	50·00
	Puttur ..	2,300 0 0	5,940 0 0	6·35	..
	Kasaragod ..	..	9,140 0 0	..	..
	Total ..	**10,000 0 0**	**47,800 0 0**	**44·10**	**275·00**
1360 ..	Coondapur ..	1,200 0 0	5.800 0 0	2·10	..
	Udipi ..	3,000 0 0	8,480 0 0	3·00	..
	Mangalore ..	3,600 0 0	3,640 0 0	22·00	32·75
	Karkal ..	4,100 0 0	4,900 0 0	29·50	299·00
	Puttur ..	6,500 0 0	3,760 0 0	28·00	..
	Kasaragod ..	14,390 0 0	5,650 0 0	27·00	..
	Total ..	**32,790 0 0**	**32,230 0 0**	**111·60**	**331·75**

The following statement shows the particulars of advances made under "New Wells Subsidy Scheme":—

Fasli.	Total number of wells for which subsidy loans paid.	Total amount of subsidy loans paid.	Additional area brought under cultivation.	Additional quantity of foodgrains produced.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	ACS.	Tons.
1947–48—				
New well	41	10,945	130·20	40·89
New tank	43	21,070	46·24	17·90
Old tank	26	10,515	29·00	10·90
1948–49—				
New well	48	14,200	23·00	7·00
New tank	21	13,000	10·50	4·8
Old tank	26	15,350	15·3	5·6
1949–50—				
New well	67	19,855	14·0	6·5
New tank	48	23,290	1·0	1·0
Old tank	32	15,465	2·0	1·0
1950–51—				
New well	52	15,600	..	..
New tank	64	31,600	2·0	1·0
Old tank	54	27,900	..	..

Co-operative Societies have continued to afford relief to the Agriculturists in various ways. The Agricultural Credit Societies as usual financed the ryots through the issue of loans at reasonable rates of interest and with facilities for re-payment in easy instalments out of the agricultural income. The following statement will show their working and development during the decennium ending with Fasli 1360 :

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loans disbursed during the year.*	*Loans for productive purposes.*	*Loans for non-productive purposes.*	*Loans for discharge of prior debts.*	*Loans outstanding against members on the last day of the year.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1941-42 ..	307	21,069	10,08,899	8,42,415	6,607	1,59,877	10,27,105
1942-43 ..	310	21,251	11,22,078	9,36,938	8,690	1,76,450	9,22,838
1943-44 ..	309	21,673	9,64,580	8,46,070	31,726	86,784	8,49,366
1944-45 ..	309	21,861	7,49,340	6,53,760	20,594	74,936	7,20,915
1945-46 ..	308	21,946	5,01,830	4,53,229	4,313	44,288	5,89,999
1946-47 ..	306	22,729	6,31,267	5,59,089	10,375	61,803	6,99,234
1947-48 ..	356	28,870	8,25,355	7,29,650	5,803	89,902	8,80,704
1948-49 ..	398	34,058	10,52,485	9,02,333	6,302	1,43,850	10,93,517
1949-50 ..	416	39,479	14,83,988	13,26,655	11,490	1,45,843	13,79,689
1950-51 ..	423	43,985	20,60,467	18,93,289	7,100	1,60,078	19,02,559

To meet the long term credit needs of the agriculturists such as improvement of land, re-payment of prior debts, redemption of mortgages, etc., three primary co-operative land mortgage banks were organised in the District in 1938-39. The progress in their working is indicated below :-

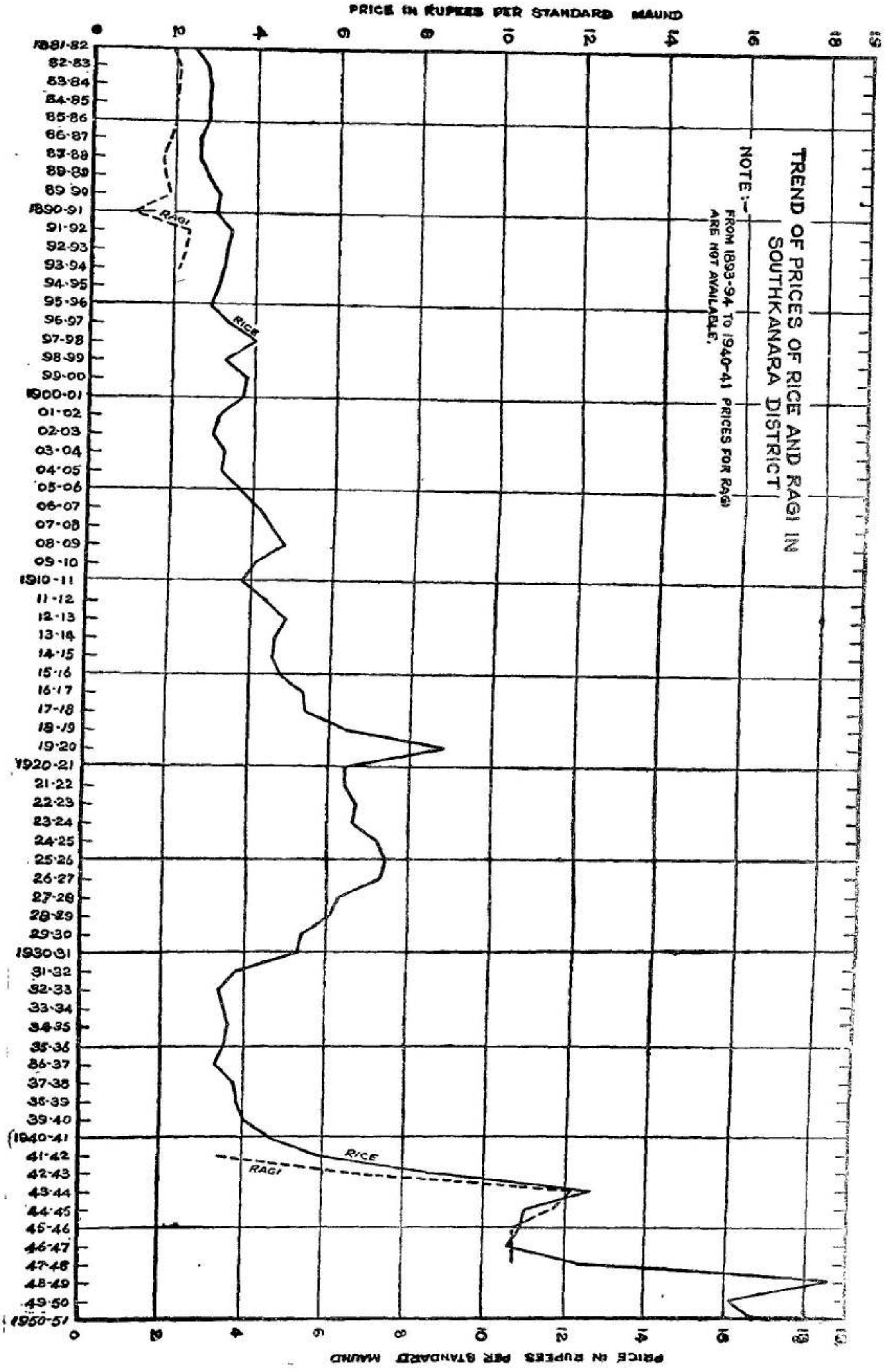
Year. (1)	*Number of banks.* (2)	*Members.* (3)	*Working capital.* (4)	*Amount of loans issued.* (5)
			RS.	RS.
1941-42	3	340	1,86,187	55,450
1942-43	3	736	1,93,995	48,850
1943-44	3	764	1,90,304	18,000
1944-45	3	821	1,81,792	15,300
1945-46	3	849	1,63,718	15,300
1946-47	3	898	1,65,278	30,050
1947-48	3	1,003	1,91,221	40,250
1948-49	3	1,150	3,02,709	1,17,135
1949-50	3	1,288	4,04,432	1,18,725
1950-51	3	1,421	4,81,455	1,06,375

Co-operative sale or marketing societies helped the agriculurists by giving loans on the pledge of produce and marketing and selling their agricultural produce at favourable prices. The particulars of work turned out by these societies are furnished below :-

Year. (1)	*Number of societies.* (2)	*Number of members.* (3)	*Amount of loans issued on pledge of produce.* (4)	*Value of members' produce sold.* (5)
			RS.	RS.
1941-42	6	4,051	18,83,410	22,73,082
1942-43	8	4,170	42,21,337	23,46,586
1943-44	8	4,207	8,94,852	24,62,270
1944-45	7	4,671	6,70,225	26,13,428
1945-46	7	5,068	5,80,066	24,23,586
1946-47	5	5,408	9,04,874	10,12,286
1947-48	5	5,521	9,43,571	1,93,128
1948-49	5	5,651	10,81,704	26,35,098
1949-50	7	6,373	16,75,172	43,07,856
1950-51	6	7,475	1,79,806	41,19,152

Weavers' Co-operative Societies formed to organise weavers on a co-operative basis came to prominence after 1937-38. The following statement will show their working and development during the decennium ending fasli 1360 :—

Year. (1)	*Number of societies.* (2)	*Number of members.* (3)	*Value of goods produced.* (4)	*Sale of finished goods.* (5)
			RS.	RS.
1941-42	6	355	1,07,523	1,12,580
1942-43	7	414	1,14,586	1,17,427
1943-44	7	618	2,85,526	2,98,540
1944-45	7	796	3,89,448	4,27,049
1945-46	7	934	4,14,994	4,89,937
1946-47	10	1,349	7,31,737	8,48,145
1947-48	13	1,510	6,88,973	10,46,992
1948-49	14	1,670	8,10,614	9,70,586
1949-50	12	1,243	6,16,884	6,68,591
1950-51	14	1,302	8,37,425	12,14,629


PRICE IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND
TREND OF PRICES OF RICE AND RAGI IN SOUTHKANARA DISTRICT
NOTE:— FROM 1893-94 TO 1940-41 PRICES FOR RAGI ARE NOT AVAILABLE.
RICE
RAGI
1881-82
1890-91
1900-01
1910-11
1920-21
1930-31
1940-41
1950-51
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18

The advance was most perceptible in Consumers' Co-operative Stores especially during the war period. They have been helping the rural, urban and semi-urban population in securing foodgrains and other articles of domestic requirements at controlled prices during times of scarcity. The progress in their working is indicated below :—

Year.	*Number of stores.*	*Number of members.*	*Value of goods purchased.*	*Value of goods sold.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	RS.
1941–42	12	1,800	1,61,275	1,53,177
1942–43	37	6,949	5,53,258	5,04,981
1943–44	62	14,994	79,44,780	79,17,400
1944–45	65	18,663	1,03,90,669	1,08,97,875
1945–46	65	19,911	1,06,16,128	1,13,15,990
1946–47	67	20,478	1,01,15,119	1,09,98,946
1947–48	69	21,061	96,68,398	1,12,04,944
1948–49	67	21,176	1,13,13,544	1,21,25,053
1949–50	66	21,490	1,34,61,690	1,42,71,698
1950–51	64	21,212	1,20,38,693	1,29,00,627

Until 1st October 1950 the Mangalore Circle covered the entire district of South Kanara. With effect from 1st October 1950, the district was bifurcated into two Deputy Registrar's Circles with Headquarters at Mangalore and Kasaragod consequent on the increase in the number of societies and development of their activities. All the Rural Credit Societies have been converted into Multipurpose Societies and several of these societies had also undertaken activities other than supply of credit to their members like supply of the domestic and agricultural requirements of the members, distribution of chemical manures and improved paddy seeds, construction of godowns, opening of reading rooms and libraries, etc. In addition, the South Kanara Agriculturists' Co-operative Marketing Society with its area covering the entire district and the South Kanara sugarcane growers society have enabled the ryots especially arecanut growers and cane jaggery producers, to procure better prices for their produce by eliminating the middleman and starting of coconut and palmyrah jaggery manufacturing societies after the introduction of prohibition have enabled the ex-tappers to be provided with alternative employment. Milk Supply Societies were started in different parts of the district and these societes have not only provided subsidiary occupation to several agriculturists but have also been supplying pure and unadulterated milk to the consumers. There was an all round progress in the activities of the co-operative during these years.

17. *Foodgrains.*—The South Kanara Central Co-operative Wholesale Stores Limited, Mangalore, was the sole agent of Government for the procurement of rice and paddy and other controlled commodities in the whole of the South Kanara district during the years from 1944 to the end of the decennium when the rationing and controls were in force It had opened more than 150 depots in different parts of the district for the purpose and had conducted the work entrusted to it in an efficient manner. All the Consumers' Co-operative Stores and many Rural Credit Societies in the district attended to retail distribution of foodgrains and other controlled commodities.

The annual average price of rice, which was ruling at Rs. 5·93 per standard maund of 82 2/7 lb. for the year 1941–42, advanced gradually to Rs. 16·66 for the year 1950–51. The spurt in price, i.e., Rs. 18·57 per maund for the year 1948–49 was due to de-control by Government from January 1948 to September 1948.

(Please see graph at page 27)

18. *Numbers relieved during past famines.*—There has been no famine in the district.

19. *Accessibility for relief.*—A road running almost parallel to the coast line proceeds to the North Kanara district of the Bombay State. Communications between the district and the countries above the ghats to Mysore and the Coorg State are maintained by several good roads.

Beginning from South to North, the first ghat road from Madras to Mangalore through Bangalore and Mercara goes through the Sampaje Pass entering the district in the Southern corner of Puttur taluk. A road from Manjrabad and Hassan in Mysore State comes down the Spradi Ghat and runs towards West across Puttur taluk to Mangalore joined by the Bislighat road at Uppinangadi in Puttur taluk. A road from Chikmaglur in Mysore State comes down Sharmadi or Kodegal Pass in the North-Eastern part of Puttur taluk and runs up to Mangalore. A road from the Agumbe Ghat in Mysore, branches itself at Someshwar in Karkal taluk, one branch running across Karkal taluk up to Mangalore and the other going up to Coondapur. In Coondapur taluk two roads from Mysore come through the Hyderghur Ghat and the Koluur Pass.

The district has 1,536 miles of roads comprising 273 miles of provincial highways, 503 miles of major district roads, 284 miles of other district roads, 408 miles of village roads and 68 miles of Municipal roads. Their talukwise distribution except in the case of municipal roads is furnished below :—

Name of taluk.	*Provincial highways.*	*Major district roads.*	*Other district roads.*	*Village roads.*	*Total miles.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Coondapur	52	78	3	60	193
Udipi	1	66	66	53	186
Karkal	40	81	56	38	215
Puttur	87	119	61	99	366
Kasargod	48	80	75	78	281
Mangalore	45	79	23	80	227
Total ..	273	503	284	408	1,468

Most of the roads require bridges at river crossings, particularly near the coast. The hilly character of the country prevents several of the interior villages from partaking to the full extent of the advantages derivable from the existing road communications through the village panchayat boards which are trying to open new roads wherever possible.

Communication by sea is easy and regular except during the months of the South-west monsoon (i.e., from about the middle of May to about the middle of September). The tidal rivers are used for navigation and great facilities for traffic up and down portions of the coast are afforded by the backwaters.

Mangalore remains the terminus of the Southern Railway. There is a parcels and goods out-agency at Udipi served by the Mangalore Railway station. Kasaragod and Mangalore are the only taluk headquarters which are rail heads. The other taluks do not have any railway connections. A number of motor bus companies however ply their buses regularly throughout the year, and connect all the important places in the district. The most important of these companies are the Canara Public Motor Conveyance Company, Limited, the Hanuman Transport Company and the Shanker Vittal Company. The district of North Kanara, Coorg and Mysore State are now in daily communication with this district through bus service. There are also a number of motor transport lorries available for carrying goods. Many of the rivers on the coast road being unbridged, the interior roads have gained more importance for motor traffic and this would automatically shift back if the bridges are put up across the rivers along the coast road.

20. *Scheduled and Backward classes of the district.*—The total population of Scheduled Castes in the district at the end of 1950–51 was 113,832 and that of Scheduled Tribes 10,355 (including inhabitants of islands who are 6,983 in number). The Scheduled Castes members live throughout the district. Their main occupation is agriculture and most of them are agricultural coolies. A considerable number among them seek employment in the plantations over Western Ghats. The only Scheduled Tribe on the main land is the Kudiyas or Malekudiyas. They live in the malnad areas of Karkal and Puttur taluks. Their main occupation is also agriculture and subsidiary occupation is basket making.

The ameliorative measures undertaken for the uplift of Harijans consist of —

(i) Provision of house-sites. ... ...

(ii) Maintenance of schools, grant of scholarships, stipends, boarding grants for Harijan hostels, grants for purchase of books, etc., and grants to private educational institutions for the benefit of eligible communities.

(iii) Provision of wells, sanitary amenities and other general amenities, and

(iv) Assignment of land for cultivation.

There are 47 schools in the district as shown below :—

Name of taluk	*Number of schools.*	*Number of pupils for whom education was imparted.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Kasargod	18	1,280
Mangalore	8	503
Udipi	8	367
Karkal	3	161
Coondapur	5	243
Puttur	5	217
Total ..	47	2,771

21. *Prohibition.*—Prohibition was introduced in this district from 1st October 1947 with an enforcement staff of one District Prohibition Officer, two Deputy Prohibition Officers, six Assistant Prohibition Officers, 41 Sub-Inspectors, 42 Petty Officers and 402 Prohibition guards.

Illicit distillation is prevalent in this district on a large scale with the result that the majority of the cases detected by the enforcement staff relate to illicit distillation and kindred offences. There is still demand for liquor in this district and the different physical terrain of this district with rivers, steep hills, valleys and dense forests with scattered dwellings, afford very good natural facilities for illicit distillation, thus rendering detection very difficult. Goa arrack also finds its way through Machuves during the season from October to June.

The total number of cases of various kinds detected during the period from 1st October 1947 to 31st March 1951 is as follows :—

	1947–38.	1948–49.	1949–50.	1950–51.
Illict distillation	292	862	909	778
Illict transport from Goa	47	64	36	12
Drunkenness	99	223	371	406
T.I.T. for F Toddy	35	104	66	44
Tapping for S.J. without licences	95	129	63	24
Other cases	113	102	105	80
Total	681	1,484	1,550	1,344

The labour class has generally benefited by prohibition and their economic and social conditions have improved. On the whole, the operations of the enforcement staff has been satisfactory but a decided improvement over the condition in the district can be expected, if only the public take better interest in prohibition and co-operate with the staff in enforcement work.

APPENDICES

APPEN

Statistical table for

Taluk.	Number and area of Villages exclusive of tributary States. Ryotwari area. Number.	Government.	Minor Inam.	Total.	Deduct area of Poramboke or land reserved for public purposes for the common use of the Villagers.	Forests.	Area for which returns are not available.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.
Mangalore	178	260,927	..	260,927	49,696	1,312	..	51,008
Kasaragod	114	490,332	..	490,302	1,156,640	21,611	..	137,251
Puttur	184	797,272	..	797,272	204,(66	265,219	..	469,285
Udipi	115	228,186	..	228,186	12,395	1,915	..	14,310
Coondapur	100	384,179	..	384,179	52,685	129,293	..	181,978
Karkal	105	402,374	..	402,374	13.603	95,439	..	109,042
Total ..	796	2,563,240	..	2,563,240	448,085	514,789	..	962,874

APPEN

Rent roll of ryotwari

Taluk.	Total holdings. Number.	Assessment.	Average Assessment.	Holdings, the assessment Rs. 10 and less. Number.	Assessment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		RS.	RS. A. P.		RS.
Mangalore	27,998	6,17,713	22 1 0	18,763	19,195
Kasaragod	47,031	5,58,326	11 13 11	31,100	82,652
Puttur	15,723	4,63,178	29 7 4	7,564	8,072
Udipi	32,733	5,31,118	16 3 7	22,569	30,765
Coondapur	22,153	3,76,356	16 15 7	14,441	17,115
Karkal	13,690	3,53,420	25 13 1	8,326	9,011
Total ..	159,348	29,00,111	18 3 2	102,763	1,67,710

APPEN

Rent roll of ryotwari lands according

Pattas.	Size of holdings. *Below 1 acre.*	*Between 1 to 2 acres.*	*Between 2 to 3 acres.*	*Between 3 to 4 acres.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				MANGALORE
(A) Single pattas—				
Number of holders	7,252	6,260	2,379	2,168
Number of holdings	7,252	6,260	2,379	2,168
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry .. .. } Wet	3-14-0	3-15-0	3-11-0	3-9-6
(B) Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	2,450	3,468	611	1,052
Number of holdings	1,145	1,614	278	486
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry .. .. } Wet	3-14-0	3-14-6	3-11-0	3-11-6
				KASARGOD
(A) Single pattas—				
Number of holders	9,073	9,685	4,666	3,613
Number of holdings	9,073	9,685	4,666	3,613
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry .. .. } Wet	3-6-8	3-8-5	3-9-10	3-8-0
(B) Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	6,326	7,752	5,127	1,876
Number of holdings	2,693	3,356	2,234	873
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry .. .. } Wet	3-6-8	3-8-0	3-9-0	3-8-0

DIX I.

fasli 1360 (1950–51).

Remainder arable area, ryotwari and inam.	Area in occupation. Cultivated (actually cropped).		Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue excluding cesses.	Population according to the census of 1951.	Incidence of land revenue per head.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Acs.	Acs.	Acs.		RS.		RS. A. P
209,919	90,946	16,597	51.2	6,18,901	451,055	1 5 11
353,051	124,951	128,354	71·7	5,61,504	411,031	1 5 10
327,987	124,615	23,472	45.2	4,62,795	24[illegible],969	1 14 6
213,876	83,263	6,875	42.1	5,24,704	290,559	1 12 11
202,201	67,462	41,862	54.1	3,71,726	174,415	2 2 1
293,332	82,144	68,532	51.4	3,53,210	171,919	2 0 10
1,600,366	573,381	285,692	53.7	28,92,840	1,741,948	1 10 7

DIX II.

land for fasll 1360.

-on which is

Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10. Number.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10. Assessment.	Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 30. Number.	Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 30. Assessment.	Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 50. Number.	Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 50. Assessment.	Over Rs. 100. Number.	Over Rs. 100. Assessment.
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
4,214	59,315	1,802	56,162	1,793	1,07,704	1,426	3,75,337
7,339	80,021	6,017	1,87,527	1,450	74,691	1,125	1,33,435
3,810	52,344	1,438	44,278	1,379	79,392	1,532	2,78,492
5,578	66,351	1,893	59,483	1,271	65,982	1,422	3,08,537
4,438	64,041	1,380	42,980	1,263	65,421	651	1,86,799
2,560	27,461	1,160	36,078	918	49,207	726	2,30,763
27,939	349,533	13,690	4,27,108	8,074	4,42,397	6,882	15,13,363

DIX II—A.

to limits of holdings for fasli 1360.

Size of holdings. Between 4 to 5 acres.	Between 5 to 10 acres.	Between 10 to 25 acres.	Between 25 to 50 acres.	Between 50 to 100 acres.	Above 100 acres.	Total
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
TALUK.						
1,471	1,182	1,155	1,129	75	7	23,078
1,471	1,182	1,155	1,129	75	7	23,078
3–8–0	3–7–6	3–6–0	3–7–0	3–4–6	3–2–0	
1,008	674	803	629	36	..	10,731
464	307	354	257	15	..	4,920
3–10–6	3–9–0	3–10–0	3–9–0	3–4–6	..	
TALUK.						
3,216	3,339	1,329	1,349	83	23	36,376
3,216	3,339	1,329	1,349	83	23	36,376
3–8–1	4–0–2	3–6–6	3–7–10	2–3–5	2–9–0	
1,702	466	658	418	14	3	24,432
831	208	284	169	6	1	10,655
3–6–6	3–10–0	3–7–0	3–5–0	2–3–5	2–9–0	

APPEN

Rent roll of ryotwari lands according to limits

Pattas.	*Size of holdings.* *Below 1 acre.*	*Between 1 or 2 acres.*	*Between 2 to 3 acres.*	*Between 3 to 4 acres.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				PUTTUR
(A) Single pattas—				
Number of holders	717	1,569	1,393	2,784
Number of holdings	717	1,569	1,393	2,784
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry, Wet	3–5–0	3–6–0	3–7–6	3–6–0
(B) Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	988	877	419	780
Number of holdings	452	418	191	355
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry, Wet	3–5–6	3–6–6	3–7–0	3–8–0
				UDIPI
(A) Single pattas—				
Number of holders	8,265	5,617	1,587	1,129
Number of holdings	8,265	5,617	1,587	1,129
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry, Wet	3–15–4	3–15–0	3–13–8	4–1–3
(B) Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	8,564	11,849	5,298	2,308
Number of holdings	2,792	4,227	1,949	904
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry, Wet	3–11–8	3–13–0	4–1–4	3–13–4
				COONDAPUR
(A) Single pattas—				
Number of holders	3,550	2,985	897	979
Number of holdings	3,550	2,985	897	979
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry, Wet	4–11–6	3–13–6	4–1–0	3–8–6
(B) Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	6,814	9,757	6,996	3,442
Number of holdings	2,272	3,221	2,298	1,071
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry, Wet	5–4–6	4–8–0	4–3–6	3–14–6
				KARKAL
(A) Single pattas—				
Number of holders	2,777	2,759	905	1,095
Number of holdings	2,777	2,759	905	1,095
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry, Wet	5–9–0	3–12–0	3–11–0	3–7–6
(B) Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	1,401	1,281	176	486
Number of holdings	624	585	78	213
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry, Wet	3–9–6	3–12–0	3–11–0	3–11–6
				DISTRICT
(A) Single pattas—				
Number of holders	31,634	28,875	11,827	11,768
Number of holdings	31,634	28,875	11,827	11,768
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry, Wet	3–12–1	3–11–8	3–11–8	3–9–5
(B) Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	26,543	34,984	18,627	9,944
Number of holdings	9,978	13,421	7,028	3,902
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry, Wet	3–14–0	3–15–0	3–12–5	3–11–2

DIX II (A)—*cont.*

of holdings for fasli 1360—*cont.*

	Size of holdings.						
	Between 4 to 5 acres.	*Between 5 to 10 acres.*	*Between 10 to 25 acres.*	*Between 25 to 50 acres.*	*Between 50 to 100 acres.*	*Above 100 acres.*	*Total.*
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
TALUK.							
	3,933	1,118	890	930	40	9	13,383
	3,933	1,118	890	930	40	9	13,383
	3-5-0	3-5-6	3-4-6	3-6-0	3-4-0	3-2-0	
	736	502	529	316	..	..	5,147
	338	231	237	118	..	..	2,340
	3-8-0	3-7-0	3-6-6	3-5-0	..	..	
TALUK.							
	762	1,632	1,081	463	432	14	20,982
	762	1,632	1,081	463	432	14	20,982
	4-2-8	3-15-0	3-15-0	3-15-8	4-3-0	3-11-8	
	2,202	862	588	340	575	5	32,591
	886	411	279	115	188	2	11,751
	3-13-0	3-13-0	3-13-0	3-13-4	3-12-4	3-4-0	
TALUK.							
	511	1,231	795	456	31	7	11,442
	511	1,231	795	456	31	7	11,442
	3-11-0	3-9-0	3-4-0	3-2-0	2-15-0	2-0-0	
	3,216	1,146	914	518	5	3	32,811
	1,058	378	294	136	2	1	10,731
	3-12-6	3-6-6	3-2-6	2-14-0	3-0-0	2-3-0	
TALUK.							
	517	1,547	1,253	700	43	15	11,611
	517	1,547	1,253	700	43	15	11,611
	3-2-6	3-4-0	3-2-6	3-4-0	3-2-0	3-1-0	
	464	402	274	176	8	..	4,668
	202	186	123	64	4	—	2,070
	3-9-6	3-8-0	3-10-0	3-9-0	3-2-0	—	
AS A WHOLE.							
	10,410	10,049	6,503	5,027	704	75	116,872
	10,410	10,049	6,503	5,027	704	75	116,872
	3-8-11	3-9-6	3-6-5	3-7-1	3-2-7	2-14-11	
	9,418	4,052	3,766	2,397	638	11	110,380
	3,779	1,721	1,571	859	213	4	42,473
	3-10-0	3-9-0	3-8-2	3-6-7	3-1-3	2-12-4	

APPEN

Cropping in representative year—

Taluk.	Cereals. Rice.	Cereals. Ragi.	Cereals. Others.	Pulses. Horse-gram.	Pulses. Others	Vegetable and fruit trees.	Condiments and spices.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Mangalore	103,805	1,020	..	4.133	7,501	6,375	2,429
Kasargod	88 084	1,917	196	2,708	2,781	14,295	21,682
Puttur	113,603	1,208	..	1,535	1,092	20,647	14,879
Udipi	85,017	341	..	7,325	5,493	5,506	2,243
Coondapur	64,884	74	..	4,368	3,892	2,204	1,812
Karkal	94,568	567	..	1,644	2,297	7,079	5,983
Total ..	549,961	5,127	196	21,713	23,056	55,106	49,028

APPEN

Agricultural stock

Taluk.	Cattle. Males over three yeras. Breeding bulls.	Cattle. Males over three yeras. Working bullocks.	Cattle. Males over three yeras. Others.	Cattle. Females over three years. Cows.	Cattle. Three years and under. Young stock.	Buffaloes. Males over three years. Breeding bulls.	Buffaloes. Males over three years. Working bullocks.	Buffaloes. Males over three years. Others.	Buffaloes. Females over three years. Cows.	Buffaloes. Three years and under. Young stock.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Mangalore	250	20,416	1,802	35,347	28,790	185	35,545	1,626	15,066	8,944
Kasargod	66	42,676	5,622	49,486	41,237	72	15,872	1,218	15,240	9,073
Puttur . ..	298	49,454	4,912	42,072	35,626	757	30,802	2,155	13,677	10,064
Udipi . ..	310	11,369	1,840	38,074	27,181	978	26,273	1,971	8,955	4,646
Coondapur . .	20	19,988	2,463	29,836	23,126	86	17,440	654	7,575	4,405
Karkal	180	32,730	4,204	35,017	27,567	689	26,963	1,131	8,877	7,831
Total ..	1,124	176,633	20,843	229,832	183,527	2,767	152,895	8,755	69,396	44,963

DIX III.

fasli 1360 (1950–51).

Industrial crops.							
Fibres.	*Oilseeds.*	*Sugarcane.*	*Tobacco.*	*Miscellaneous.*	*Total I and II crops.*	*Area cropped more than once.*	*Net area cultivated.*
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(1[illegible])
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
..	6,420	1,780	..	850	133,313	54,782	78,531
96	24,559	742	994	368	158,422	32,288	126,134
..	5,025	450	195	10,711	169,345	44,120	125,[illegible]
10	9,515	1,315	13	295	117,073	27,616	89,4[illegible]7
108	7,138	1,699	29	94	86,302	16,3[illegible]9	[illegible]
..	4,137	190	4	535	117,004	32,95[illegible]	84,051
214	**56,794**	**6,176**	**1,235**	**12,853**	**781,459**	**208,078**	**578,[illegible]**

DIX IV.

in 1950–51.

Sheep and goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Sugarcane crushers. Worked by power.	Sugarcane crushers. Worked by bullocks.	Oil Engines.	Looms.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
21,175	87	..	834	61,529	2,516	18	650	65	2,[illegible]
22,568	11	..	720	39,462	595	8	47	12	1,[illegible]21
9,158	5	..	724	67,330	112	..	71	7	110
2,390	14	..	768	40,511	2,010	27	297	36	92[illegible]
491	1	..	1,112	34,715	1,977	1	130	23	[illegible]
1,908	8	..	731	61,310	54	1	15	6	98
57,690	**126**	..	**4,889**	**304,857**	**7,264**	**55**	**1,210**	**148**	[illegible]

APPENDIX V.

Water supply and irrigation—*Nil.*

APPENDIX V–A.

Number of minor works the ayacut of which is, etc.—*Nil.*

APPEN

Revenue for a

Fasli.	Assessment.			Remissions.		
	Charge on holdings.	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Due to season.		Fixed and other.
				Waste.	Others.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866–67)	13,79,731	15,285	13,95,016	..	12,819	23,539
1277 (1867–68)	13,83,138	13,384	13,96,522	..	12,175	22,784
1278 (1868–69)	13,85,104	9,681	13,94,785	..	11,589	30,781
1279 (1869–70)	12,72,309	9,958	12,82,267	..	14,026	55,588
1280 (1870–71)	12,74,635	15,654	12,90,289	..	14,443	55,569
Average ..	**13,38,983**	**12,792**	**13,51,775**	..	**13,010**	**37,652**
1281 (1871–72)	12,75,496	11,645	12,87,141	..	14,605	55,453
1282 (1872–73)	12,76,657	10,211	12,86,868	..	14,905	55,675
1283 (1873–74)	12,78,066	10,574	12,88,640	3,375	11,936	55,612
1284 (1874–75)	12,81,171	15,488	12,96,659	3,451	11,305	56,001
1285 (1875–76)	12,82,882	20,446	13,03,328	3,168	11,410	56,094
Average ..	**12,78,854**	**13,673**	**12,92,527**	**1,999**	**12,832**	**55,747**
1286 (1876–77)	12,83,816	22,361	13,06,177	3,554	11,065	56,075
1287 (1877–78)	12,86,217	12,235	12,99,452	3,658	10,806	56,067
1288 (1878–79)	12,86,776	22,895	13,09,671	3,718	10,546	55,999
1289 (1879–80)	12,87,839	9,219	12,97,058	3,554	10,862	55,999
1290 (1880–81)	12,88,590	11,600	13,00,190	3,710	10,886	55,998
Average ..	**12,86,647**	**15,862**	**13,02,509**	**3,639**	**10,833**	**56,027**
1291 (1881–82)	12,89,234	21,751	13,10,985	3,925	11,149	55,974
1292 (1882–83)	13,69,561	14,242	13,83,803	4,179	11,441	55,963
1293 (1883–84)	13,62,774	9,921	13,72,695	4,337	11,934	47,585
1294 (1884–85)	13,69,392	5,825	13,75,217	5,487	3,190	56,545
1295 (1885–86)	13,71,480	5,151	13,76,631	5,797	3,485	58,098
Average ..	**13,52,488**	**11,378**	**13,63,866**	**4,745**	**8,240**	**54,833**
1296 (1886–87)	13,72,959	6,224	13,79,183	6,202	3,650	57,844
1297 (1887–88)	13,75,177	6,420	13,80,597	6,042	3,657	57,833
1298 (1888–89)	13,77,252	5,221	13,82,473	5,955	3,646	57,734
1299 (1889–90)	13,79,340	3,908	13,83,248	6,277	3,443	57,776
1300 (1890–91)	13,81,500	4,638	13,86,138	6,584	3,440	57,774
Average ..	**13,77,245**	**5,083**	**13,82,328**	**6,212**	**3,567**	**57,793**
1301 (1891–92)	13,83,543	4,511	13,88,054	6,858	3,437	(a) 23,807
1302 (1892–93)	13,85,595	4,887	13,90,482	6,900	3,497	(a) 23,792
1303 (1893–94)	13,88,138	4,743	13,92,881	7,075	3,450	23,783
1304 (1894–95)	13,90,723	5,757	13,96,480	6,896	1,708	24,071
1305 (1895–96)	13,88,486	4,888	13,93,374	6,503	1,528	20,224
Average ..	**13,87,297**	**4,957**	**13,92,254**	**6,847**	**2,724**	**23,135**
1306 (1896–97)	13,89,460	7,490	13,96,950	6,252	1,339	19,245
1307 (1897–98)	13,91,914	6,797	13,98,711	6,256	1,251	19,211
1308 (1898–99)	13,93,650	8,346	14,01,996	6,046	1,043	19,276
1309 (1899–1900)	13,94,582	8,146	14,02,728	5,634	1,043	19,244
1310 (1900–01)	13,96,149	7,263	14,03,412	5,987	1,043	19,089
Average ..	**13,93,151**	**7,608**	**14,00,759**	**6,085**	**1,143**	**19,213**

(a) Exclusive of Government contribution of Rs. 33,975

DIX VI.

series of years.

Remissions Total.	*Net demand (current).*	*Miscellaneous revenue.*	*Total revenue demand.*	*Amount of beriz deductions for religious institutions.*	*Settled demand (ryotwari).*	*Fasli.*
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
36,358	13,58,658	24,444	13,83,102	..	13,83,102	1276 (1866–67).
34,959	13,61,563	31,962	13,93,525	..	13,93,525	1277 (1867–68).
42,370	13,52,415	54,226	14,06,641	..	14,06,641	1278 (1868–69).
69,614	12,12,653	44,577	12,67,230	..	12,57,230	1279 (1869–70).
70,012	12,20,277	42,512	12,62,789	..	12,62,789	1280 (1870–71).
50,662	**13,01,113**	**39,544**	**13,40,657**	..	**13,40,657**	Average.
70,058	12,17,083	40,873	12,57,956	..	12,57,956	1281 (1871–72).
70,480	12,15,388	49,518	12,65,906	..	12,65,906	1282 (1872–73).
70,923	12,17,177	49,951	12,67,668	..	12,67,668	1283 (1873–74).
70,757	12,25,902	61,676	12,87,578	..	12,87,578	1284 (1874–75).
70,672	12,32,656	36,147	12,68,803	..	12,68,803	1285 (1875–76).
70,578	**12,21,949**	**47,633**	**12,69,582**	..	**12,69,582**	Average.
70,694	12,35,483	59,811	12,95,294	..	12,95,294	1286 (1876–77).
70,531	12,28,921	52,743	12,81,664	..	12,81,664	1287 (1877–78).
70,263	12,39,408	48,732	12,88,140	..	12,88,140	1288 (1878–79).
70,415	12,26,643	33,485	12,60,128	..	12,60,128	1289 (1879–80).
70,594	12,29,596	39,649	12,69,245	..	12,69,245	1290 (1880–81).
70,499	**12,32,010**	**46,884**	**12,78,894**	..	**12,78,894**	Average.
71,048	12,39,937	36,744	12,76,681	..	12,76,681	1291 (1881-82).
71,583	13,12,220	38,230	13,50,450	72,141	12,78,309	1292 (1882–83).
63,856	13,08,839	55,698	13,64,537	73,636	12,90,901	1293 (1883–84).
65,222	13,09,995	43,933	13,53,928	73,650	12,80,278	1294 (1884–85).
67,380	13,09,251	45,205	13,54,456	73,725	12,80,731	1295 (1885–86).
67,818	**12,96,048**	**43,962**	**13,40,010**	**58,630**	**12,81,380**	Average.
67,696	13,11,487	43,722	13,55,259	73,961	12,81,298	1296 (1886–87).
67,537	13,13,060	51,251	13,64,311	73,994	12,90,317	1297 (1887–88).
67,335	13,15,138	38,205	13,53,343	74,033	12,79,310	1298 (1888–89).
67,496	13,15,752	42,899	13,58,651	74,145	12,84,506	1299 (1889–90).
67,798	13,18,340	40,954	13,59,294	74,131	12,85,163	1300 (1890–91).
67,572	**13,14,756**	**43,416**	**13,58,172**	**74,053**	**12,84,119**	Average.
34,102	13,53,952	50,322	14,04,274	74,197	13,30,077	1301 (1891–92).
34,189	13,56,293	90,306	14,46,599	74,366	13,72,233	1302 (1892–93).
34,308	13,58,573	86,780	14,45,353	74,383	13,70,970	1303 (1893–94).
32,675	13,63,805	57,202	14,21,007	74,408	13,46,599	1304 (1894–95).
28,255	13,65,119	66,821	14,31,940	74,502	13,57,438	1305 (1895–96).
32,706	**13,59,548**	**70,286**	**14,29,834**	**74,371**	**13,55,473**	Average.
26,836	13,70,114	68,788	14,38,092	74,652	13,64,250	1306 (1896–97).
26,718	13,71,903	58,069	14,30,062	74,880	13,55,182	1307 (1897–98).
26,365	13,75,631	49,603	14,25,234	74,916	13,50,319	1308 (1898–99).
25,921	13,75,807	67,914	14,44,721	74,948	13,69,773	1309 (1899–1900).
26,119	13,77,293	50,402	14,27,695	75,101	13,52,594	1310 (1900–01).
26,391	**13,74,369**	**58,955**	**14,33,323**	**74,899**	**13,58,424**	Average.

APPEN

Holdings and revenue

Fasli.	Extent of holdings. Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Assessment. Dry.	Wet.	Second crop.	Charge for water.	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total
(1)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.
1311 (1901-02) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,603	14,14,711
1312 (1902-03) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,122	10,49,405
1313 (1903-04) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,170	21,41,096
1314 (1904-05) ..	248,482	490,250	9,484	748,216	1,10,580	22,29,007	..	..	12,985	23,52,572
1315 (1905-06) ..	258,733	490,079	6,906	755,718	1,13,227	22,28,577	..	..	8,828	23,50,632
Average ..	**253,607**	**490,165**	**8,195**	**751,967**	**1,11,903**	**22,28,792**	..	..	**12,142**	**19,81,683**
1316 (1906-07) ..	260,792	490,296	5,942	757,030	1,14,967	22,29,270	..	..	6,978	23,51,115
1317 (1907-08) ..	263,760	490,661	6,284	760,705	1,17,094	22,30,232	..	..	7,044	23,54,370
1318 (1908-09) ..	290,483	491,148	5,736	787,367	1,24,613	22,31,727	..	..	6,374	23,62,714
1319 (1909-10) ..	295,984	491,768	6,258	794,010	1,28,482	22,33,547	..	..	6,343	23,68,372
1320 (1910-11) ..	300,011	492,295	5,564	797,870	1,31,818	22,35,220	..	..	6,414	23,73,452
Average ..	**282,206**	**491,233**	**5,957**	**779,396**	**1,23,375**	**22,31,999**	..	.	**6,631**	**23,62,005**
1321 (1911-12) ..	304,806	402,833	5,527	803,166	1,36,101	22,36,561	..	..	6,839	23,79,501
1322 (1912-13) ..	308,335	493,104	11,609	813,048	1,39,061	22,37,205	..	..	12,768	23,89,124
1323 (1913-14) ..	316,975	403,390	11,104	821,469	1,43,315	22,38,092	..	..	17,306	23,98,718
1324 (1914-15) ..	402,573	422,620	11,104	836,297	4,99,245	18,97,101	..	..	17,306	21,13,652
1325 (1915-16) ..	418,163	422,942	11,213	852,318	5,14,265	18,98,383	..	..	23,730	24,36,378
Average ..	**350,170**	**464,978**	**10,111**	**825,260**	**2,86,397**	**21,01,486**	..	..	**15,590**	**24,03,474**
1326 (1916-17) ..	431,277	423,344	12,368	869,989	5,31,454	19,00,087	..	..	20,040	24,51,581
1327 (1917-18) ..	450,455	423,524	11,033	885,012	5,45,391	19,00,817	..	..	16,490	24,62,698
1328 (1918-19) ..	462,080	423,619	12,000	898,608	5,55,182	19,01,271	..	..	13,442	24,69,895
1329 (1919-20) ..	473,093	423,643	12,697	909,433	5,64,466	19,01,455	..	..	14,422	24,80,343
1330 (1920-21) ..	480,047	423,605	11,031	915,673	5,70,632	19,01,694	..	..	10,829	24,83,155
Average ..	**430,170**	**423,565**	**12,008**	**895,743**	**5,53,425**	**19,01,065**	..	..	**15,045**	**24,69,534**
1331 (1921-22) ..	493,401	423,807	12,641	929,840	5,81,876	19,02,184	..	..	12,020	24,96,080
1332 (1922-23) ..	502,490	423,851	12,554	93[illegible],895	5,88,854	19,02,311	..	..	12,798	25,03,958
1333 (1923-24) ..	511,299	423,914	11,341	946,554	5,95,816	19,02,503	..	..	12,710	25,11,029
1334 (1924-25) ..	520,534	424,024	9,893	954,451	6,03,329	19,02,866	..	..	11,654	25,17,849
1335 (1925-26) ..	528,718	424,090	8,030	960,838	6,11,237	19,03,178	..	..	10,132	25,24,547
Average ..	**511,288**	**423,937**	**10,892**	**946,117**	**5,96,222**	**19,02,609**	..	..	**11,862**	**25,10,693**
1336 (1926-27) ..	534,059	424,093	8,559	966,711	6,15,997	19,02,211	..	..	10,348	25,28,656
1337 (1927-28) ..	539,978	424,137	7,984	972,099	6,19,001	19,03,149	..	..	10,583	25,33,633
1338 (1928-29) ..	546,485	424,244	8,045	973,7[illegible]	6,25,193	19,03,520	..	..	8,899	25,37,612
1339 (1929-30) ..	554,322	424,695	7,163	986,180	6,32,818	19,05,194	..	..	8,974	25,46,986
1340 (1930-31) ..	565,094	424,943	8,642	999,679	6,41,406	19,06,510		..	9,011	25,56,927
Average ..	**547,988**	**424,422**	**8,079**	**980,489**	**6,26,323**	**19,04,377**	..	..	**9,563**	**25,40,763**
1341 (1931-32) ..	571,558	425,871	..	996,929	6,55,145	19,07,722	..	..	..	25,62,867
1342 (1932-33) ..	582,480	425,590	..	1,008,070	6,69,326	19,08,347	..	..	..	25,77,673
1343 (1933-34) ..	590,506	425,562	4	1,016,072	6,75,495	19,08,497	..	..	3	25,83,095
1344 (1934-35) ..	584,029	438,147	7	1,022,183	7,60,809	21,48,442	..	..	6	29,09,347
1345 (1935-36) ..	587,120	439,252	71	1,026,443	7,63,465	21,51,230	..	..	102	29,14,797
Average ..	**583,139**	**430,784**	**16**	**1,013,939**	**7,04,866**	**20,04,848**	..	..	**22**	**27,09,736**
1346 (1936-37) ..	592,130	439,225	101	1,031,456	7,67,209	21,51,109	.	..	117	29,18,435
1347 (1937-38) ..	598,120	439,269	123	1,037,512	7,71,409	21,51,170	..	..	201	29,22,780
1348 (1938-39) ..	600,462	439,357	149	1,039,968	7,72,027	21,51,352	..	..	256	29,24,535
1349 (1939-40) ..	599,564	439,343	162	1,039,069	7,31,934	21,51,327	.	..	780	28,84,047
1350 (1940-41) ..	599,383	439,267	169	1,038,819	7,24,828	21,51,159	..	..	1,043	28,77,030
Average ..	**597,932**	**439,292**	**141**	**1,037,365**	**7,53,661**	**21,51,223**	..	..	**481**	**29,05,365**
1351 (1941-42) ..	599,680	439,248	6,879	1,045,807	7,25,916	21,51,152	..	..	8,598	28,85,666
1352 (1942-43) ..	601,505	439,301	7,549	1,048,355	7,27,322	21,51,255	..	..	7,808	28,86,[illegible]85
1353 (1943-44) ..	601,055	439,489	7,101	1,050,645	7,29,194	21,51,738	..	..	8,269	28,89,201
1354 (1944-45) ..	605,994	439,477	8,452	1,053,923	7,31,199	21,51,836	..	..	10,030	28,93,065
1355 (1945-46) ..	607,188	439,137	9,818	1,056,143	7,32,033	21,50,788	..	..	12,508	28,95,329
Average ..	**603,684**	**439,330**	**7,960**	**1,050,975**	**7,29,133**	**21,51,354**	..	..	**9,443**	**28,89,929**
1356 (1946-47) ..	609,307	439,151	10,659	1,059,117	7,33,640	21,50,831	..	..	13,252	28,97,723
1357 (1947-48) ..	611,961	439,187	12,520	10,63,668	7,35,519	21,50,952	..	..	13,082	28,99,553
1358 (1948-49) ..	614,516	439,303	11,715	10,65,534	7,37,553	21,51,283	..	..	12,516	29,01,352
1359 (1949-50) ..	615,909	439,394	12,331	1,067,724	7,39,051	21,51,516	..	..	12,905	29,03,472
1360 (1950-51) ..	617,345	438,789	11,921	10,68,055	7,37,467	21,50,015	..	..	12,574	29,00,056
Average ..	**613,826**	**439,165**	**11,829**	**10,64,820**	**7,36,646**	**21,50,919**	..	..	**12,866**	**29,00,431**

DIX VI—*cont.*

for a series of years.

Remissions.										
Due to season.										
Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.	Fixed and other.	Total.	Net demand (current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of beriz deduction for religious institutions.	Settled (ryotwari) demand.	Fasli.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
5,885	..	1,043	19,042	25,970	13,88,741	56,666	14,45,407	76,337	13,69,070	1311 (1901–02).
5,876	..	842	1,89,747	1,96,465	14,52,940	52,251	15,05,191	76,337	14,28,854	1312 (1902–03).
4,592	..	8	5,27,830	5,32,430	16,08,666	52,983	16,61,649	76,349	15,85 300	1313 (1903–04).
..	..	..	6,15,402	6,15,402	17,37,170	36,314	17,73,484	76,600	16,96,884	1314 (1904–05).
..	..	..	4,72,998	4,72,998	18,77,634	68,898	19,46,532	1,17,720	18,28,812	1315 (1905–06).
3,271	..	**378**	**3,65,004**	**3,68,653**	**16,13,030**	**53,422**	**16,66,452**	**84,668**	**15,81,784**	Average.
..	..	..	3,86,510	3,86,510	19,64,005	54,088	20,18,693	1,17,370	19,01,323	1316 (1906–07).
..	..	..	3,11,908	3,11,908	20,42,462	78,632	21,21,904	1,17,395	20,03,699	1317 (1907–08).
..	..	..	2,48,435	2,48,435	21,14,279	69,603	21,83,882	1,17,353	20,66,529	1318 (1908–09).
..	..	..	1,90,791	1,90,791	21,77,581	52,119	22,29,700	1,17,376	21,12,324	1319 (1909–10).
..	..	..	1,42,035	1,42,035	22,31,417	58,288	22,89,705	1,17,203	21,72,502	1320 (1910–11).
..	..	..	**2,55,936**	**2,55,936**	**21,06,069**	**62,546**	**21,68,615**	**1,17,339**	**20,51,276**	Average.
..	..	..	99,526	99,526	22,79,975	78,188	23,58,163	1,17,065	22,41,098	1321 (1911–12).
..	..	..	61,571	61,571	23 27,559	73,782	24,01,335	1,17,089	22,84,240	1322 (1912–13).
..	..	..	29,374	29,374	23,69,339	1,37,803	25,07,142	1,17,151	23,89,991	1323 (1913–14).
..	..	..	6,132	6,132	24,07,520	2,02,519	26,10,039	1,17,276	24,92,763	1324 (1914–15).
..	..	..	1,968	1,968	24,34,410	2,13,773	26,48,183	1,17,222	25,30,961	1325 (1915–16).
..	..	..	**39,714**	**39,714**	**23,63,759**	**1,41,213**	**25,04.972**	**1,17,161**	**23,87,812**	Average.
..	..	..	2,553	2,553	24,19,028	1,85,814	26,34,842	1,17,141	25,17,701	1326 (1916–17).
..	..	..	2,836	2,836	24,59,862	84,654	25,44.516	1,17,075	24,27,441	1327 (1917–18).
..	..	..	1,530	1,530	24,68,365	1,47,086	26.15.451	1,17.091	24,93,360	1328 (1918–19).
..	..	..	1,308	1,308	24,79.035	1,45,856	26,24,891	1,17,132	25,07,759	1329 (1919–20).
..	..	..	954	954	24,82,201	1,79,401	26.61,602	1,17,171	25,44,431	1330 (1920–21).
..	..	..	**1,836**	**1,836**	**24,67,698**	**1,48,562**	**25,16,260**	**1,17,122**	**24,99 138**	Average
..	..		32,111	32,111	24,63,069	1,50,963	26,14,032	85,030	25,28,093	1331 (1921–22)
..	..	..	31,653	31,653	24,72,305	1,15,699	25,88,004	86,228	25,01,776	1332 (1922 23)
..	..	*12,562	29,952	42,514	24,68,515	1,36,892	26,05,407	87.041	25,17,796	1333 (1923 24)
..	..	*11,345	29,903	41,253	24,76,596	59,174	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1334 (1924 25)
..	..	*2,104	29,720	31,914	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	87,741	[illegible]	1335 (1925 26)
..	..	***5,220**	**30,669**	**35,889**	**24,74,804**	**1,01,174**	**25,75,978**	**87,028**	**24,88,949**	Average.
..	..	*162	29,609	29,771	24,98,885	22,678	25.21,563	87,080	(a) 24,38,990	1336 (1926–27).
..	..	*90	29,271	29,370	25,01 263	67,724	25,71,987	87,534	(b) 24,84,559	1337 (1927–28).
..	..	*70	29,044	29,114	25,08,498	58,997	25,67,495	87,646	(c) 24,79,904	1338 (1928 29).
..	..	*60	28,778	28,838	25,18,148	33,097	25,51,245	87,716	(d) 24,63,659	1339 (1929–30).
..	..	*43	28,351	28,394	25,28,533	34,071	25,62,604	88.080	(e) 24,74,656	1340 (1930–31).
..	..	***87**	**29 010**	**29,097**	**25,11,666**	**42,313**	**25,54,979**	**87,731**	**(f) 24,67,354**	Average.
..	..	34	28,584	28,618	25,34,249	48,712	25,82,961	87,931	24,95,030	1341 (1931–32).
..	..	29	28,186	28,215	25,40,458	40,205	25,89,663	88,080	25,01,583	1342 (1932–33).
..	..	..	28,584	28,584	25,55,411	28,002	25 83,413	87,684	24,95,729	1343 (1933–34).
..	..	..	29,677	29,677	28,79,670	68,008	29,47,678	3,38 401	26,09,277	1344 (1934–35).
..	..	..	28,790	28,790	28,86,007	34,309	29,20,316	2.56,280	26,64,036	1345 (1935–36).
..	..	**13**	**28,764**	**28,777**	**26,80,959**	**43.847**	**27,24,806**	**1,71,675**	**25,53,131**	Average.
..	..	..	29,111	29,111	28.89,324	33,022	29,22,946	1,79,461	27,43,465	1346 (1936–37).
..	..	21	29,106	29,127	28,93,653	14,357	29,08,010	14,051	28,93,359	1347 (1937–38).
..	..	21	29,613	29,634	28,94,901	11,647	29,06,548	10,441	28,96,107	1348 (1938–39).
..	..	20	35,053	35,073	28,48,974	15,708	28.64,268		28,64,682	1349 (1939–40).
..	..	20	32,907	32,927	28.14,103	24,091	28,69,194	..	28,68,104	1350 (1940–41).
..	..	**16**	**31,158**	**31,174**	**28,71,191**	**19,885**	**28,91,076**	**10,915**	**28,53,161**	Average.
..	..	20	31,239	31,259	28,54,407	24,112	28,78,519	89,934	27,88,535	1351 (1941–42).
..	..	20	29,724	29,744	28,56,641	5,840	28,62,481	90,225	27,72,256	1352 (1942–43).
..	..	29	28,394	28,423	28,60,778	6.126	28,66,904	90,306	27,76,598	1353 (1943–44).
..	..	29	27,115	27,144	28,65,921	9,016	28,74,937	90,333	27,84,604	1354 (1944–45).
..	..	29	26,033	26,062	28,69,267	4,422	28,73,689	90,249	27,83,440	1355 (1945–46).
..	..	**25**	**28,501**	**28,526**	**28,61,403**	**9,903**	**28,71,306**	**90,219**	**27,81,087**	Average.
..	..	27	25,853	25,880	28,71,843	5,126	28,76,969	90,233	27,86,736	1356 (1946–47).
..	..	27	25,131	25,158	28,74,395	5,067	28,79,462	90,462	27,89,000	1357 (1947–48).
..	..	20	25,105	25,125	28,76,227	5,554	28,81,781	90,477	27,91,304	1358 (1948–49).
..	..	20	25,033	25,053	28,78,419	4,944	28,83,363	89,399	27,93,964	1359 (1949–50).
..	..	20	25,114	25,134	28,74,922	5,030	28,79,952	89,378	27,90,574	1360 (1950–51).
..	..	**23**	**25,247**	**25,270**	**28,75,161**	**5,144**	**28,80,305**	**89,990**	**27,90,316**	Average.

* Represents flood remissions.

(a) Includes Rs. 107 due to rounding off.
(b) Includes Rs. 106 due to rounding off.
(c) Includes Rs. 55 due to rounding off.
(d) Includes Rs. 130 due to rounding off.
(e) Includes Rs. 132 due to rounding off.
(f) Incudes Rs. 106 due to rounding off.

APPENDIX VIII-A—*cont.*

Average number of wet days—*cont.*

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1931	..	..	..	8	6	25	30	21	20	12	6	3	186
1932	..	..	..	2	14	25	29	19	23	18	0	1	140
1933	..	..	1	4	14	27	28	20	23	17	3	2	139
1934	1	..	..	1	2	29	29	28	18	10	2	1	115
1935	..	..	..	1	3	22	29	25	16	13	2	1	112
1936	..	..	2	..	10	28	29	26	14	11	7	1	128
1937	..	..	..	6	4	28	31	21	14	11	2	..	112
1938	..	..	1	5	8	29	28	24	18	9	2	..	124
1939	..	..	..	4	1	25	27	24	14	12	6	..	113
1940	..	..	..	2	6	24	30	29	6	13	11	1	122
1941	..	..	..	2	6	5	24	25	15	7	4	2	69
1942	..	..	..	4	6	22	30	26	14	9	3	3	117
1943	2	1	..	..	15	29	30	21	23	17	8	..	147
1944	..	..	2	..	8	27	31	27	6	14	8	2	125
1945	..	..	..	2	8	25	30	27	22	7	4	..	120
1946	..	..	2	5	7	25	30	30	20	14	12	5	153
1947	..	1	2	7	4	27	30	28	28	5	1	2	125
1948	2	..	2	6	9	25	31	30	22	11	11	..	140
1949	..	..	..	1	14	27	29	27	24	8	2	..	132
Average, 1870–1949...			..	2	6	25	29	26	17	11	4	1	121
	(—)			(8)		(97)				(16)			
1950	..	..	..	4	8	23	21	26	28	13	7	..	142

APPENDIX IX.

Variation of rainfall in inches—1870–1949.

Recording station.	Year.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Hosdrug	Maximum, 1912 ..	..	0·73	4·20	49·57	55·06	57·86	7·53	18·92	1·56	..	196·42
	Minimum, 1899 ..	..	11·15	5·98	54·56	18·08	7·62	7·60	5·01	0·01	..	90·01
	Average, 1880–1949	0·52	2·25	7·78	40·06	40·50	23·05	9·83	7·47	3·46	0·31	186·73
Katsragod .. .	Maximum, 1878 ..		2·12	9·20	54·55	29·29	43·74	31·33	10·50	5·83	2·57	189·12
	Minimum, 1881 ..	..	0·03	6·89	22·80	12·20	31·62	6·95	1·85	7·25	..	88·59
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	1·81	1·96	7·49	38·35	39·40	23·32	9·97	7·32	3·38	0·75	134·55
Puthur ..	Maximum, 1900 ..	..	0·49	0·93	43·73	55·50	32·53	11·85	56·45	1·84	0·30	203·6[illegible]
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0·30	0·69	4·90	20·83	15·78	41·29	8·09	2·14	10·35	..	104·97
	Average, 1870–1949 .	0·82	1·91	6·10	38·02	47·28	29·53	12·03	11·39	4·11	0·66	149·98
Batlangudi . .	Maximum, 1923 ..	1·88	0·37	2·20	37·18	97·04	74·85	15·82	5·04	0·60	0·88	285·36
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0·82	1·15	2·74	22·09	30·35	39·48	13·00	3·00	9·06	..	121·69
	Average, 1880–1949 ..	0·59	2·22	5·63	39·38	59.79	37·87	14·82	12·21	4·53	0·76	177·80
Buntwal	Maximum, 1901 ..	0·16	4·94	3·97	55·04	44·55	29·48	89·63	6·48	8·07	1·18	243·50
	Minimum , 1881 ..	0·10	..	2·40	25·55	14·32	34·08	10·77	3·13	6·89	0·15	97·39
	Average, 1880–1949	0·42	1·44	5·24	39·39	47·36	28·48	12·46	8·88	3.38	0·76	147·81
Mangalore . ..	Maximum, 1946 ..	8·55	3·71	5·86	56·58	44·30	46·99	8·00	7·88	4·98	8·33	185·16
	Minimum, 1899 ..	..	11·66	4·05	37·22	10·91	12·92	7·28	5·30	0·02	0·02	89·36
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	0·56	1·51	6·80	37·97	39·25	23·89	10·99	8·02	2·77	0·54	132·31
Mulki	aximum, 1929 ..	0·01	8·08	8·83	59·07	42·71	80·66	24·24	22·78	0·75	..	187·13
	Minimum 1941 ..	..	0·41	3·13	27·12	15·27	25·76	10·62	4·20	2·45	0·97	89·92
	Average, 1901–1949 ..	0·41	1·43	6·46	38·87	42·12	26·53	12·19	7·56	2·63	0·67	138·87
Karkal . ..	Maximum, 1897 ..	..	1·52	2·91	53·36	92·88	49·69	25·30	13·10	0·42	..	239·18
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0·25	0·70	6·35	27·50	19·79	42·10	12·65	3·60	8·20	..	121·14
	Average, 1880–1949 ..	0·67	2·16	6·04	44.75	59.56	38.41	15·66	12·48	4·32	0·85	184·90
ipi .. .	Maximum, 1909 ..	1·09	..	6·54	33·99	47·00	16·75	93·52	0·81	2·57	..	202·27
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0·25	0·28	5·34	20·41	10·40	26·94	10·53	4·49	5·08	..	83·67
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	0·32	1·13	5·58	39·76	45·41	27·99	13·94	7·76	2·85	0·47	144·71
Ceendapu	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	..	26·39	39·17	65·10	24·88	30·74	9·08	3·76	..	199·11
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0.03	..	6·67	23·52	18·78	22·51	12·40	8·37	4·70	..	87·07
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	0.31	0·97	5·29	40·78	45·56	27·32	13·96	6·88	2·22	0·37	143·65
Baindur	Maximum 1948 ..	0·14	4·58	2·26	53·79	68·09	67·74	22·71	9·03	9.66	..	287·94
	Minimum, 1911 ..	..	0·08	3·53	34·47	33·20	26·30	4·89	6·91	1·66	0·19	111·17
	Average, 1901–1949 ..	0·17	0·97	4·81	44·08	53·20	32·64	16·23	7·94	2·84	0·29	163·17
District	Maximum, 1946 ..	1·64	1·83	2·82	54·14	46·54	52·37	11·37	8·38	6·65	8·16	188·90
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0·19	0·48	5·02	22·97	15.61	84·07	10·25	2·75	7·65	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Average, 1870–1949..	0·52	1·64	6·26	39·78	46·53	28·59	12·46	6·82	3·18	0·61	8·39

APPENDIX X.

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas

(Average monthly prices for the whole district.)

Grain.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual Average.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Rice, second sort.	2·96	2·84	2·92	2·94	2·98	2·90	2·84	2·74	2·60	2·63	2·68	2·90	2·88	1874–75
	2·92	2·90	2·90	2·86	2·76	2·70	2·72	2·80	2·90	3·08	3·20	3·23	2·91	1875–76
	3·20	3·23	3·15	3·20	3·74	3·77	4·30	4·21	3·96	3·74	4·04	4·65	3·77	1876–77
	4·82	5·19	5·19	4·70	4·44	3·70	3·42	3·60	4·04	4·26	4·26	4·17	4·32	1877–78
	4·08	4·00	3·81	3·70	3·92	4·00	3·92	3·85	3·81	3·70	3·67	3·67	3·84	1878–79
	3·67	3·64	3·57	3·57	3·51	3·42	3·12	3·10	3·08	3·10	3·25	3·36	3·37	1879–80
	3·31	3·33	3·23	3·17	3·01	2·92	2·70	2·47	2·40	2·37	2·42	2·40	2·81	1880–81
	2·35	2·47	2·44	2·35	2·55	2·58	2·42	2·38	2·31	2·26	2·37	2·55	2·42	1881–82
	2·61	2·88	2·98	3·17	3·08	2·72	2·40	2·35	2·41	2·70	2·84	2·90	2·75	1882–83
	2·94	2·98	2·88	2·67	2·68	2·51	2·60	2·86	2·88	2·92	2·88	2·92	2·81	1883–84
	2·98	2·96	2·86	2·70	2·70	2·74	2·80	2·78	2·78	2·80	2·86	3·08	2·84	1884–85
	2·94	2·94	2·96	3·01	3·01	2·90	2·70	2·70	2·65	2·65	2·65	2·72	2·82	1885–86
	2·76	2·76	2·68	2·65	2·63	2·60	2·60	2·55	2·53	2·53	2·50	2·58	2·61	1886–87
	2·61	2·58	2·60	2·60	2·63	2·61	2·55	2·58	2·55	2·53	2·53	2·56	2·58	1887–88
	2·60	2·63	2·65	2·72	2·82	2·72	2·70	2·80	2·82	2·90	3·10	3·15	2·80	1888–89
	3·31	3·33	3·57	3·54	3·05	2·84	2·92	2·86	2·84	2·84	2·88	2·90	3·07	1889–90
	2·92	2·94	2·96	2·92	2·94	2·94	2·92	2·92	2·92	2·96	3·05	3·33	2·98	1890–91
	2·80	2·85	2·86	2·83	2·81	2·72	2·66	2·68	2·67	2·71	2·77	2·87	2·77	Average.*
	3·51	3·54	3·64	3·70	3·39	3·10	3·17	3·28	3·36	3·36	3·36	3·36	3·40	1891–92
	3·33	3·31	3·81	3·36	3·31	3·28	3·28	3·25	3·25	3·25	3·25	3·31	3·29	1892–93
	3·31	3·33	3·36	3·42	3·36	3·33	3·23	3·15	3·17	3·10	3·12	3·20	3·26	1893–94
	3·25	3·28	3·25	3·25	3·17	3·10	3·03	3·03	2·96	2·94	2·94	2·98	3·10	1894–95
	3·03	3·05	3·05	3·03	2·98	2·94	2·92	2·92	2·90	2·90	2·88	2·90	2·96	1895–96
	2·90	2·90	2·90	3·03	3·45	3·31	3·25	3·36	3·42	3·85	3·88	4·04	3·36	1896–97
	4·35	5·06	5·19	4·65	3·88	3·70	3·70	3·67	3·60	3·48	3·54	3·60	4·04	1897–98
	3·74	3·81	3·85	3·77	3·51	3·23	3·03	2·96	2·94	2·92	2·96	2·96	3·31	1898–99
	3·03	3·45	3·60	3·57	3·51	3·67	3·96	4·08	4·04	4·08	4·30	4·76	3·81	1899–00
	4·70	4·65	4·88	3·92	3·45	3·33	3·28	3·31	3·36	3·36	3·39	3·45	3·76	1900–01
	3·52	3·64	3·70	3·57	3·40	3·30	3·29	3·30	3·30	3·32	3·36	3·46	3·43	Average.
	3·42	3·31	3·28	3·28	3·15	3·20	3·20	3·08	2·98	2·94	2·96	2·98	3·15	1901–02
	3·05	3·08	3·10	3·08	2·90	2·98	3·01	2·96	2·96	2·94	3·05	3·30	3·04	1902–03
	3·54	3·54	3·00	3·54	3·28	3·20	3·12	3·12	3·15	3·17	3·20	3·33	3·32	1903–04
	3·36	3·38	3·25	3·10	3·03	3·05	3·20	3·31	3·28	3·28	3·39	3·45	3·25	1904–05
	3·57	3·57	3·60	3·74	3·64	3·48	3·45	3·60	3·81	4·04	4·08	4·12	3·73	1905–06
	4·30	4·49	4·54	4·30	4·04	3·96	3·96	4·00	4·00	4·30	4·44	4·54	4·24	1906–07
	4·54	4·60	4·60	4·40	4·26	4·44	4·40	4·40	4·44	4·49	4·70	4·94	4·52	1907–08
	5·00	5·00	5·00	4·94	4·94	4·94	4·88	4·70	4·49	4·44	4·44	4·54	4·78	1908–09
	4·60	4·65	4·65	4·54	4·26	4·12	3·81	3·60	3·60	3·64	3·67	3·85	4·08	1909–10
	3·96	4·08	4·08	4·04	3·96	3·92	3·60	3·54	3·54	3·57	3·77	3·92	3·83	1910–11
	3·92	3·97	3·97	3·89	3·75	3·73	3·66	3·65	3·63	3·68	3·77	3·90	3·79	Average.
	3·96	3·96	4·00	4·26	4·30	4·40	4·40	4·35	4·35	4·65	4·82	4·94	4·37	1911–12
	5·13	5·19	5·19	5·19	5·13	4·88	4·65	4·65	4·65	4·70	4·82	5·00	4·93	1912–13
	5·06	5·06	4·82	4·60	4·44	4·35	4·40	4·49	4·54	4·60	4·65	4·76	4·65	1913–14
	4·70	4·70	4·70	4·65	4·65	4·70	4·70	4·54	4·44	4·35	4·35	4·35	4·57	1914–15
	4·44	4·54	4·70	5·06	4·94	4·94	4·76	4·76	4·70	4·76	5·06	5·19	4·82	1915–16
	5·26	5·71	6·06	5·71	5·55	5·06	5·00	5·00	5·06	5·19	5·33	5·33	5·36	1916–17
	5·33	5·40	5·71	5·71	5·33	5·06	5·00	5·06	5·26	5·48	5·88	5·88	5·43	1917–18
	5·71	5·71	6·15	5·97	5·71	5·80	5·97	6·15	6·45	6·66	7·02	9·30	6·38	1918–19
	9·52	11·76	10·00	9·30	7·54	8·00	8·89	8·70	8·18	7·84	7·84	7·84	8·78	1919–20
	7·84	7·02	6·66	6·56	6·15	6·45	6·15	6·15	6·06	5·97	5·88	5·88	6·40	1920–21
	5·70	5·91	5·80	5·70	5·37	5·36	5·39	5·39	5·37	5·42	5·57	5·88	5·57	Average.
	6·15	6·45	6·66	6·56	6·15	6·15	6·35	6·45	6·45	6·45	6·66	6·78	6·44	1921–22
	7·02	7·14	6·90	6·78	6·78	6·78	6·56	6·56	6·56	6·56	6·56	6·56	6·73	1922–23
	6·66	7·02	7·14	6·90	6·56	6·45	6·56	6·45	6·45	6·45	6·35	6·56	6·63	1923–24
	6·90	7·27	7·69	7·84	7·41	7·02	6·90	6·90	6·90	6·90	7·14	7·27	7·18	1924–25
	7·69	7·84	7·69	7·41	7·14	7·41	7·41	7·14	7·14	7·02	7·14	7·84	7·41	1925–26
	8·16	8·16	8·51	8·16	7·27	6·78	6·66	6·66	6·66	6·78	6·78	6·90	7·29	1926–27
	7·02	6·66	6·35	6·15	5·97	6·15	6·06	6·06	6·06	6·06	6·15	6·25	6·25	1927–28
	6·45	6·45	6·45	6·35	6·25	6·15	6·06	5·97	5·71	5·48	5·63	5·71	6·06	1928–29
	5·63	5·48	5·26	5·40	5·48	5·40	5·48	5·48	5·40	5·40	5·40	5·48	5·44	1929–30
	5·63	6·06	6·45	6·35	5·97	5·63	5·00	4·65	4·54	4·60	4·54	4·44	5·32	1930–31
	6·73	6·85	6·91	6·79	6·50	6·39	6·30	6·23	6·19	6·17	6·24	6·38	6·48	Average.
	4·30	4·44	4·35	4·00	3·45	3·38	3·70	3·60	3·60	3·60	3·80	3·70	3·80	1931–32
	3·70	3·60	3·40	3·23	3·21	3·25	3·54	3·46	3·43	3·29	3·35	3·62	3·40	1932–33
	3·63	3·58	3·68	3·00	3·68	3·41	3·44	3·33	3·25	3·23	3·33	3·47	3·50	1933–34
	3·66	3·74	3·83	3·69	3·62	3·38	3·35	3·36	3·45	3·82	3·90	3·90	3·65	1934–35
	3·88	3·80	3·65	3·54	3·42	3·35	3·36	3·37	3·36	3·33	3·37	3·40	3·46	1935–36
	3·41	3·35	3·35	3·28	3·13	3·19	3·29	3·35	3·33	3·38	3·48	3·56	3·34	1936–37
	3·68	3·86	3·88	3·89	3·77	3·75	3·74	3·62	3·61	3·64	3·81	3·86	3·70	1937–38
	3·84	3·86	3·97	4·08	3·86	3·76	3·75	3·66	3·69	3·75	3·84	4·21	3·86	1938–39
	4·18	4·19	4·46	4·30	4·04	4·09	4·10	3·96	3·98	4·16	4·31	4·35	3·99	1939–40
	4·31	4·26	4·24	4·22	4·38	4·67	4·54	4·51	4·97	5·08	5·27	5·33	4·65	1940–41
	3·86	3·88	3·88	3·81	3·66	3·62	3·68	3·62	3·67	3·73	3·85	3·94	3·74	Average.

* Average for the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of Foodgrains in Rupees per Standard Maund of 3,200 totals—*cont.*

(Average monthly prices for the whole district)—*cont.*

Grain.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Year (July to June)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Rice, second sort—*cont.*	5·54	5·85	5·79	5·62	5·51	5·95	5·89	5·82	5·88	6·21	6·38	6·72	5·93	1941–42
	6·86	6·87	7·07	7·75	8·03	8·25	9·77	9·88	10·54	8·74	8·83	10·87	8·62	1942–43
	13·04	13·51	13·78	13·85	14·07	13·24	12·67	11·95	11·36	11·38	11·18	11·16	12·60	1943–44
	11·10	11·02	10·98	11·07	10·90	10·90	10·95	11·04	11·00	11·00	11·00	11·00	11·00	1944–45
	11·00	11·00	11·04	11·34	11·07	11·04	11·00	10·89	10·56	10·56	10·56	10·56	10·80	1945–46
	10·56	10·62	10·65	10·52	10·60	10·65	10·68	10·68	10·68	10·68	10·68	10·68	10·64	1946–47
	10·69	11·24	11·82	11·81	11·27	12·20	12·65	12·87	13·08	13·33	13·66	13·71	12·36	1947–48
	28·70	24·54	25·42	18·87	14·60	15·84	15·78	15·74	15·79	15·85	15·86	15·92	18·57	1948–49
	15·07	16·02	15·92	16·11	16·18	16·30	16·14	15·76	16·14	16·13	16·15	16·72	16·13	1949–50
	16·86	16·88	16·86	16·90	16·74	16·25	16·03	16·02	16·32	16·66	16·93	17·36	16·68	1950–51
	13·03	**12·76**	**12·93**	**12·39**	**11·90**	**12·06**	**12·15**	**12·07**	**12·14**	**12·05**	**12·12**	**12·47**	**12·31**	Average.
Ragi	1·99	1·94	1·94	1·90	1·75	1·72	1·65	1·71	1·75	1·79	1·89	1·91	1·83	1874–75
	2·03	2·04	2·03	1·96	1·96	2·02	2·12	2·16	2·16	2·30	2·26	2·29	2·11	1875–76
	2·50	2·50	2·67	2·42	3·15	3·48	3·77	3·74	3·67	3·67	3·64	4·08	3·27	1876–77
	4·17	4·35	4·35	4·00	3·42	3·23	3·31	3·45	3·74	3·85	3·85	3·81	3·79	1877–78
	3·85	3·70	3·67	3·54	3·17	3·31	3·70	3·31	3·10	2·92	2·80	2·84	3·33	1878–79
	3·01	3·03	3·03	2·90	2·68	2·08	2·53	2·47	2·48	2·60	2·65	2·70	2·73	1879–80
	2·80	2·80	2·82	2·84	2·41	2·05	1·80	1·87	1·99	1·84	1·82	1·84	2·25	1880–81
	1·86	1·87	1·91	1·88	1·92	1·80	1·78	1·88	1·90	1·97	1·95	2·03	1·90	1881–82
	2·11	2·27	2·25	2·20	2·09	1·98	1·88	1·89	1·96	2·04	2·17	2·17	2·09	1882–83
	2·17	2·20	2·35	2·22	2·04	1·84	1·78	1·94	1·98	2·00	2·04	2·04	2·06	1883–84
	2·07	2·08	2·08	1·97	1·92	1·91	1·94	1·97	2·04	2·08	2·12	2·12	2·03	1884–85
	2·14	2·16	2·17	2·17	2·03	1·91	1·90	1·95	2·01	1·98	1·96	2·07	2·04	1885–86
	2·11	2·13	2·13	2·01	1·90	1·79	1·75	1·76	1·77	1·79	1·74	1·77	1·89	1886–87
	1·74	1·65	1·65	1·65	1·64	1·60	1·61	1·67	1·69	1·67	1·71	1·73	1·67	1887–88
	1·70	1·70	1·72	1·75	1·74	1·75	1·72	1·71	1·74	1·80	1·84	1·88	1·75	1888–89
	1·89	1·07	2·14	2·22	1·99	1·69	1·75	1·76	1·79	1·79	1·80	1·82	1·88	1889–90
	1·83	1·89	1·90	1·83	1·83	1·83	1·92	1·95	2·05	2·07	2·04	2·11	1·94	1890–91
	1·97	**2·00**	**2·03**	**2·00**	**1·91**	**1·82**	**1·80**	**1·85**	**1·89**	**1·92**	**1·94**	**1·97**	**1·93**	Average.*
	2·15	2·20	2·21	2·22	2·19	2·31	2·60	2·67	2·63	2·63	2·63	2·60	2·42	1891–92
	2·60	2·56	2·53	2·83	2·13	2·09	2·14	2·21	2·22	2·22	2·23	2·27	2·30	1892–93
	2·25	2·23	2·25	2·22	2·09	2·06	2·01	2·00	..	.	.	.	2·14	1893–94
			* *					* *					* *	
			* *					* *					* *	
	2·85	3·12	3·22	3·13	3·13	3·22	3·34	3·30	3·32	3·62	3·97	4·22	3·37	1941–42
	4·25	4·23	4·20	4·45	4·82	5·97	7·52	7·81	8·30	8·74	8·98	9·71	6·50	1942–43
	9·94	10·35	10·48	10·78	10·93	11·03	11·12	12·60	14·11	15·01	15·10	14·22	12·14	1943–44
	14·00	13·04	12·25	11·96	11·20	11·31	11·27	11·18	10·99	11·00	11·00	10·97	11·68	1944–45
	10·73	10·77	10·83	10·69	10·55	10·55	10·55	10·68	10·71	10·64	10·78	11·00	10·70	1945–46
	11·11	10·85	10·80	10·80	10·80	10·57	10·61	10·72	10·72	10·72	10·23	9·91	10·65	1946–47
	10·31	10·02	10·01	10·27	10·27	10·97	10·49	10·99	11·28	11·28	10·31	12·13	10·68	1947–48
	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	1948–49
		.	..	..		..	.	..	..		.	..	.	1949–50
		..	..	..		.	..	..	.	..	.	..	.	1950–51
	9·02	**8·91**	**8·84**	**8·87**	**8·81**	**9·02**	**9·29**	**9·61**	**9·92**	**10·17**	**10·05**	**10·81**	**9·40**	Average.

(Average annual prices at each station in the district.)

Grain	Coondapur.	Udipi.	Karkal.	Mudabidri.	Mangalore.	Buntwal.	Beltangadi.	Puttur.	Kasaragod.	Hosdrug.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Rice, second sort	2·76	2·67	2·72	..	2·94	2·88	2·74	2·90	..	3·57	1874–75
	2·82	2·78	2·70	..	2·96	2·92	2·74	2·86	.	3·57	1875–76
	3·39	3·57	3·30	.	3·96	3·88	3·81	3·92	3·88	4·04	1876–77
	4·08	4·17	4·12	..	4·44	4·26	4·26	4·35	..	..	1877–78
	3·81	3·85	3·67	..	4·12	3·92	3·67	3·81	..	.	1878–79
	3·54	3·31	3·15	..	3·60	3·42	3·10	3·25	..	4·54	1879–80
	2·90	2·68	2·60	..	2·96	2·82	2·55	2·74	.	4·54	1880–81
	2·53	2·41	2·22	..	2·72	2·56	2·26	2·41		..	1881–82
	2·60	2·70	2·48	..	3·17	2·82	2·58	2·76	..	3·39	1882–83
	2·80	2·82	2·72	..	3·01	2·80	2·68	2·80	..	.	1883–84
	2·70	2·72	2·61	..	2·92	2·82	2·70	2·84	..	..	1884–85
	2·60	2·68	2·68	..	2·00	2·82	2·70	2·80	2·90	3·12	1885–86
	2·48	2·63	2·53	.	2·56	2·55	2·45	2·51	2·88	2·96	1886–87
	2·51	2·50	2·50	..	2·56	2·48	2·44	2·48	2·86	2·96	1887–88
	2·60	2·78	2·68	..	2·82	2·72	2·58	2·66	3·08	3·33	1888–89
	2·98	2·76	2·90	..	3·17	3·12	2·19	2·94	3·20	3·60	1889–90
	2·72	2·58	2·84	.	3·08	3·03	2·88	2·90	3·42	3·57	1890–91
	2·65	**2·66**	**2·62**	..	**2·89**	**2·77**	**2·62**	**2·71**	**3·06**	**2·29**	Average.*

* Average for the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of Foo grains Rupees per Standard Maund of 3,200 totals—*cont.*
(Average annual prices at each station in the district)—*cont.*

Grains.	Coondapoor.	Udipi	Karkal.	Mudabidri.	Mangalore.	Buntwal	Beltangadi.	Puttur	Kasaragod.	Hosdrug.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Rice, second sort—*cont.*	3.20	3·12	3·33	..	3·51	3·45	3·38	3·33	3·54	3·81	1891-92
	3·43	2·90	3·17	..	3.42	3·42	3·33	3·17	3·51	3·77	1892-93
	3·31	3·01	3·05	..	3·36	3·25	3·23	3·05	3·54	3·64	1893-94
	3·01	2·82	2·96	..	3·12	3·20	3·08	3·01	3·42	3·42	1894-95
	2·67	2·67	2·84	.	2·98	3·05	2·92	2·96	3·31	3·42	1895-96
	3·25	3·25	3·12	..	3·48	3·42	3·17	3·17	3·48	3·51	1896-97
	3·92	3·92	3·85	..	4·12	3·96	3·74	3·74	4·12	4·37	1897-98
	3·15	3·12	3·05	.	3·25	3·17	3·12	3·47	3·67	3·77	1898-99
	3·67	3·64	3·57	..	3·96	3·77	4·54	3·74	4·21	4·17	1899-00
	3·70	3·60	3·48		3·81	3·77	3·70	3·64	3·60	3·88	1900-01
	3·29	3·21	3·21	..	3·50	3·45	3·31	3·30	3·64	3·77	Average.
	2·92	3·05	3·03	..	3·45	3·20	3·12	2·96	3·20	4·39	1901-02
	2·74	2·96	2·86	..	3·12	2·86	2·92	2·96	3·39	4·54	1902-03
	3·15	3·25	3·10	.	3·45	3·23	3·12	3·20	3·77	4·77	1903-04
	3·20	3·01	3·10	.	3·30	3·31	3·23	3·10	3·51	4·57	1904-05
	3·45	3·57	3·54	.	3·77	4·74	3·70	3·64	3·92	4·30	1905-06
	3·88	4·35	4·35	.	4·44	4·26	4·00	4·17	4·40	4·82	1906-07
	4·08	4·40	4·40		4·70	4·00	4·49	4·44	4·78	4·65	1907-08
	4·60	4·88	4·49	.	5·06	4·82	4·76	4·60	4·94	4·88	1908-09
	4·04	3·85	3·77	.	4·26	3·96	4·00	4·00	4·17	4·30	1909-10
	3·74	3·60	3·57	3·60	4·21	3·74	3·67	3·88	4·08	4·12	1910-11
	3·59	3·70	3·62	3·60	3·99	3·77	3·70	3·70	4·01	4·13	Average.
	4·26	4·21	4·17	4·26	4·78		4·08	4·35	4·44	4·70	1911-12
	4·94	4·76	4·70	4·88	5·26	.	4·30	4·82	4·82	5·48	1912-13
	4·54	4·40	4·40	4·70	4·82		4·65	4·54	4·76	5·00	1913-14
	4·30	4·35	4·21	4·60	5·06	..	4·35	4·60	4·88	5·06	1914-15
	4·65	4·76	4·65	4·82	5·19		4·49	4·70	4·82	5·19	1915-16
	5·40	5·26	5·06	5·40	5·55	.	4·82	5·33	5·63	5·71	1916-17
	5·33	5·33	5·71	5·33	5·48	.	4·94	5·26	5·48	5·88	1917-18
	6·78	6·45	6·66	..	6·56	6·35	5·63	5·86	6·66	6·45	1918-19
	8·39	8·16	8·00	..	9·52	8·89	8·00	8·70	9·52	8·89	1919-20
	5·97	6·15	6·15	..	6·78	6·56	6·06	6·15	6·45	7·14	1920-21
	5·45	5·38	5·37	4·36	5·89	7·27	5·13	5·43	5·75	5·95	Average.
	5·97	6·36	6·35	..	6·90	6·66	6·06	6·35	6·45	7·02	1921-22
	5·88	6·56	6·35	..	7·41	7·54	6·85	6·35	7·41	7·27	1922-23
	6·15	6·45	6·35	.	7·14	7·41	5·88	6·56	6·78	7·02	1923-24
	6·90	7·14	7·02	..	7·84	7·54	6·78	6·78	7·41	7·27	1924-25
	6·66	7·27	7·27	..	8·00	7·69	7·14	7·14	8·00	7·69	1925-26
	6·45	6·90	6·90	..	7·54	7·41	6·66	7·02	7·84	8·89	1926-27
	5·55	5·97	5·88	..	6·78	6·25	5·80	5·88	7·14	7·71	1927-28
	5·48	5·55	5·97	..	6·90	6·06	5·71	6·06	6·66	6·25	1928-29
	5·06	4·76	5·48	..	6·35	5·48	5·00	5·33	6·15	5·55	1929-30
	4·70	5·26	5·19	..	6·45	4·94	4·88	5·26	5·48	5·13	1930-31
	5·88	5·22	6·22	..	7·13	6·70	6·03	6·26	6·96	6·95	Average.
	3·30	3·80	3·40	.	4·60	3·60	3·30	3·80	4·20	4·10	1931-32
	3·20	3·80	3·10	.	4·00	3·30	3·10	3·40	3·80	3·70	1932-33
	3·48	3·51	3·58	..	3·76	3·42	3·20	3·69	3·44	3·35	1933-34
	3·54	3·49	3·59	.	3·94	3·47	3·55	3·76	3·82	3·65	1934-35
	3·01	3·18	3·25		3·87	3·10	3·28	3·61	3·80	3·90	1935-36
	3·18	3·30	3·06		3·77	3·16	3·00	3·27	3·69	3·58	1936-37
	3·61	3·75	3·67		4·30	3·42	3·40	3·76	4·07	3·81	1937-38
	3·52	3·75	3·73		4·44	3·82	3·40	3·94	4·17	3·96	1938-39
	6,91	4·50	4·16		4·59	4·06	3·00	4·06	4·36	2·58	1939-40
	4·49	4·62	4·51		4·98	4·46	4·51	4·69	4·99	4·58	1940-41
	3·52	3·69	3·60	..	4·23	3·61	3·49	3·80	4·05	3·72	Average.
	5·78	5·88	5·81	.	6·36	5·84	5·77	5·77	6·22	5·93	1941-42
	8·51	8·36	8·51	..	8·90	8·05	8·10	8·32	9·23	9·00	1942-43
	12·23	11·98	11·27	.	12·65	12·65	11·79	13·04	11·87	12·91	1943-44
	10·42	10·42	10·42	..	11·05	10·25	10·17	10·13	15·00	10·81	1944-45
	10·53	10·42	10·42	..	11·05	10·51	10·46	10·56	13·61	10·42	1945-46
	10·42	10·42	10·42	..	11·14	11·03	10·42	11·31	11·06	11·19	1946-47
	12·40	12·52	12·90	..	11·01	12·29	12·65	12·15	11·62	11·62	1947-48
	19·10	19·15	17·68	.	15·02	19·70	18·32	20·96	15·92	21·20	1948-49
	15·40	16·25	15·03	..	15·95	16·21	15·27	15·55	10·95	17·81	1949-50
	17·10	16·25	15·98	.	16·96	10·83	15·98	16·79	16·58	17·50	1950-51
	12·21	12·17	11·90	..	12·01	12·40	11·89	12·49	13·11	12·87	Average.
..	1·79	2·21	1·94	..	1·60	1·79	1·80	1·61	1·95	1·72	1874-75
	2·16	2·45	2·37	..	2·03	2·27	2·25	1·89	2·07	1·67	1875-76
	2·92	3·39	3·20		3·03	3·33	2·96	1·90	3·03		1876-77
	4·70	3·92	3·74	..	3·57	3·96			3·42	2·53	1877-78
	3·54	3·17	3·33	.	3·10	3·20	.	2·84	3·15	.	1878-79
	2·05	2·58	2·50	..	2·65	2·72	2·96	2·68	2·90	3·28	1879-80
	1·94	1·81	2·06	..	2·27	2·33	2·60	2·35	2·37	2·08	1880-81
	1·87	1·90	1·87	..	1·90	1·92	2·34	1·94	1·90	1·63	1881-82
	1·85	2·25	2·13	..	2·07	2·08	2·47	2·20	1·97	1·88	1882-83
	2·09	2·31	2·11	..	1·90	1·91	2·22	2·00	2·09	1·87	1883-84
	2·05	2·19	1·91	..	1·84	1·87	2·20	1·90	1·97	1·78	1884-85
	1·92	2·33	2·07	..	2·63	1·88	2·21	2·04	1·94	1·70	1885-86
	1·72	2·06	1·72	..	1·91	1·89	2·00	1·83	2·07	1·68	1886-87
	1·62	1·83	1·57	..	1·87	1·54	1·83	1·67	1·72	1·59	1887-88
	1·62	1·87	1·64	.	1·79	1·72	1·83	1·83	1·80	1·[illegible]2	1888-89
	1·83	2·06	1·88	..	1·86	1·76	1·94	1·85	1·94	1·75	1889-90
	1·88	2·02	1·94	.	1·96	1·91	1·99	1·88	2·03	1·82	1890-91
	1·85	2·08	1·88	..	1·89	1·85	2·11	1·91	1·94	1·74	Average.*

* Average for the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of Foodgrains in Rupees per Standard Maund of 3,200 totals—*cont.*

Average annual prices at each station in the district—*cont.*

Grain.	Coondapur.	Udipi.	Karkal.	Mudabidri.	Mangalore.	Buntwal.	Beltangadi.	Puttur.	Kasaragod.	Hosdrug.	Year (July June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ragi—*cont.*	2·37	2·48	2·44	..	2·37	2·40	2·55	2·34	2·35	2·29	1891–92
	2·88	2·55	2·29	..	2·19	2·16	3·55	2·07	2·31	2·23	1892–93
	2·23	2·30	1·99	..	2·07	2·02	2·40	2·09	2·08	2·12	1893–94
		* *			*	*			*	*	
	3·15	3·19	3·31	..	3·56	3·30	3·45	3·29	3·43	3·57	1941–42
	6·95	6·83	6·37	..	6·60	6·82	6·31	6·71	6·72	5·98	1942–43
	12·45	12·64	11·44	..	12·09	12·85	12·11	12·39	12·26	11·12	1943–44
	12·65	12·24	11·84	..	10·87	10·88	11·73	10·77	11·69	12·49	1944–45
	11·08	11·85	11·36	..	9·45	10·77	10·15	9·46	10·31	11·92	1945–46
	11·36	11·91	12·32	..	9·40	9·98	10·28	10·07	10·31	9·81	1946–47
	8·25	12·01	12·37	..	10·45	8·25	..	..	10·46	9·62	1947–48
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1948–49
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1949–50
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1950–51
	[illegible]	10·09	9·35	..	8·92	8·96	9·01	8·73	9·31	9·22	Average

* Average for the ten years ending June 1891

APPENDIX XI.

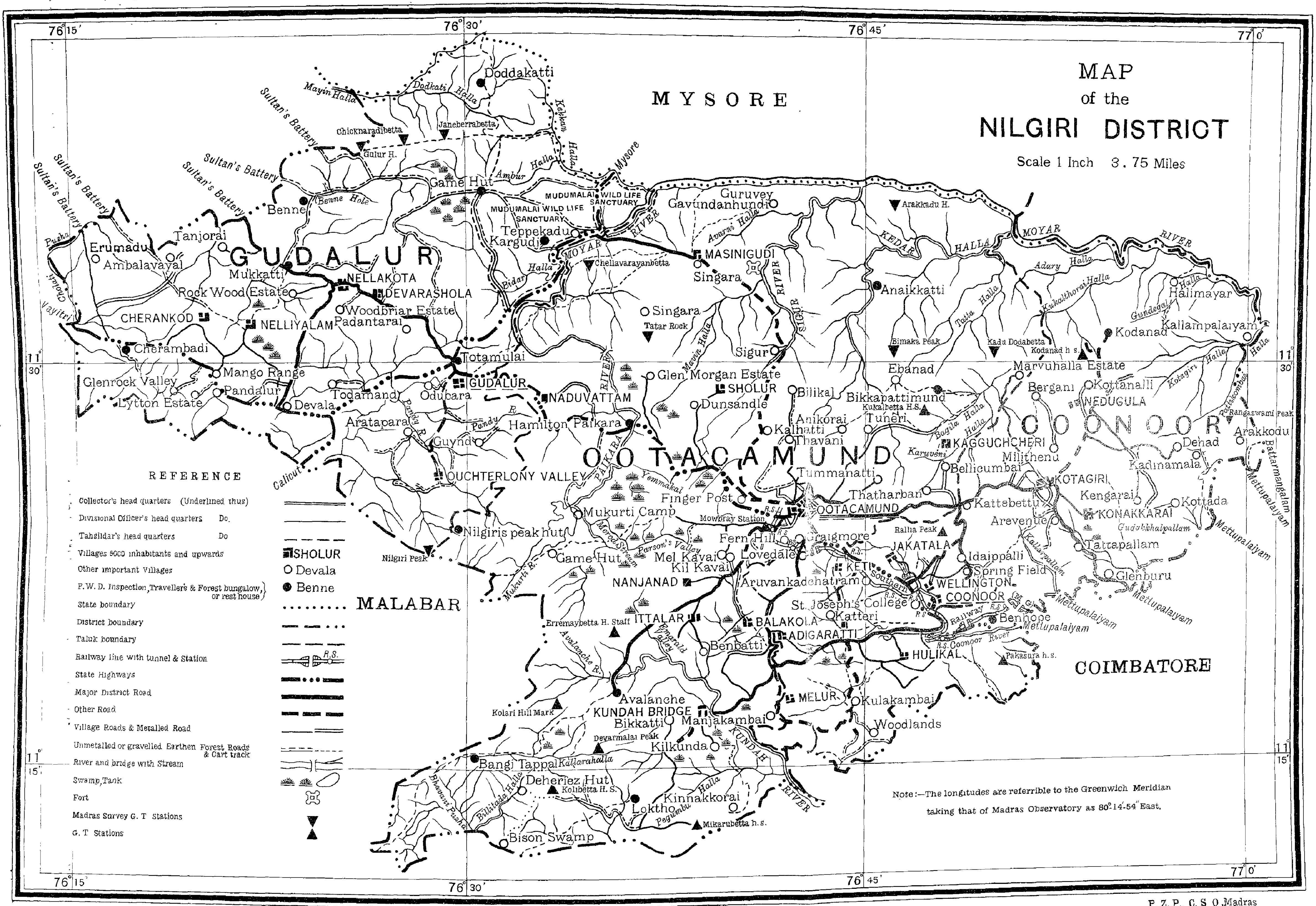
Relief granted during periods of famine—Nil

STATISTICAL ATLAS

FOR THE DECENNIUM ENDING FASLI 1360

(1950-51)

THE NILGRIS



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P. Z. P., C. S O, Madras

STATISTICAL ATLAS.

THE NILGIRIS.

This district, which is, excepting Madras, the smallest in the State, consists of a mountain plateau lying at an average elevation of 6,500 feet and of the south-east portion of the Wynaad which has an elevation of about 3,000 feet. It is bounded on the north by Malabar, Mysore and Coimbatore, on the east and south-east by Coimbatore, and on the south and west by Malabar. It has an area of only 982 square miles of which about 280 square miles belong to the Wynaad, and a population of 311,729.

2. *General features.*—The plateau rises abruptly from the plains and on the west, its sides are often sheer bare walls. The interior consists chiefly of grassy, undulating hills divided by narrow valleys, each of which invariably contains a stream or a swamp. Each stream or swamp is surrounded by a thicket of evergreen sholas, except where these have been burnt or cut by the Badaga ryots. The Wynaad, with the exception of a few rocky peaks and scattered grassy ridges, is covered with thick jungle.

The hills consist of a great mass of foliated gneissose rocks of the class termed charnockite, with a few later dykes of olivinenorities. The fundamental rocks of the south-east of Wynaad differ sharply from those of the plateau, being typical archaen biotite and hornblendic gneisses, with intrusive bands of charnockite and much younger biotite granite, pegmatite and basic dolorite dykes. The soils are for the most part thin on the higher slopes, but on the lower lands deep rich loams are found as well as yellow ochreous clays and in some places black peaty soils. The denudation and alteration of the surface of the plateau by the action of rain have been very great and deep ravines have been scoured by the action of the streams.

The principal rivers which bound the district are the Bhavani and the Moyar, the former draining the south-western portion and the latter the north-eastern. The two unite just beyond the eastern extremity of the district. These rivers receive the water of hundreds of streams which run between almost every undulation and which, in a few instances, unite to form streams almost attaining the proportions of rivers. The chief of these are the Pykara river, the Segur and the Mudukadu which drain into the Moyar. The Kallar, the Coonoor-Karteri streams and the Kundah river flow into the Bhavani.

There are three hill stations in the district—Ootacamund (population 11,370), Coonoor (population 23,902) and Kotagiri (population 13,011). The first two of these are municipal towns. All are much resorted to during the hot weather months by visitors from the plains and Ootacamund is the seat of the Government of the State during summer. The Pasteur Institute of South India and the Nutrition Research Station are situated at Coonoor. There is a Government Agricultural Research Station at Nanjanad, a Botanical Garden at Ootacamund, a staff college for Military Officers at Wellington and a Government Quinine Factory at Naduvattam village. Horse-racing during summer and autumn is being held every year at Ootacamund.

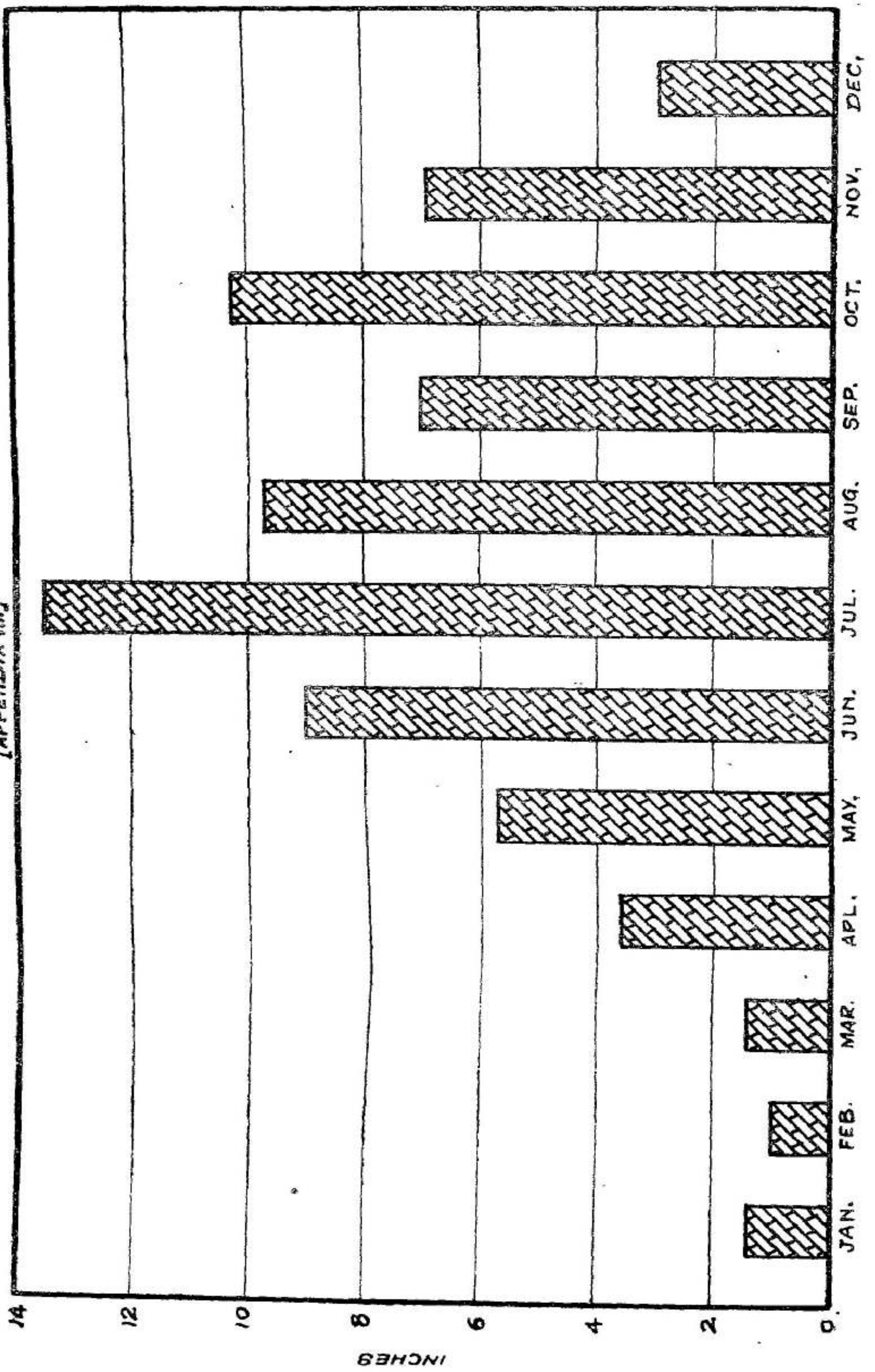
3. *Climate.*—The climate of the district proper is, for equability of temperature, for mildly invigorating qualities and for great salubrity, almost unrivalled within the tropics. The average mean temperature at Ootacamund is about 57·5°F with a mean daily range of about 19·4°. The climate of the Wynaad is totally different from and much inferior to that of the plateau. The heat is severe in summer and the whole country is malarial. But on account of the anti-malarial operations conducted by the planters and the departments concerned, the incidence of the malaria is on the decrease.

Public health.—Public health staff are working in all parts of the district to control and prevent the diseases. There are Government hospitals in all the taluk headquarters besides one at Kotagiri. There are local funds hospitals also. There is a mobile van attached to the Government Headquarters Hospital which reaches the interior parts of the district, thus becoming a source of solace to the sick in the remote corners of this district. Besides this, the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor affords facilities for testing blood and there is a " X-ray " plant at Government Hospital, Coonoor

THE NILGIRIS

AVERAGE MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL [1870 TO 1949]

[APPENDIX VIII]



The following table shows the particulars of births and deaths and deaths due to various causes in the district according to the vital statistics for the decennium 1941–50.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths due to: Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentry and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Child births (females)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1941	7,013	4,283	..	1	11	1,492	576	832	33
1942	7,423	4,862	3	1	63	1,601	668	1,011	41
1943	7,099	5,084	106	16	49	1,537	600	927	50
1944	6,493	4,961	18	76	29	1,348	653	986	40
1945	7,147	5,107	..	20	163	1,395	762	954	57
1946	7,743	4,173	..	14	60	1,098	543	864	42
1947	8,486	4,242	5	4	18	1,220	503	857	37
1948	8,137	3,692	18	8	13	928	441	795	50
1949	8,878	3,843	1	2	10	884	470	794	46
1950	8,660	4,192	1	7	2	1,070	428	945	36
Average ..	7,708	4,444	15	16	42	1,257	574	897	43
Percentage to total deaths ..	..	..	0·3	0·4	0·9	28·3	12·9	20·2	1·0

The average birth rate for the district registered during the decade (33·5 per mille) shows a fall of 1·7 per mille when compared with 35·2 in the previous decade. The rate was, however, higher than the rate for the State by 0·7 per mille. The average death rate was 19·4 per mille, as compared with 23·9 in the previous decade showing a decrease of 4·5 per mille. The rate was lower than the rate for the State by 2·5 per mille, giving the comparatively high average survival rate of 14·4 as compared with 11·1 for the State. The death rates tended to decrease during the second half of the decade after trailing about a rate of 22 per mille in the first half.

The average mortality rate from cholera increased by 0·05 per mille to 0·07, from small pox by 0·03 per mille to 0·11, from plague by 0·09 per mille to 0·19 and from child births by 4·63 per 1,000 births to 5·86 while the rate from fever decreased by 2·13 per mille to 5·93, from dysentery and diarrhoea by 0·63 per mille to 2·53 and from respiratory diseases by 1·03 per mille to 3·80 during this decade as compared with the previous decade. In spite of the fall in the death rates for fevers, dysentery and diarroeha and respiratory diseases during this decade, they are higher than the rates for the State by 1·67, 0·73 and 1·21 per mille, respectively. The district was not free from plague in any year in the decade.

4. *Rainfall.*—The average rainfall for the district for the 80 years ending with 1949 was 72·12 inches; but the fall was as low as 38·13 inches in 1876 and as great as 104·36 inches in 1924. In the Wynaad the fall is much greater than on the plateau averaging 159·07 inches at Devala and 90·46 inches at Gudalur. Naduvattam at the top of the Gudalur ghat gets a rainfall of 92·70 inches and Glenmorgan on the plateau 73·49 inches, while the rest of the district received on an average only 55·20 inches. The distribution is also greatly varied, for, while all the western parts of the district receive the bulk of their rainfall during the south-west monsoon and in the central portion the fall from April to September accounts for over three-fifths of the annual fall, on the eastern side nearly half the fall is registered during the north-east monsoon and there is a good deal of rain between January and March also. The distribution of the rainfall in different parts of the district is shown in the following table :—

Section of the district.	Dry weather (January to March).	Hot weather (April and May).	South-west Monsoon (June to September).	North-east Monsoon (October to December).	Annual total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Wynaad-Devala	1·30	10·15	129·60	18·02	159·07
The Nilgiris—Naduvattam	1·42	8·36	71·23	11·70	92·70
Ootacamund	2·44	9·50	23·89	15·20	51·03
Coonoor	9·05	8·68	14·98	32·03	64·74
District average ..	3·78	9·23	39·19	19·92	72·12

During this decennium the rainfall in hot weather period was above the normal by 8·0 per cent, in south-west monsoon period by 5·0 per cent and in north-east monsoon period by 0·4 per cent while it was below the normal in dry weather period by 10·2 per cent. The average annual rainfall was, however, above the normal by 3·4 per cent

5. *Agricultural practice—Coonooor and Ootacamund taluks.*—Agricultural practice of the district differs from that of plains. Crops raised are mostly rainfed except for a small area of irrigated potatoes and vegetables in the lands close to streams from which water can be taken easily for irrigation. Irrigated paddy over an extent of 400 acres is also raised at the Thengumarahada Co-operative Farm on the eastern slopes of the Nilgiris district.

Cultivation is almost entirely by manual labour. But the ryots near the Government potato farm, Nanjanad are beginning to appreciate the use of cattle power and iron ploughs for potato cultivation. For potato cultivation, forking is the rule. After the harvest of the potato crops the same land is raked up with a hand hoe and sown with cereals.

The use of tractors and bull dozers is slowly gaining ground in the district. On account of the extensive propaganda carried on by the Agricultural Department for the arresting of soil erosion on the hill slopes, bull dozers are mainly used in levelling the potato fields.

Cattle manure which used to be preserved till a few years ago has to a large extent, been superseded by artificial manure on account of easy availability in large quantities, and the facility with which they can be taken to the hill top fields. But the application of artificial manure in heavy doses without any organic manure has not been very successful. Thanks to the active propaganda carried out by the Agricultural Department in this connection the ryots are now applying all the available cattle and compost manure to potato crops in addition to the artificial manure mixture. The use of green manure such as lupin, rye, etc., also has come into vogue in most areas where potato is cultivated.

During the recent years, orange plants have suffered a great deal. The trees died in parts of Ootacamund and Coonoor taluks. The orange groves have now given place to potato cultivation. On account of the above, not much of good oranges are coming to the market.

Due to the propaganda of the Agricultural Department, ryots have now taken to terraced and contour cultivation of sowing along the slopes. No implement is used for sowing either potato or cereals.

The local variety of potato has been replaced almost completely by the improved varieties, Great Scot and Royal Kidney, released by the Agricultural Department and these varieties have become popular in the market also. As for the cereals, the indigenous varieties continue to be used as no improved varieties have been found to replace them. The Agricultural Department is running seed farms for potatoes to supply good quality seed materials. The seed rate of potato varies from 10 to 15 bags of 200 lb. each per acre. Though this quantity is the optimum, the seeds used are very small and are planted very close; but due to the propaganda conducted by the Agricultural Department the planting of medium-sized tubers $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ounces in weight is being adopted by the ryots in the important potato-growing tracts and selected centres of work by the department.

During the decennium ending 1950–51 the area under vegetables increased largely due to the special schemes run for the supply of vegetables to the army.

The hill fruits, apples, peas, plums, peaches, etc., are grown to a limited extent, but there is scope for increased production. The mandarin oranges are also important. The Agricultural Department has begun to supply cacao plants on a large scale to the growers. Bananas also are grown to a small extent.

The pomological station at Coonoor and the Hill Fruit Station at Burliar have been rendering valuable advice and assistance to the growers of hill fruits, besides conducting researches. Noteworthy additions during the decennium is the establishment of a Model Orchard-*cum*-Nursery at Coonoor which caters to the needs of the public for quality plants, besides serving as a visual demonstration centre for improved practices in horticulture. There is good scope for building up a seed production and supply industry for exotic vegetables.

The development of ornamental gardening also has been one of the important activities of the Agricultural Department. The Government Botanical Gardens at Ootacamund and the Sim's Park at Coonoor have been rendering great service in the line. The former is over 100 years old. Besides supply of a large number of plants of ornamental value, trees of economic value such as the wattle, eucalyptus, etc., have been successfully introduced.

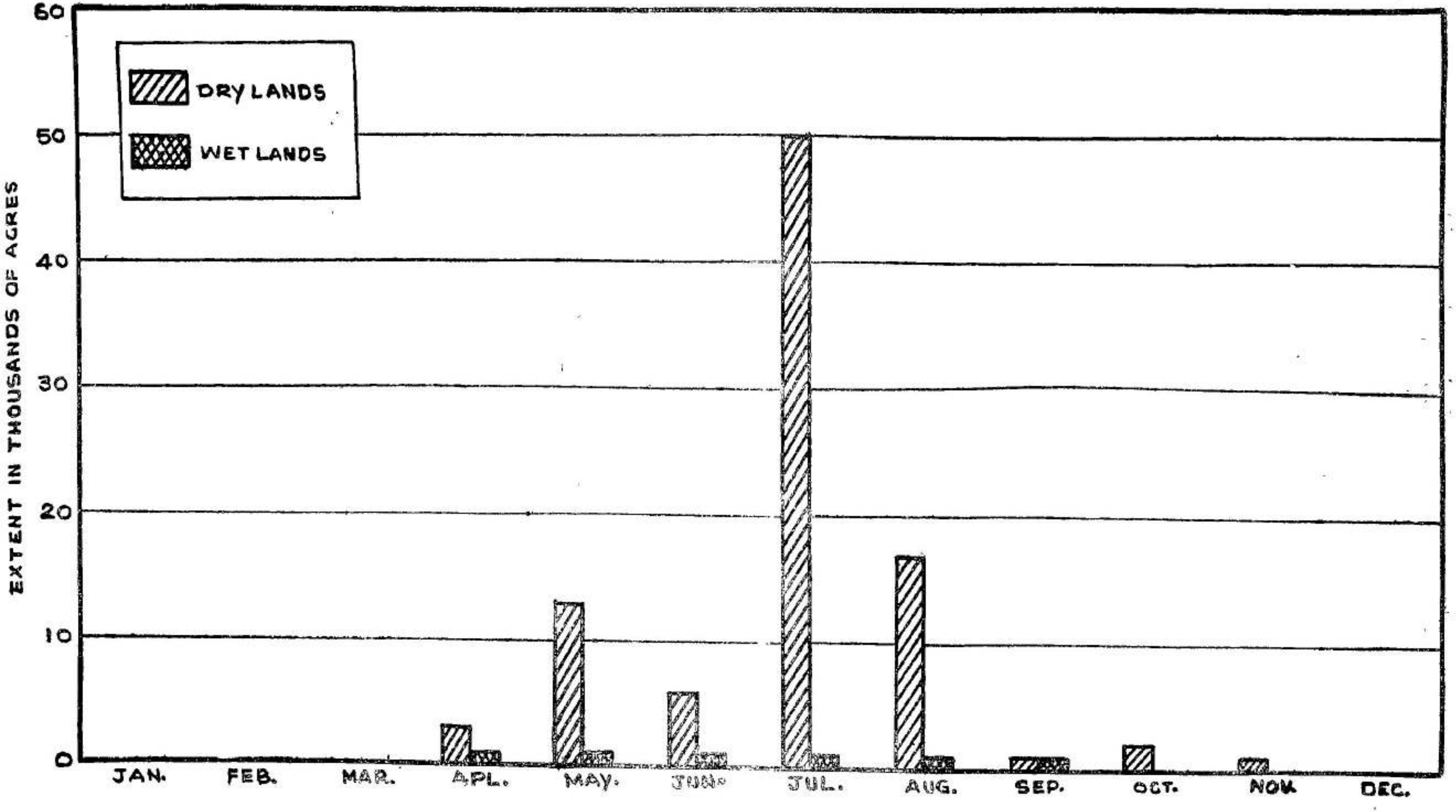
The necessity for growing fodder crops, which can save the deterioration of cattle, milk-supply and organic manure, has hardly been realized by the ryots in spite of efforts in this direction by the Agricultural Department.

The cultivation of tea and coffee is a subject dealt with in standard books on planting. The Badaga tea and coffee estate owner follows the European planting practice, though small holdings of tea are usually much less efficiently cultivated than the large estates. Due to increased demand for tea, a number of tea factories have sprung up in recent years.

The price of tea and coffee increased during the decennium under report. The attractive price has induced the ryots to extend the area of coffee and tea. Cinchona, rubber, cardamom, ginger and pepper are also grown to some extent.

THE NILGIRIS

MONTHLY CULTIVATION FOR DRY AND WET LANDS IN FASLI 1360 [PARA 5]



NIL.—100

The weekly shandies at Ootacamund and Coonoor serve mostly the needs of the local people. The market for potatoes and coffee produced in the hills is at Mettupalayam at the foot of the ghats. Motor lorries are mostly used in the transport of agricultural produce. The English vegetables find their way to several towns in the plains.

The Veterinary Department has taken up the improvement of cattle by instituting good stud animals. The rearing of good milch cows is gaining much headway with increased demand for milk and milk products.

Gudalur taluk.—The greater part of the annual rainfall is brought by the south-west monsoon which blows from June to September. This is the only period when the land is fit for the cultivation of paddy which is by far the most common crop. The only others raised on any appreciable extent of land are ragi and samai. The two latter are grown as dry crops on raised lands, while paddy is raised without artificial irrigation in the numerous swamps.

In recent years, partly on ccount of inadequate rainfall and partly on account of other causes, jungle streams are dammed and water is taken to paddy fields. The area under irrigated paddy is, however, not appreciable.

Only one crop of paddy is raised in a year. Owing to the comparatively cold climate of the Wynaad, the crop ripens very slowly and is about eight months on the ground. There are three methods of cultivating paddy. The seed is sown broadcast by hand and ploughed in during April and May before the south-west monsoon begins. This is called ' Valicha ' or ' potivitha '. The crop is transplanted between June and August (sometimes not till the end of September if the rain is delayed) from seed-beds. The seed is germinated and then sown broadcast in July and August after rain. CO. 13, GEB. 24, WND. 1 and WND. 2 are the important varieties of paddy grown in this district.

For cultivation of ragi and samai the dry slopes of hills are prepared in April and May by clearing the jungle and burning it. The ashes are hoed in and the seed is scattered by hand over the land after the first rains of the south-west monsoon. The area under millets in the district is negligible.

Both wet and dry crops are cultivated in the most casual manner. The land is neither properly ploughed nor sufficiently weeded. It is not uncommon to see fields thickly covered with weeds. A kind of rake is used in the paddy fields to remove the weeds but it often does more harm than good to the crop.

The implements of husbandry in use are much the same as in Malabar. Ordinary ploughs are used for ploughing the paddy fields. No ploughing is done on dry lands and no manure used. For paddy cultivation cattle manure is used but no green leaves, plentiful though they are.

On dry lands, the ryots secure a kind of rotation crop by cultivating ragi in the first year, then samai and then karuthan. Thereafter the field is allowed to remain fallow for a long spell.

In this taluk crops have to be guarded against wild animals including wild elephants. Harvesting is done with a sickle and the grain is trodden out by cattle which are driven round and round.

The following are the dangerous crop pests prevalent in the district and the appropriate control measure :—

Name of Past	Control Measure.
Cut worms on Potato and other Cruciferous Crops.	**Application of D.D.T. 5 per cent or Lindane 0·65 per cent dust.**

In general the agriculture of the district is progressing steadily.

The following table shows the average monthly cultivation in each taluk in hundreds of acres :—

	Coonoor.		Ootacamund.		Gudalur.		Whole district.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
April ..	20	..	14	..	..	8	34	8	42
May ..	44	..	84	..	2	12	130	12	142
June ..	33	..	18	..	8	12	59	12	71
July ..	185	..	110	..	207	11	502	11	513
August ..	160	..	8	..	4	8	172	8	180
September ..	1	..	3	..	1	6	5	6	11
October ..	1	..	16	..	2	4	19	4	23
November ..	..	..	7	..	7	1	14	1	15
December ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
January ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	**444**	..	**260**	..	**231**	62	**935**	62	**997**

(Please *see* the Chart at page 5)

It will be seen that the months of May to July are the busiest period for sowing.

In a favourable year of sufficient and seasonable rainfall there will be good rainfall in the months of April, May, June and July which will immensely help the early agricultural operations and the standing plantation crops and there will be a good harvest. Rain in August will help the cultivators to prepare the land for the second crop of potatoes.

Of the main crops, potatoes are exported. The market for coffee and tea is elsewhere. The other crops are not enough for local consumption except paddy in Gudalur taluk of which there is small export in bumper years.

Of the total area of 628,947 acres, 256,858 acres or 41 per cent are arable land and of this area 153,592 acres or 60 per cent are under occupation. The area cultivated is 100,155 acres or 65 per cent of the occupied area according to the accounts of fasli 1360.

The important crops under the sub-head " Others " under cereals are samai korali, wheat and barley. The cultivation of korali is being gradually given up.

The following is a time-table showing the agricultural operations in a normal year and the effect on this time-table of any departure from normal monsoon conditions :—

Time-table of Agricultural Operations.

NOTE.—The figures shown in each column against each crop or variety of it represent the percentage of the area of the crop sown or harvested in the month to the total area of crop sown or havested in a year in the taluk.

—	Name of crop.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	OOTACAMUND TALUK.												
Sowings ..	Potatoes ..	..	..	..	..	33	20	6	4	20	10	7	..
	Samai ..	..	..	..	..	66	27	..	..	..	..	5	2
	Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	46	15	..	31	3	..	4	1
	Barley ..	..	..	..	..	50	25	..	..	..	25	..	..
	Wheat ..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	1	5	78	7	2
	Korali ..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Harvests	Ragi ..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	37	..	..
	Wheat ..	16	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	2	..	..
	Samai ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	21	..
	Korali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..
	Potatoes ..	24	..	1	..	..	..	1	34	15	6	7	12
	Barley ..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	25	..	..
	GUDALUR TALUK.												
Sowings ..	Paddy ..	..	..	..	20	10	10	20	20	20	..	..	..
	Mustard ..	..	..	..	..	75	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	25	75	..	..	..	..	..
	Horsegram.	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	..	..	..	..
	Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	25	75	..	..	..	..	..
	Cholam ..	..	..	..	..	..	75	25	..	..	..	..	..
	Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
Harvests..	Paddy ..	50	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
	Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	50
	Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	25
	Horsegram	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
	Tobacco ..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cholam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	25
	Mustard ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	25
	COONOOR TALUK.												
Sowings ..	Samai ..	..	..	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wheat ..	..	..	..	22	56	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ragi ..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
	Potatoes ..	..	..	18	50	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..
	Barley ..	..	..	..	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Korali ..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Beans ..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..
	Peas ..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..
	Keerai ..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Onions ..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..
	Garlic ..	..	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	29	..	..	..
	Tenai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	
Harvests.	Ragi ..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	37	..	..	..
	Potatoes ..	30	..	..	..	..	..	8	42	20	..	..	..
	Wheat ..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	40	..	..	..
	Beans ..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30	..	..	..
	Peas ..	40	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..
	Onions .	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
	Garlic ..	9	25	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	..
	Tenai ..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Barley ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	..	..	..
	Keerai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	..	..	..
	Samai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	70	25	..	..
	Korali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..

Time-Table of Agricultural Operations—Whole District.

NOTE.—The figures shown in each column against each crop or variety of it represent the percentage of the area of the crop sown or harvested in the month to the total area of the crop sown or harvested in a year in the district.

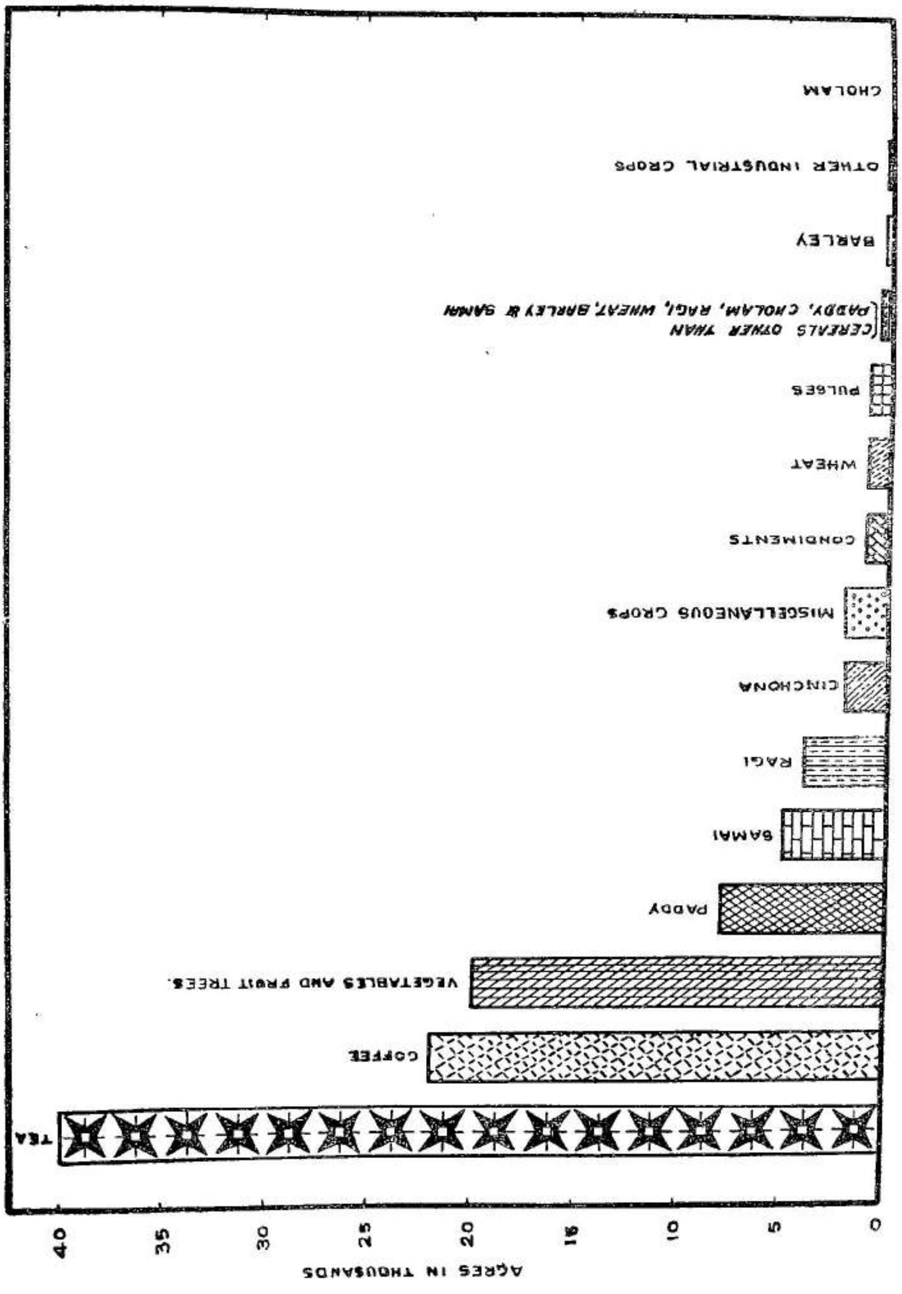
(1)	Name of Crop. (2)	January. (3)	February. (4)	March. (5)	April. (6)	May. (7)	June. (8)	July. (9)	August. (10)	September. (11)	October. (12)	November. (13)	December. (14)
Sewings ..	Paddy	..	..	..	20	10	10	20	20	20	..	..	..
	Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	75	25	..	..	..	..	..
	Ragi	..	..	..	25	15	14	25	10	10	..	1	..
	Samai	..	..	..	17	17	46	16	..	..	..	2	1
	Barley	..	..	..	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wheat	..	..	..	11	28	16	..	1	2	37	4	1
	Korali	..	..	..	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mustard	..	..	..	..	75	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
	Beans	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..
	Peas	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..
	Keerai	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Onions	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..
	Garlic	..	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	29	..	..	..
	Tenai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
Harvests	Paddy	50	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
	Cholam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	25
	Ragi	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	37	29	..	8
	Samai	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	28	30	32	9
	Barley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
	Wheat	18	28	..	..	..	..	..	20	33	1	..	..
	Korali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	..
	Mustard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	25
	Tobacco	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Beans	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30	..	..	..
	Peas	40	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..
	Keerai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	..	..	..
	Onions	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
	Garlic	9	25	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	..
	Tenai	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Month. (1)	*Normal weather.* (2)	*Effects of unseasonable or abnormal weather on various crops.* (3)
January ..	A dry month with hot days and cold nights with dew and frost.	There is generally no rain fall in this month. The dry weather facilitates the harvest of coffee and ragi in the plateau taluk and paddy in Gudalur taluk. Rain in this month will interfere with the harvest.
February ..	A dry month like January ..	There is no rain in this month also, and dry weather facilitates the harvest of coffee and barley in the plateau taluks and paddy in Gudalur taluk. Rainfall in Gudalur taluk will delay the harvest of paddy and spoil the crop. A few showers of rainfall in this month in the plateau will be useful for the cultivation of vegetables and for the preparation of lands for potato crop.
March	Frost slowly disappearing and dew abating. Fine weather with slight rainfall.	There is neither sowing nor harvest except the harvest of remnant coffee. Light showers in the month would be beneficial for the coffee plants and for the preparation of the land for subsequent sowings.
April	Fine weather with occasional heavy showers of rainfall.	The sowing season commences. Potato is the chief dry crop on the plateau. The standing crops such as coffee and tea present a very good appearance and the coffee plants blossom. Excessive rainfall or the want of rains affects adversely the coffee blossoms. Ploughing the land and sowing the paddy are taken on hand in this month in Gudalur taluk. Light showers in this month are beneficial for cultivation of dry crops such as ragi and samai. Heavy rains will interfere with the above operations.
May	Fine weather with sufficient rainfall.	Sowing of all the important crops of the district is over in this month. Absence of rains affects the sowings. Light showers would facilitate the sowing of crops and the planting of tea and coffee. Heavy showers would injure the tender wet crops.
June	South-west monsoon sets in. The winds are high.	The monsoon facilitates the growth of the crops. Excessive rainfall or the absence of rains is prejudicial to the standing crops. The south-west monsoon is good for tea. Transplantation of paddy in Gudalur taluk begins in this month and continuous rain is useful for this. Absence of rain will retard transplantation and affect the growth of the dry crops. Planting coffee and tea is in progress in this month. Heavy showers would not interfere with the planting; but absence of rain would interfere with the planting of coffee and tea.
July	South-west monsoon in active progress. Winds continue.	This is a favourable month for tea and coffee plantations. Excess of rainfall is prejudicial to the standing crops such as potato that are ripe for harvest. Heavy or continuous rains are required for the growth of paddy in Gudalur taluk. Absence of rain is prejudicial to both dry and wet crops.

THE NILGIRIS

AVERAGE AREA OF CROPS

[APPENDIX III]



Month.	*Normal weather.*	*Effects of unseasonable or abnormal weather on various crops.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
August	Closing of the south-west monsoon. Winds continue.	Harvest month for potato, ragi and samai. Light showers are useful for second-crop cultivation. Transplantation of paddy is completed in Gudalur taluk. Moderate rains are beneficial both for dry and wet crops. Heavy rains in this month would adversely affect the crops.
September ..	Fine weather with occasional showers. Winds abate.	Cultivation of second-crop potato to a small extent on the plateau. Harvest of potato, wheat, ragi and samai continues. Heavy or continuous rainfall will retard the progress of both. The paddy crop in Gudalur taluk will be in ears in this month and heavy and continuous rains would injure the crops. Absence of rains however would affect the growth of paddy crop. Moderate rains would be beneficial for the full and healthy growth of the crops.
October	Setting in of the north-east monsoon in about the middle of the month in Coonoor taluk and certain parts of Ootacamund taluk. Little rain and bright weather in Gudalur taluk.	Sowing of potato, wheat and barley concluding; and harvest of first-crop barley begins. Absence of rainfall facilitates the harvest of dry crops like ragi and samai. Heavy or continuous rainfall would postpone this operation. Moderate rain is beneficial to the growth of paddy crops in Gudalur taluk. Heavy rains would spoil the paddy crops in ears. Moderate rains would prove beneficial in all stages to the growth of tea and coffee plants during the month end in the succeeding months.
November ..	North-east monsoon continues.	Harvest of korali (a minor crop) in plateau taluks. Harvest of dry crops in Gudalur is in full swing in this month. Heavy or continuous rains would delay the harvest. Light showers would be beneficial to the growth of the paddy crops. Absence of rain would affect the growth of the wet crops.
December ..	North-east monsoon closing. Bright weather, cold and frosty nights.	Harvest of second-crop potato on the plateau. Harvest of paddy in Gudalur taluk. Absence of rains facilitates the harvest of both dry and wet crops. Weeding, pitting and pruning in estates take place throughout the year irrespective of weather conditions.

Appendix III gives the particulars of the area under the several crops in Fasli 1360. About 60 per cent of the total area under cultivation is under plantation crops such as coffee and tea, 20 per cent is taken up by potato, fruits and vegetables, 18 per cent by cereals and the remaining 2 per cent area is occupied by other miscellaneous crops.

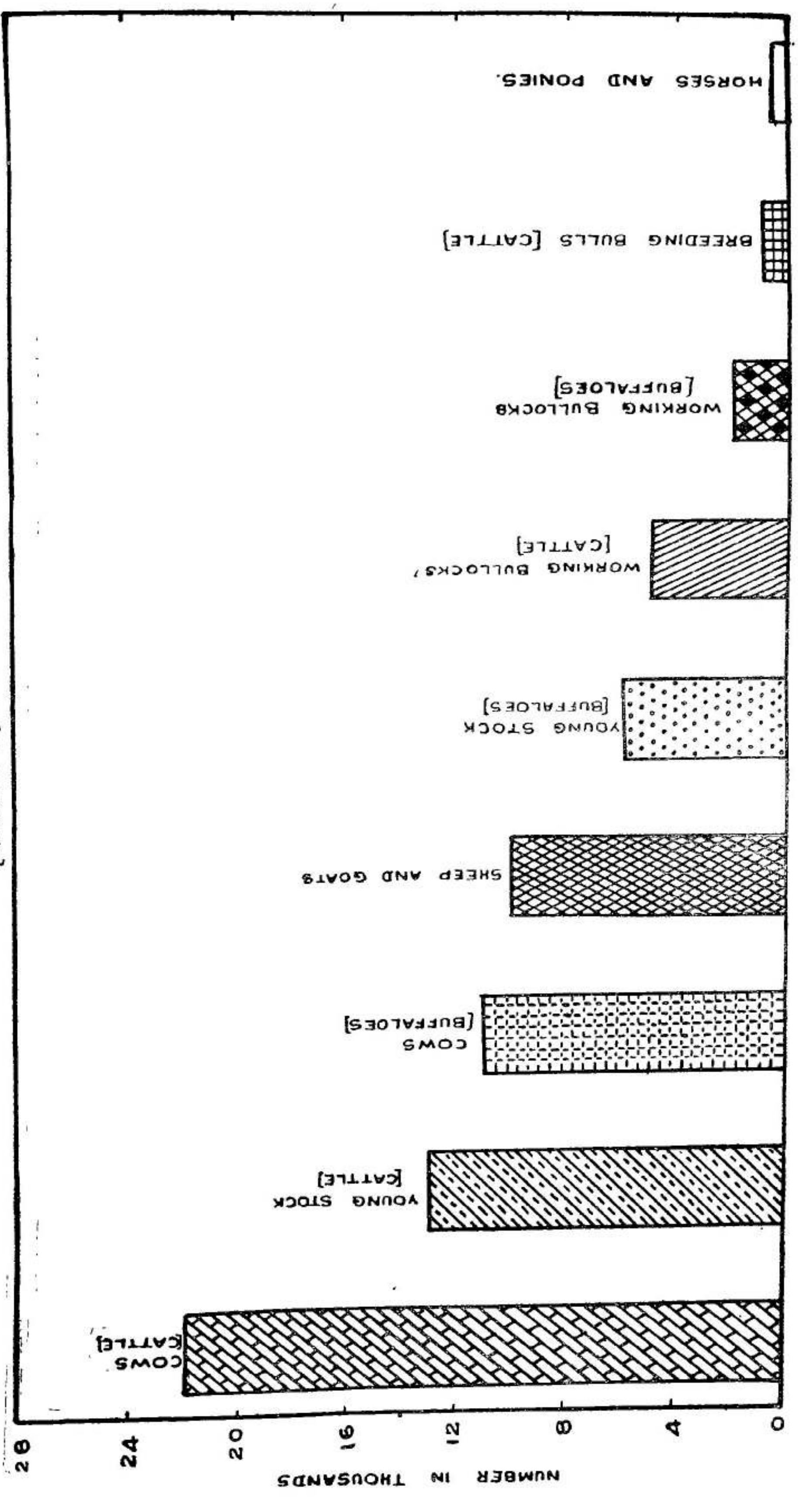
(Please *see* the Chart at page 9)

6. *Agricultural stock.*—The buffaloes kept by the Todas for their milk are short but powerful animals and thrive well on the plateau, but bullocks and cows do not. This is partly due to climatic causes and partly to the fact that they are penned in open kraals and sheds, the floor of which is knee-deep with mud, dung and urine. Mortality among the cows and bullocks, when the monsoons are severe, is great. On the plateau ploughing bullocks are purchased from the adjoining districts. In the Wynaad, cattle are brought to the market for sale by ryots who stand in need of money. The cattle in the district are mostly poor specimens and are ill-fed, except that milch cows and buffaloes are daily allowed some oil-cake or cotton seed as long as they are in milk. Ploughing cattle are similarly treated when they are worked. The manure obtained from the cattle is stored in heaps which are exposed to sun and rain until the sowing season when they are removed to the fields. On plantations, manure obtained from the stock maintained in them is not sufficient and consequently bone-meal, poonac (oil-cakes), fish and chemical manures are largely imported into the district. Endeavours to breed foreign cattle and sheep have met with little success, the cattle being peculiarly liable to disease. A miserable breed of pack ponies raised by the natives is all that the district can show for horses.

A Government Sheep Farm has been established at Dunsandle about 7 miles from Ootacamund. Both foreign and local stock are reared and the wool obtained is said to be of good quality. The villagers are slowly becoming conscious of improving their stock and the Sheep farm has aroused considerable interest in them.

The following table shows the number and description of stock kept in different parts of the district in proportion to the areas occupied, cultivated and available for grazing :—

Taluk.	*Area cultivated by a pair of tilling Cattle.*	*Stock maintained per hundred acres.*					
		Occupied.		*Cultivated.*		*Area available for grazing.*	
		Cattle of all sorts.	*Sheep and goats.*	*Cattle of all sorts.*	*Sheep and goats.*	*Cattle of all sorts.*	*Sheep and goats.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.						
Coonoor ..	134	29	8	38	10	313	83
Ootacamund ..	28	42	8	87	18	228	46
Gudalur ..	18	57	2	70	12	888	31



THE NILGIRIS
AGRICULTURAL STOCK IN FASLI 1360 [1950-51]
[APPENDIX IV]

Besides village grazing grounds, the large area of reserved forests in the district provides abundant pasture, and cattle are allowed to graze on reserves on payment of very small fees. Dairy farms, though limited in number, are worked profitably. Cattle disease breaks out in the district constantly during the dry weather when pasture is scarce, and spreads easily as the stock is herded together in dirty pens.

The following statement shows the area reserved for forests and that reserved for free grazing at the end of fasli 1360.

Taluk.	*Area reserved for forests.*	*Area registered for grazing.*
	ACRES.	ACRES.
Coonoor	60,873	4,621
Ootacamund	194,089	11,960
Gudalur	87,199	2,416

7. *Area occupied and available.*--The following table shows the distribution of the total area into arable, occupied and cultivated, in hundreds of acres at the end of fasli 1360 :--

Taluk.	*Total (ryotwari).*		*Arable.*		*Occupied.*		
	Area.	*Percentage arable.*	*Area.*	*Percentage occupied.*	*Area.*	*Percentage cultivated.*	*Culti-vated area.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Coonoor	1,544	58	889	56	502	76	382
Ootacamund	2,959	27	789	84	659	48	314
Gudalur	1,786	50	890	42	375	82	306
District ..	6,289	41	2,568	60	1,536	65	1,002

The total area of the district is over 628,900 acres, of which 59 per cent is either occupied by forests or is otherwise not available for cultivation. The arable area thus forms only about 41 per cent of the total and of this nearly 40 per cent still remains unoccupied, while of the land actually held by private individuals about two-thirds usually lies uncultivated from year to year. The large percentage of fallow is due to the fact that the Badagas generally cultivate their korah lands once in three years and that planters for the convenience of their estates generally take up much more land than they find it possible to cultivate.

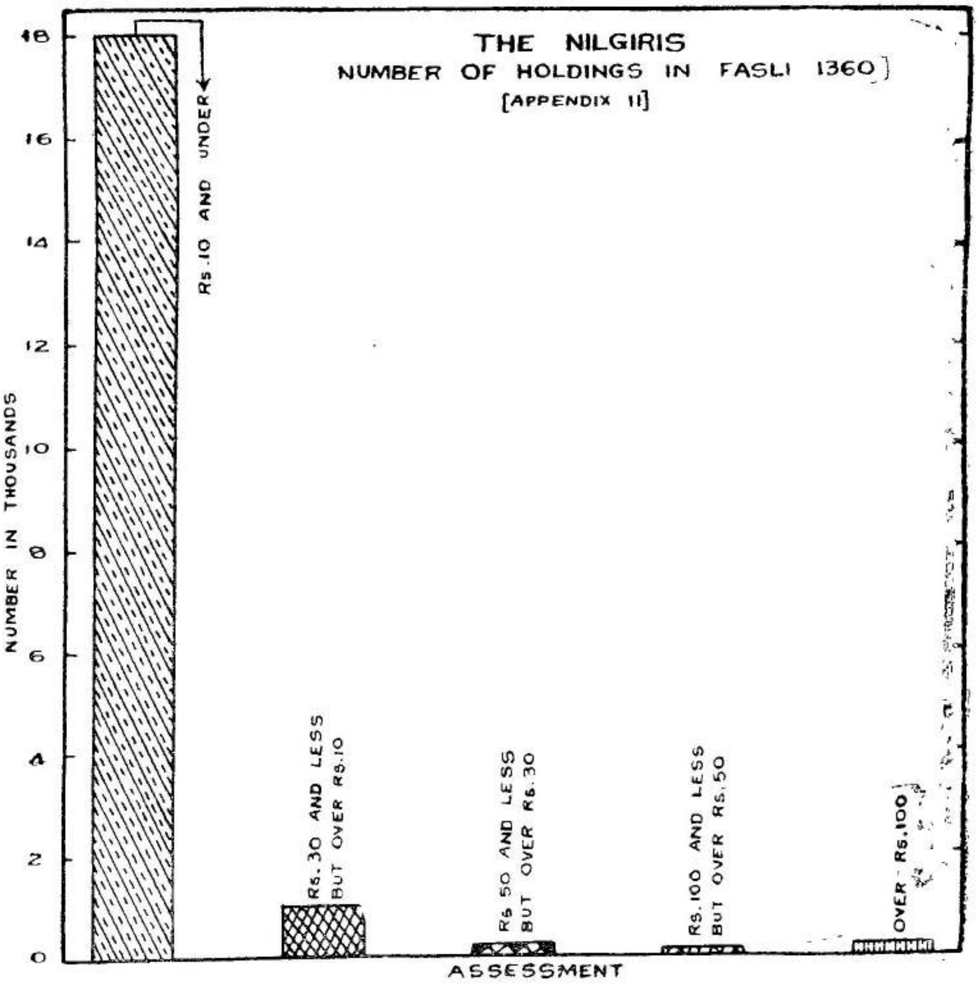
8. *Soil classification.*—The soils of the plateau were not classified at the revenue settlement and therefore no statistics are available as to the area under each class. Four varieties of soils, however, are usually distinguished, viz., black, brown, yellow and red.

Black soil is frequently found to overlie a rich retentive clay sub-soil. In the valleys it is of a dense black and peaty nature and such soil is unproductive until well worked and lived. But the true black soil is a rich loam and is the most productive of all.

Brown soil comes next in value and is fair for most crops, but rather stiffer than the black soil to work on being a clay loam. It often lies on a lateritic sub-soil which is so dry and hungry, that manure is apt to be washed down below the reach of plants before it can be utilized.

Yellow soil is stiff clay and is poor until heavily manured and well drained. It can only be utilized for grass or timber.

Red soil is not so stiff as the yellow, but, as far as productiveness is concerned, is equally poor. These soils are interspersed here and there with intermediate ones partaking more or less of the good or bad qualities of the one or the other. They require lime in large doses to make the stiff soils light and to render the vegetable matter in the ground suitable for the food of plants. Low and level lands with red and black soil mixed with small stones are considered most suitable for the cultivation of any kind of ryots' crops as it is on these lands that manure is retained without being washed down by rains. Black soil swamps are not ordinarily taken up for cultivation, but during unusually dry and rainless years they are cultivated as they are capable of retaining moisture. High slopes are not considered good for raising food crops as the good surface soil and manure are liable to be washed down by rains and the cultivation rendered precarious, but they are much in demand for planting tea.


THE NILGIRIS
NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN FASLI 1360
[APPENDIX II]
NUMBER IN THOUSANDS
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
Rs. 10 AND UNDER
Rs. 30 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs. 10
Rs. 50 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs. 30
Rs. 100 AND LESS BUT OVER Rs. 50
OVER Rs. 100
ASSESSMENT

9. *Holdings.*—Taking the average for the quinquennial period immediately before the famine of 1876–77 as a standard (100), the variations in the holdings and the land revenue of the district since 1866–67 are shown in the table below :—

Quinquennial period.	*Proportional.* Holdings. *Area.*	Holdings. *Assessment.*	Land revenue demand *Net (current).*	Land revenue demand *Total.*
1866–67 to 1870–71	83·9	69·3	89·6	92·1
1871–72 to 1875–76	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1876–77 to 1880–81	135·8	158·9	194·6	191·4
1881–82 to 1885–86	182·1	251·7	325·6	289·0
1886–87 to 1890–91	281·5	325·4	412·4	328·0
1891–92 to 1895–96	294·5	330·1	435·6	350·3
1896–97 to 1900–01	282·8	324·2	433·3	346·5
1901–02 to 1905–06	279·8	311·0	416·0	326·4
1906–07 to 1910–11	278·0	306·9	409·5	322·0
1911–12 to 1915–16	277·3	310·6	410·8	332·1
1916–17 to 1920–21	278·6	319·8	422·8	344·0
1921–22 to 1925–26	281·4	325·5	434·2	364·2
1926–27 to 1930–31	326·7	373·2	472·6	486·6
1931–32 to 1935–36	332·3	405·6	504·0	416·3
1936–37 to 1940–41	331·9	409·7	528·2	425·9
1941–42 to 1945–46	336·2	461·2	598·1	461·6
1946–47 to 1950–51	339·2	517·9	676·3	522·4

The large increase both under ' holdings and land revenue demand since 1885–86 is due to (1) lands taken up by the gold-mining and agricultural companies, (2) lands taken up by ryots at settlement in 1886–87 over and above their requirements, (3) the introduction of the new settlement areas, (4) large assignments for planting and (5) revision of assessment at Rs. 2 per acre for plantation crops during resettlement of Ootacamund and Coonoor taluks.

(Please *see* the Chart at page 13).

10. *Sale value of land.*—The following table shows the sale value of lands in the three taluks :—

Taluk.	*Five years ending* 1940. *Acres sold.*	*Value.*	*Average per acre.*	*Five years ending* 1950. *Acres sold.*	*Value.*	*Average per acre.*
		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Coonoor	57	9,293	163	97	29,400	303
Ootacamund	186	15,826	85	49	3,674	75
Gudalur	42	452	11	..	..	..

Owing to the increase in population and to the growing demand for house-sites the price of lands in towns has risen very high. The value of land in the Ootacamund bazaar is Rs. 50,000 an acre, in certain parts of Coonoor Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 and in Kotagiri settlement Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000.

11. *Population and their occupation.*—The population of the district differs entirely from that of any other. The Indian Christian community comprising 43,076 in 1951 is comparatively numerous but is mostly drawn from the lowest classes. Of the 24,272 Muslims, the majority are Ravuttars, but a considerable population of Saits from Kutch has also settled on the hills. Shop-keeping, money-lending and trade are to a great extent in the hands of these two classes. The most important class is, however, the Badagas (67,251) who live in scattered hamlets consisting of orderly lines of one-storeyed houses over most of the plateau. They are chiefly agriculturists. They are a cheerful and intelligent race, but their indolence and thriftlessness still continue.

It is difficult to devise measures to improve their methods of cultivation on the one hand and to imbue them with some idea of thrift on the other. Education is rapidly spreading among them and those who possess prudence do well as contractors and maistries. The remaining population consists chiefly of Tamilian Hindus, the most numerous classes of whom are Adi-Dravidas, Vellalas and Chettis. There is a considerable population of Kannadas most of whom are employed in gardening; and finally there are the aboriginal tribes, the Todas, the Kotas, the Irulas and Kurumbars. The Todas are a primitive, purely pastoral people, whose picturesque munds are found scattered all over the plateau. Their only possession is their buffaloes and they live by the sale of milk and ghee, a few of the women working clothes.

The Toda population is decreasing. The Kotas, a much less interesting people, are more prosperous. They are the musicians and smiths of the hills and are good carpenters and they also practise agriculture with success. The Irulas and Kurumbars are wild jungle tribes, generally living on the slopes of the hills. Their condition is now to some extent ameliorated by work, on the tea and coffee estates. The population of the district is very sparse, being only 317 to the square mile. From what has been said, it will be apparent that owing to the poverty of the soil and the primitive and careless methods of agriculture, the condition of the ryots is far from satisfactory, while contact with higher civilisation has probably developed their needs. Labour always finds a ready market, both in the towns and in the estates and is on the whole well remunerated.

The following table shows the distribution of the population in reference to the areas specified and the fluctuations therein during the last four **decades:—**

Taluk.	*Population in 1951.*			*Loss or gain of population per cent between*				
	Per square mile of total area.	*Per 1,000 acres*						
		Arable	*Culti-vated.*	1911 *to* 1921.	1921 *to* 1931.	1931 *to* 1941.	1941 *to* 1951.	1911 *to* 1951.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Gudalur ..	163	512	1,471	−5·4	+44·7	+7·2	+33·1	+95
Ootacamund ..	273	1,596	4,068	+7·6	+32·0	+27·3	+63·9	+196
Coonoor	581	1,573	3,685	+11·3	+31·2	+28·1	+42·1	+166
The whole district.	**317**	**1,213**	**3,117**	**+6·7**	**+33·8**	**+23·8**	**+48·6**	**+163**

The people of the district are chiefly (78 per cent) Hindus, but these include the four primitive or aboriginal tribes viz., the todas, Kotas, Irulas and Kurumbars, whilst the bulk of the rest are Badagas or Kanarese immigrants from Mysore and the **Tamils** from the plains. Muslims account for 8 per cent and Christians for 14 per cent of the people. More than half the Christian and about two fifth of the Muslim population of the district are to be found in the towns of Ooty. Coonoor and Kotagiri. According to the Census of **1951**, about 22 per cent of the people speak Badaga, a dialect of Kanarese, 13 per cent speak pure Kanarese, 38 per cent Tamil, 2 per cent Hindustani, 13 per cent Malayalam, 0.5 per cent English and 8 per cent speak Telugu. The greater part of the remaining population speak the languages of Kurumba, Kota, Irula and Toda. Twenty-three per cent of the males and 13 per cent of the females are literates.

The following table shows the distribution of population among the eight liveli hood classes into which the economic characteristics of the people have been classified according to the Census of 1951.—

Class.	*Population.*	*Percentage of population in column 2 to the district population.*	*Percentage on population in column 2 of.*			*Percentage on the total population in the district.*		
			Self supporting persons.	*Non-earning dependents.*	*Earning dependents.*	*Self supporting persons.*	*Non-earning dependents.*	*Earning dependents.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A. Agricultural Classes—								
1 Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents.	58,460	18·8	23·3	72·1	4·3	4·4	13·6	0·8
2 Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents.	7,549	2·4	23·1	72·9	4·0	0·6	1·7	0·1
3 Cultivantig labourers and their dependents.	37,030	11·9	36·3	57·6	6·1	4·3	6·9	0·7
4 Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents.	235	0·1	22·2	74·0	3·8	..	0·1	..
Total ..	**103,274**	**33·2**	**28·0**	**67·1**	**4·9**	**9·3**	**22·3**	**1.6**

Class.	Population.	Percentage of population in column 2 to the district population.	Percentage in population in column (2) of: Self supporting persons.	Nonearning dependents.	Earning dependents.	Percentage on the total population in the district of: Self-supporting persons.	Nonearning dependents.	Earning dependents.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
B. Non-agricultural Classes— (Persons including dependents who derive their principal means of livelihood from).								
5 Production other than cultivation.	105,880	34·0	41·9	52·8	5·3	14·3	17·9	1·8
6 Commerce ..	18,224	5·8	30·5	66·3	3·2	1·8	3·8	0·2
7 Transport ..	5,774	1·8	25·2	72·3	2·5	0·5	1·3	..
8 Other services and miscellaneous sources.	78,577	25·2	36·6	58·0	5·4	9·2	14·6	1·4
Total ..	**208,455**	**66·8**	**38·4**	**56·5**	**5·1**	**25·8**	**37·6**	**3·4**
Total of Agricultural and Non-agricultural Classes.	**311,729**	**100·0**	**35·1**	**59·9**	**5·0**	**35·1**	**59·9**	**5·0**

The status of the ryots can be judged from the following abstract of rent roll Statement.—

Taluk.	Total number of holdings.	Average size of holdings: Area.	Assessment.	Percentage of revenue paid on holdings on which the assessment is: Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.	Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 30.	Over Rs. 100.	Percentage of total number of holdings on which the assessment is: Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.	Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 30.	Over Rs. 100.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		ACS.	RS.								
Coonoor ..	10,792	7	7	26·6	11·4	8·4	53·6	93·1	4·9	1·1	0·9
Ootacamund ..	8,351	8	6	27·0	14·8	10·0	48·2	92·1	5·9	1·3	0·7
Gudalur ..	997	93	69	1·9	13·4	13·4	77·8	48·1	25·4	19·3	7·2
Total ..	**20,140**	**11**	**10**	**18·0**	**10·7**	**10·6**	**60·7**	90·4	6·4	**2·1**	**1·1**

12. *Industries* : (*a*) *Cottage Industries*.—Indigenous cottage industries are rare in this district. Mat weaving, manufacture of dairy products, cobblery, pottery and basket making are the industries of this place. A few people only are entirely dependent on them. There is not much scope for the small industries, as almost all the people are either cultivators or manual labourers. The kotas who are a few in number are excellent artisans, blacksmiths, carpenters and rope and umbrella makers. They also work on gold and silver and the jewellery made are very pretty. The other minor industry is "Eucalyptus oil distillation".

(*b*) *Factories*.—According to the Census of 1951 there are 63 factories in this district and the number of persons employed in them is 4,334 as shown in the following table

Nature of Industry.	Number of: Establishments.	Persons employed.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Gudalur taluk—		
Tea factories	12	316
Ootacamund taluk—		
Tea factories	13	564
Coonoor taluk—		
Cordite factory	1	1,842
Tea factory	37	1,612
Total ..	**63**	**4,334**

(c) *Industrial Education.*—There are no big institutions where industrial education is imparted. In the St. Joseph's Industrial School at Ooty carpentry is taught to a limited number of students.

Such industries as do exist and flourish are almost entirely those which are due to European enterprise and capital or are necessitated by the existence of Europeans in the district. They comprise the brewing at the Rose and Crown Brewery; the tea-factories at the Mango, Range, Rockwood prospect, Devarshola, Kodanad, Ouchterlony Valley, Liddellsdale and other estates; a few dairies, soda water factories and printing presses, the Cinchona Factory at Naduvattam, the Cordite Factory at Aravankadu and the power station at Pykara.

13. *Wealth.*—Ninety per cent of the total number of holdings gives an assessment of Rs. 10 and under and only 1·1 per cent over Rs. 100. The latter comprises chiefly Tea and Coffee plantations. As the average assessment per acre is only Rs. 0–13–6, the ryots may hold upto 20 acres in the case of holdings the assessment on which is below Rs. 10 and if 4 or 5 acres of this area are well cultivated, it can support a ryot and his family of four souls on an average. The system of cultivation continues to be defective and yet on account of the good profits accruing from potatoes, tea and coffee cultivation, the economic condition of the ryot is better than what it was during the decennium ending Fasli 1350. The average assessment for holdings the assessment on which is Rs. 10 and under is Rs. 1–14–7. The average holding the assessment on which is Rs. 10 and under consists of about 5 acres.

The Income Tax figures for Decennium ending 1950–51 show that there are 1,055 assessees in this district as under:—

Grade.	*Grade income per annum.*	*Total number of assessees.*	*Number of assessees in Ootacamund town.*	*Number of assessees in Coonoor town.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.			
1	1,000 to 1,499	11	4	3
2	1,500 to 1,999	113	52	61
3	2,000 to 2,499	13	5	4
4	2,500 to 2,999	19	8	8
5	3,000 to 3,499	131	60	64
6	3,500 to 4,999	222	100	90
7	5,000 to 7,499	196	85	90
8	7,500 to 9,999	53	20	22
9	10,000 to 12,499	91	32	35
10	12,500 to 14,999	62	25	25
11	15,000 to 19,999	41	15	16
12	20,000 to 25,999	27	11	9
13	25,000 to 29,999	18	7	7
14	30,000 to 39,999	27	12	10
15	40,000 to 49,999	12	5	4
16	50,000 to 99,999	14	3	5
17	1,00,000 and over	5	..	..
		1,055	444	453

14. *Area liable to famine.*—No famine has ever been known in the district, but prices are always higher than in the plains and rise of prices in the plains owing to dearth there is, proportionately felt here, and, if great, inflicts severe distress on the poorer classes.

15. *Irrigation and protection.*—There are no irrigation works in the district and the crop on the whole arable area is dependent on timely rains.

16. *Loans.*—The following statement shows the amounts of loans granted under the Loans Acts and the extent of improvements carried out thereby during the Decennium ending 1950–51:

Taluk. (1)	*Amount advanced under Land Improvement Loans Act.* (2) RS.	*Extent of improvement carried out with the amount in column* (2). (3)	*Amount advanced under the Agriculturists Loans Act.* (4) RS.	*Extent of improvement carried out with the amount noted in column* 4. (5)
1 Ootacamund	4,880	Rs. 3,200 utilised for raising coffee and tea plantations and the rest of the amount in putting up stone walls and terracing of slopy lands.	1,38,815	About 180 pairs of plough bulls were purchased. A sum of Rs. 232 was utilised for pur chasing digging forks, coffee and orange plants were purchased for Rs. 1,170 and manure for Rs. 2,360. The balance amount was spent for purchasing seed potatoes and manure.
2 Gudalur	450	..	35,580	Rs. 8,850 for planting coffee and rubber Rs. 200 for purchasing seeds for sowing potatoes. Rs. 4,000 for cultivation of tobacco and paddy and Rs. 223 for the purchase of plough bulls.
3 Coonoor	29,800	Rs. 22,500 was spent for the purchase of coffee and orange plants and improvements for the estate like pruning, pitting, widening, etc., Rs. 7,300 was spent for the construction of stone walls compound walls and for measures to arrest soil erosion.	67,790	Rs. 1,695 was spent for purchasing plough bulls. Agricultural Implements like digging fork, etc., were purchased for Rs. 4,000, Rs. 61,595 was utilised for the purchase of seed potato and manure.

Particulars under the New Well Subsidy Scheme.—Nil.

During the Decennium ended Fasli 1360, the co-operative movement in the district reached its height. A separate co-operative circle for the district was formed in 1945 which marked the beginning of a great history for the co-operative movement. Statistics appended to this chapter will show the growth of the movement during the decennium. Mention has to be made about the increase in the number of co-operative credit societies in the rural areas bringing in their fold a good number of villagers, who would otherwise have gone into the grips of the avaricious money lenders. The Nilgiris Marketing Co-operative Society, Limited, the only one of its kind in this district, has done good work in improving the economic condition of the ryots by selling their manure, seeds, etc., at co-operative rates.

The Nilgiris Co-operative Central Stores which was started in 1947 was of immense help to the public and the Government in the distribution of food grains during the control period.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Year. (1)	*Number of Societies.* (2)	*Number of Members.* (3)	*Value of raw meterials purchased.* (4) RS.	*Value of finished goods produced.* (5) RS.	*Value of finished goods sold.* (6) RS.
1941–42 to 1945–46	..	..	..	..	..
1946–47	1	84	786	838	58
1947–48	1	145	974	1,764	1,570
1948–49	1	143	1,008	1,096	1,364
1949–50	1	143	186	78	227
1950–51	1	43	77	50	105

CO-OPERATIVE MILK SUPPLY SOCIETIES.

Year.	Number of societies.	Number of Members.	Paid up share capital.	Value of milk products sold.	Amount of Government loans disbursed for purchase of milch animals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42 to 1945–46	..	..	..	..	..
1946–47	1	355	10,275	358,484	2,000
1947–48	1	519	14,450	6,04,170	4,500
1948–49	2	730	20,045	7,12,605	18,200
1949–50	4	991	23,835	7,49,169	8,800
1950–51	4	1,184	26,340	7,44,289	13,700

DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE STORES.

Year.	Number of whole-sale stores.	Number of members.*	Paid-up share capital.	Working capital.	Value of goods purchased.	Value of goods sold.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42 to 1946–47 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1947–48	1	112	63,900	7,91,120	43,27,220	37,63,759
1948–49	1	123	66,100	4,95,296	32,46,440	38,71,165
1949–50	1	123	65,400	4,09,892	21,00,418	27,13,519
1950–51	1	130	68,750	5,70,524	37,49,770	36,65,445

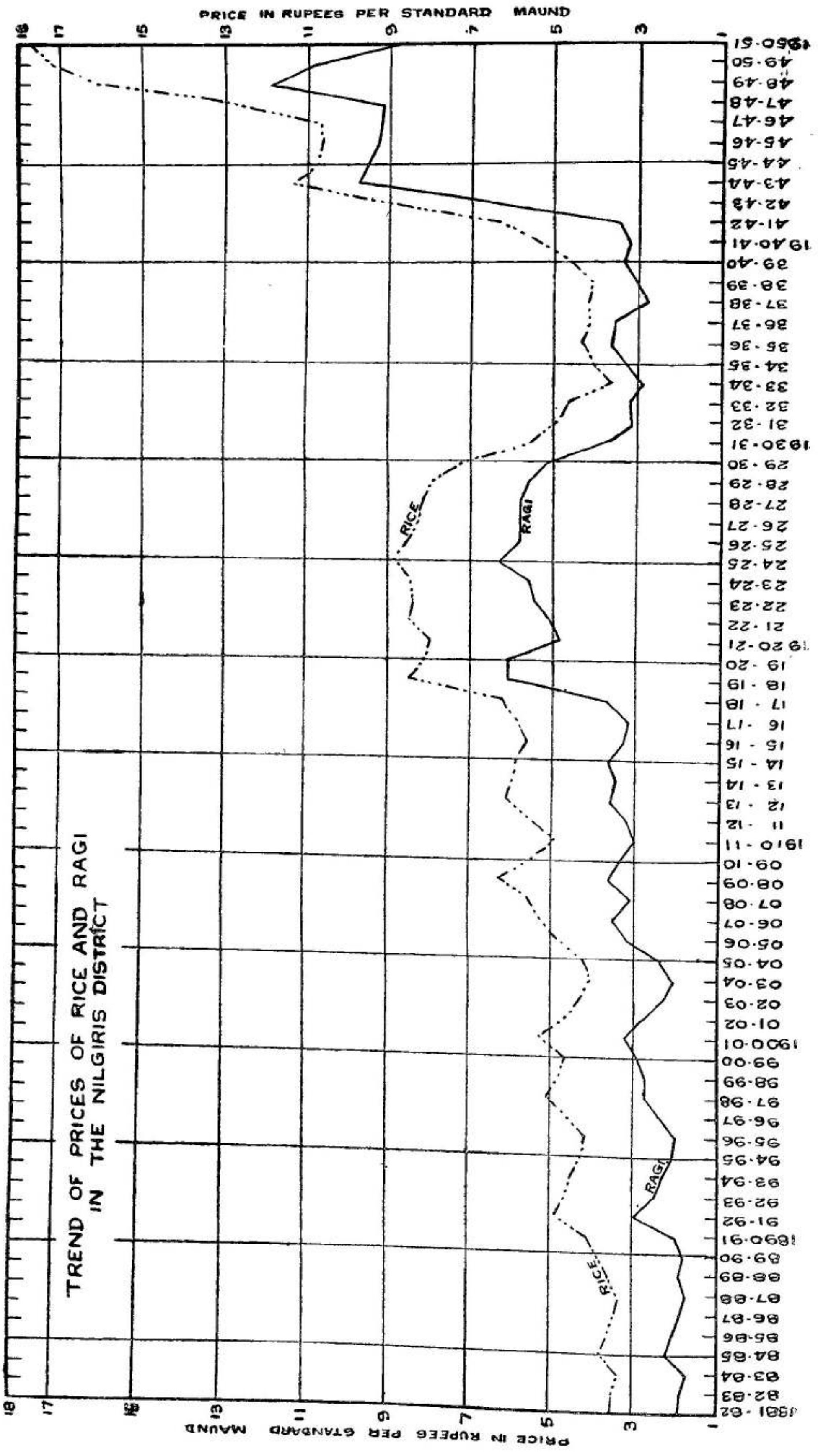
* There are no industrial societies. The figures given show only the individual societies.

PRIMARY STORES SOCIETIES

Year.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Paid-up share capital.	Value of goods purchased.	Value of goods sold.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1941–42	7	1,314	13,608	3,30,233	3,42,660
1942–43	9	3,381	53,973	6,61,783	6,59,340
1943–44	10	5,778	90,492	13,56,942	14,90,381
1944–45	11	5,748	92,958	10,95,864	15,04,861
1945–46	12	7,214	1,02,298	15,48,305	16,16,287
1946–47	19	9,050	1,57,213	22,77,187	24,21,415
1947–48	23	9,783	1,91,439	5,36,963	76,17,246
1948–49	25	11,877	2,00,277	54,90,738	73,37,085
1949–50	24	10,106	1,97,042	64,04,309	73,19,018
1950–51	25	10,108	1,99,295	68,31,970	84,35,944

HOUSING SOCIETIES—CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Year.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Paid-up share capital.	Number of houses constructed.	Government loans disbursed.	Government loans outstanding.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS.		RS.	RS.
1941–42	2	82	10,100	3	..	7,250
1942–43	2	83	8,570	1	..	4,000
1943–44	2	86	7,610	1	800	800
1944–45	2	87	9,720	..	..	800
1945–46	2	94	9,900	3	3,000	3,600
1946–47	3	180	17,590	5	6,000	9,610
1947–48	3	195	22,135	9	20,060	24,966
1948–49	3	218	33,110	11	48,100	71,856
1949–50	3	272	49,380	10	44,500	1,15,062
1950–51	3	293	53,190	9	36,200	1,39,439


TREND OF PRICES OF RICE AND RAGI
IN THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT
PRICE IN RUPEES PER STANDARD MAUND
RICE
RAGI
3
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9
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1881-82
82-83
83-84
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1890-91
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1900-01
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1910-11
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1930-31
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1940-41
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47-48
48-49
49-50
1950-51

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loan disbursed.*	*Loans for productive purposes.*	*Loans for non-productive purposes.*	*Loans to the discharge of prior debts.*	*Loans outstanding against members on the last day of the year.*	*Working capital on the last day of the year.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.
1941-42 ..	70	4,229	3,58,706	3,58,706	..	..	96,731	5,04,736
1942-43 ..	81	5,294	6,05,519	6,05,519	..	..	67,462	7,78,536
1943-44 ..	84	5,778	5,98,100	5,98,100	..	..	73,936	8,87,314
1944-45 ..	89	5,949	6,42,633	6,42,633	..	..	1,28,238	9,25,352
1945-46 ..	93	6,229	7,47,902	7,47,902	..	..	1,38,103	8,87,200
1946-47 ..	96	6,665	8,55,467	8,55,467	..	..	1,47,125	14,08,120
1947-48 ..	98	6,695	7,88,944	7,88,944	..	..	1,67,981	12,55,414
1948-49 ..	109	7,328	9,48,849	9,48,849	..	..	1,66,029	12,43,847
1949-50 ..	112	7,608	13,17,989	13,17,989	..	..	1,40,449	13,04,693
1950-51 ..	120	8,058	14,59,068	14,59,068	..	..	1,43,505	18,46,834

PRIMARY LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

Year.	*Number of primary mortgage banks.*	*Number of members*		*Amount of loan issued for land improvement.*	*Amount of loan issued for disbursing perior debts.*	*Loans out standing against the members on the last day of the year.*	*Working capital.*
		A Class.	*B Class.*				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1941-42 ..	1	235	199	..	3,546	71,037	85,374
1942-43 ..	1	240	197	..	427	71,534	77,739
1943-44 ..	1	286	204	..	7,177	1,07,115	82,760
1944-45 ..	1	308	274	..	44,129	1,36,419	1,21,167
1945-46 ..	1	355	366	..	56,879	2,13,700	1,57,262
1946-47 ..	1	359	454	..	84,100	2,11,009	2,25,546
1947-48 ..	1	378	463	..	12,400	2,99,866	2,25,372
1948-49 ..	1	417	506	3,000	96,500	3,51,337	3,14,084
1949-50 ..	1	416	566	..	83,350	3,68,342	3,72,682
1950-51 ..	1	426	607	..	35,850	3,68,462	3,90,021

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING SOCIETIES.

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*	*Amount of loan issued on the pledge of produce.*	*Value of the produce of members sold.*	*Value of seeds, manure and of agricultural implements.*	*Number of godowns owned or hired.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	
1941-41	1	323	28,430	1,51,535	..	2
1942-43	1	2,187	82,011	7,38,199	..	2
1943-44	1	2,605	2,03,281	16,26,250	2,20,563	2
1944-45	1	2,610	1,95,001	15,60,008		2
1945-46	1	2,620	2,03,356	16,26,848		2
1946-47	1	2,626	66,482	21,35,176	66,460	2
1947-48	1	2,684	5,56,624	44,52,991	1,12,734	2
1948-49	1	2,717	1,36,029	10,88,231	1,12,255	2
1949-50	1	2,857	79,400	9,13,593	1,73,267	2
1950-51	1	2,884	6,70,050	5,36,403	1,41,668	2

17. *Foodgrains.*—The following statement shows the approximate percentage of the rice-eating and millet eating population in the district:—

		Percentage.
Rice-eating	.. ...	65
Millet-eating	.. ...	35

The price of rice second sort which was ruling at Rs. 6·26 per standard maund at the beginning of the decennium advanced almost steadily to Rs. 17·17 at the end of the decennium.

Statutory rationing was in force in the towns of Ootacamund and Coonoor including Wellington Cantonment, In the rest of the areas of the district, informal rationing was introduced. The procurement of foodgrains was undertaken by Government, but the quantity procured was not appreciable. The needs of the district had to be met by imports from other districts such as Thanjavur and surplus districts of Andhra State. The entire scheme, both statutory and informal rationing was continued till the end of the decennium.

18. *Number relived during past famines.*—There has been no famine in the district.

19. *Accessibility for relief.*—The district is easily accessible from the plains by means of the ghat roads, of which the Coonoor ghat from the Mettupalayam terminus of the Southern Railway is the chief. A mountain railway has been built to Ootacamund and follows much the same route. This road, the best in the State, leads to Ootacamund and thence Westward to Gudalur in the Wynaad. Feeders branch from this trunk line and it also connects with the Sigur Ghat road into Mysore. There are also ghat roads leading down from the Wynaad to Vayittiri and to Kozhikode and a third road leads to Sultan's Battery and thence to Mysore. Another ghat road leads from Mettupalayam to Kotagiri which is again connected with Ootacamund, Wellington, Coonoor and Kodanad by good roads. From Coonoor roads lead to Kodakombai and Kundah bridge and traverse the country to the west. Apart from the roads suited to wheeled traffic, the district is opened up by numerous bridle paths along which pack animals carry burdens. Few of the villages are utterly inaccessible and most of the estates are within easy distance of a main line of communication. The condition of the roads generally is superior to that of any other district and communications may be said to be sufficient. The Highways Department maintains the roads from Ootacamund to Mettupalayam and Ootacamund to Kozhikode and also the Gudalur-Mysore road. The class of roads and the miles maintained by the District Board are given below :—

Class of roads. (1)	1950–51. Metalled. (2)	Unmetalled. (3)
	M. F.	M. F.
Trunk roads	127–1	Nil.
Second class roads	92–3	Nil.
Third class roads including village roads ..	231–1	149–5 (Bridle road).
Total ..	450–9	149–5

This district is dificit in foodgrains and depends largely on supplies from outside. Grain is imported in large quantities from Salem, Coimbatore and Mysore. Coimbatore and Mysore supply cattle and sheep for slaughtering purposes. Well attended markets are held once a week at Ootacamund and Coonoor and there are also considerable markets at Wellington, Kotagiri and Gudalur.

20. *Scheduled and Backward Classes.*—Statistics of population of Scheduled Castes and tribes of this Districts are given below :—

Scheduled Castes 56,974 (Males 28,807 Females 28,167)

Scheduled Tribes 3,074 (Males 1,774 Females 1,300)
Among them—

(1) Irulas are 1,786 (2) Kurumbars 2,773 (3) Panniars 4,652 (4) Kosavas 246 (5) Kattunaickens 940, (6) Kotas 1,272 (7) Todas 879.

They are scattered throughout the District. They are mostly employed as labourers in the Tea and Coffee plantations and also in Potato gardens. No special department was functioning during the decennium under report for undertaking ameliorative measures and hence no special information can be given on the ameliorative side. A Welfare Officer was appointed under the control of the Collector in 1 51. Since then facilities for education, drinking water supply, etc., have been undertaken by the Welfare Department.

21. *Prohibition.*—Prohibition was introduced in this district from 1st October 1947. Since its introduction up to the Decennium ending Fasli 1360 (1950-51), the enforcement of prohibition was incharge of the Excise Department. The following statement shows the prohibition offences reported during the years 1947-48 to 1950-51.

Nature of offences. (1)	1947-48. (2)	1948-49. (3)	1949-50. (4)	1950-51. (5)
1 Smuggling of liquor from other states	10	37	24	15
2 Smuggling of liquor from district to district	..	2	1	..
3 Illicit distillation of arrack	2	5	12	19
4 Possession of illicitly distilled arrack	3	..	5	7
5 Sale of illicitly distilled arrack	..	..	..	..
6 Illicit tapping of fermented toddy	..	..	..	..
7 Permitting sweet toddy to ferment	..	..	..	..
8 Tapping of sweet toddy without licence	..	..	..	..
9 Illicit transport of liquor	..	1	..	1
10 Unlicensed sale of liquor	2	..	..	1
11 Possession of liquor without permit	13	13	17	24
12 Illicit cultivation of hemp plant	..	..	..	..
13 Smuggling of drugs from district to district	2	..	..	1
14 Smuggling of drugs from other States	1	2	..	..
15 Illicit transport of drugs	..	..	..	..
16 Unlicensed sale of drugs	1	..	..	..
17 Unlicensed possession of drugs	9	..	1	..
18 Miscellaneous	12	64	55	119
19 Attempting to render or rendering denatured sprit for human cunsumption.	..	2	2	..
20 Smuggling of opium	..	..	1	..
21 Transport of opium	..	..	..	..
22 Possession of opium	..	1	..	4
23 Sale of opium	..	1	..	..
24 Offences under Dangerous Drugs Act	..	..	..	..
Total ..	55	128	118	191

The three principal problems which the enforcement staff has to force are (1) stopping smuggling of liquor from wet areas like Mysore, (2) Control over drunkenness on spiritous preparations (medical, culinary and toilet) and (3) controlling the incidence of sporadic illicit distillation of arrack on the outlying borders of the district such as distant plantations and forest areas. The vigilant working of the Prohibition department has made Prohibition a success in this district.

Poor and middle class people have been much benefited by Prohibition. The Co-operative Department is looking after the ameliorative side slowly introducing the thrift habit among the village folk. Prohibition to a large extent has been responsible for the disappearance of the village brawls and bringing in peace in its turn.

APPEN-

Statistical table for

Taluk.	Number and area of villages. Number.	Number and area of villages. Area.	Poromboke lands reserved for public and communal purposes.	Forests.	Total.	Remainder arable area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Coonoor	23	154,429	4,621	60,873	65,494	88,935
Ootacamund	19	295,908	22,891	194,089	216.980	78,928
Gudalur	12	178,610	2,416	87,199	89,615	88,995
Total ..	54	628,947	29,928	342,161	372,089	256,858

APPEN-

Rent Roll of Government
(According to limits

Taluk.	Total holdings Number.	Total holdings Extent.	Total holdings Assessment.	Average extent Dry.	Average extent Wet.	Average assessment. Dry.	Average assessment. Wet.	Pattas paying Rs. 10 and less. Number.	Pattas paying Rs. 10 and less. Assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS.
Coonoor	10,792	72,330	72,140	6·70	..	6·10·11	..	10,048	19,162
Ootacamund	8,351	64,445	53,201	7·72	..	6·5·11	..	7,682	14,413
Gudalur	997	92,796	68,974	85·21	7·86	52·4·6	16·14·5	480	1,310
Total ..	20,140	229,571	194,315	11·0	0·3	8·13·0	0·13·5	18,210	34.885

DIX I.

Fasli 1360 (1950–51).

Cultivated or actually cropped.	*Fallow.*	*Percentage of area occupied.*	*Total land revenue including cesses.*	*Population according to the census of 1951.*	*Incidence of land revenue per head.*
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
ACS.	ACS.	PER CENT.	RS.		RS. A. P.
38,189	11,963	56·39	99,661	140,017	0 11 5
31,379	34,525	83·50	92,986	126,114	0 11 10
30,587	6,949	42·18	1,02,513	45,598	2 4 0
100,155	**53,437**	**59·80**	**2,95,160**	**3,11,729**	**0 15 2**

DIX II.

Lands for Fasli 1360.

of Assessment).

Pattas paying—cont.							
Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.		*Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 30.*		*Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 50.*		*Over Rs. 100.*	
Number.	*Assessment.*	*Number.*	*Assessment.*	*Number.*	*Assessment.*	*Number.*	*Assessment.*
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
527	8240	71	2,782	48	3,274	98	38,682
499	7,897	77	2,940	35	2,391	58	25,560
253	4,730	119	4,272	73	4,956	72	53,706
1,279	**20,867**	**267**	**9,994**	**156**	**10,621**	**228**	**1,17,948**

APPEN

Rent Roll of Ryotwari Land according to limits of

	Size of the			Bet-
	Below 1 acre.	1 to 2 acres.	2 to 3 acres.	3 to 4 acres.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				COONOOR.
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	1,592	438	235	133
Number of holdings	1,592	438	235	133
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas, and pies—				
Dry	0–8–1	0–15–1	0–15–1	0–15–1
Wet	..	..	..	..
B. Joint patts—				
Number of holders	40,023	8,015	6,548	4,951
Number of holdings	4,038	1,172	964	739
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas, and pies—				
Dry	0–7–1	0–9–8	0–9–8	0–9–8
Wet	..	..	..	..
		..		OOTACAMUND.
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	1,024	345	201	142
Number of holdings	1,024	345	201	142
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas and pies—				
Dry	1–0–2	0–12–10	0–12–11	0–12–8
Wet	..	..	..	..
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	12,519	9,273	8,008	6,478
Number of holdings	1,799	810	604	379
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas, and pies—				
Dry	0–10–4	0–9–6	0–8–0	0–8–0
Wet	..	..	..	..
				GUDALUR.
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	103	35	38	27
Number of holdings	103	35	38	27
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas, and pies—				
Dry	2–0–6	1–12–9	2–2–0	2–14–0
Wet	2–12–8	2–8–9	2–9–3	3–3–0
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	245	127	93	114
Number of holdings	99	39	30	33
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas, and pies—				
Dry	1–11–10	1–3–10	1–1–9	1–14–7
Wet	2–3–3	2–4–7	1–13–7	2–2–0
				DISTRICT
A. Single pattas—				
Number of holders	2,719	818	474	302
Number of holdings	2,719	818	474	302
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas, and pies—				
Dry	1–2–11	1–2–11	1–4–8	1–8–5
Wet	2–12–8	2–8–9	2–9–3	3–3–0
B. Joint pattas—				
Number of holders	5,287	17,415	14,649	11,543
Number of holdings	5,936	2,021	1,598	1,151
Average assessment per acre in rupees, annas, and pies—				
Dry	0–15–1	0–13–0	0–11–10	1–0–1
Wet	2–3–3	2–4–7	1–13–7	2–2–0

DIX II-A.

holdings for the Decennium ended fasli 1360 (1950-51).

	holding.						
	ween *4 to 5 acres.*	*5 to 10 acres.*	*10 to 25 acres.*	*25 to 50 acres.*	*50 to 100 acres.*	*Above 100 acres.*	*Total.*
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
TALUK.							
	103	149	33	32	35	32	2,782
	103	149	33	32	35	32	2,782
	0-15-1	1-0-9	0-14-1	1-3-4	1-8-11	1-5-2	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	4,231	5,901	356	653	59	35	70,772
	633	379	38	16	18	13	8,01[illegible]
	0-9-8	0-14-8	1-4-1	1-8-7	1-5-11	1-7-3	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TALUK.							
	88	198	165	51	45	181	2,440
	88	198	165	51	45	181	2,440
	0-13-9	0-14-7	0-12-0	4-12-0	0-14-11	0-15-0	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5,409	15,418	14,887	3,215	685	417	76,039
	273	929	807	202	39	69	5,911
	0-9-11	0-9-10	0-10-3	0-7-8	0-12-11	1-5-8	
	..	..	..	.	..	..	
TALUK.							
	22	45	125	27	17	19	458
	22	45	125	27	17	19	458
	1-9-1	2-3-7	1-1-5	1-4-9	1-1-0	0-7-10	
	2-6-6	2-6-0	2-7-5	2-7-7	1-9-9	1-10-0	
	45	260	244	103	58	151	1,435
	20	105	131	27	23	32	539
	2-2-8	1-9-10	1-8-2	1-10-3	0-5-1	0-9-6	
	2-2-6	2-2-1	2-1-1	2-9-1	2-9-2	2-10-5	
AS A WHOLE.							
	213	392	323	110	97	232	5,680
	213	392	323	110	97	232	5,680
	1-2-0	1-6-4	0-14-6	1-1-4	2-11-0	0-14-8	
	2-6-6	2-6-0	2-7-5	2-7-7	1-9-9	1-10-0	
	9,685	21,309	15,487	3,971	797	603	148,246
	926	1,413	976	245	80	114	14,460
	1-1-11	1-0-9	1-2-2	1-3-4	0-13-4	1-2-0	
	2-2-6	2-2-1	2-1-1	2-9-1	2-9-2	2-10-5	

APPEN

Cropping in

.. uk.	Cereals. Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholam.	Ragi.	Samai.	Others.	Pulses.	Vegetables and fruit trees.
(1)	(2)	3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
oonoor	12	280	136	1	1,232	1,753	354	362	6,716
otacamund ..	15	603	56	30	1,770	2,401	72	276	11,950
Gudalur	7,942	..	..	7	1,181	410	..	8	1,708
Total ..	7,969	883	192	38	4,183	4,564	426	646	20,374

APPEN

Agricultural stock

Taluks.	Cattle. Males over three years. Breeding bulls.	Working bullocks.	Others.	Females over three years. Cows.	Three years and under. Young stock.	Buffaloes. Males over three years. Breeding bulls.	Working bullocks.	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Coonoor	67	511	120	5,809	3,276	21	56	128
Ootacamund ..	443	2,170	461	9,124	5,716	127	62	130
Gudalur	123	1,961	1,436	7,282	4,343	46	1,456	739
Total ..	633	4,642	2,017	22,215	13,335	194	1,574	997

DIX III.

Fasli 1360.

Condiments and spices including chillies.	Industrial crops. Coffee.	Tea.	Cinchona.	Others.	Miscellaneous crops.	Total first and second crops.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area Cultivated.
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
81	11,524	18,096	47	23	805	41,422	3,233	38,189
200	4,950	9,877	1,332	83	1,319	34,934	3,555	31,379
1,024	5,858	11,667	400	35	347	30,587	..	30,587
1,305	22,332	39,640	1,779	141	2,471	106,943	6,788	100,155

DIX IV

in 1950-51.

Buffaloes—cont. Females over three years. Cows.	Three years and under. Young stock.	Sheep and goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Carts.	Ploughs.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
2,710	1,691	3,795	59	67	80	84
6,100	3,063	5,566	320	27	211	482
2,373	1,557	742	11	24	130	2,843
11,183	6,311	10,103	390	118	421	3,409

APPENDIX V.

Water supply and Irrigation—*Nil.*

APPENDIX V-A.

Number of Minor works the Ayacut of which is, etc.—*Nil.*

APPEN

Holdings and revenue

Fasli.	Extent of holdings. Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Assess Dry.	Wet.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866-67)	55,945	159	Not available.	56,104	25,400	360
1277 (1867-68)	57,279	159		57,438	27,624	360
1278 (1868-69)	58,947	40		58,987	30,427	90
1279 (1869-70)	59,428	40		59,468	30,530	90
1280 (1870-71)	59,636	40		59,676	30,859	90
Average ..	**58,247**	**88**	..	**58,335**	**28,968**	**198**
1281 (1871-72)	60,510	40	598	61,148	31,668	90
1282 (1872-73)	62,816	40	1,730	64,586	33,214	90
1283 (1873-74)	67,010	40	5,108	72,158	41,091	90
1284 (1874-75)	67,602	40	1,606	69,248	41,846	90
1285 (1875-76)	79,902	40	604	80,546	46,020	90
Average ..	**67,568**	**40**	**1,929**	**69,537**	**38,768**	**90**
1286 (1876-77)	88,464	1,274	2,177	91,915	61,350	3,382
1287 (1877-78)	91,191	2,305	14	93,510	62,152	3,458
1288 (1878-79)	92,781	2,360	311	95,452	62,043	3,547
1289 (1879-80)	92,287	2,355	91	94,733	61,680	3,547
1290 (1880-81)	94,169	2,300	35	96,504	62,626	3,472
Average ..	**91,778**	**2,119**	**526**	**94,423**	**61,970**	**3,481**
1291 (1881-82)	96,203	2,283	774	99,260	64,227	3,452
1292 (1882-83)	111,922	2,203	..	114,125	76,777	3,336
1293 (1883-84)	132,584	2,115	..	134,699	96,585	3,346
1294 (1884-85)	139,847	2,086	..	141,933	1,03,924	3,323
1295 (1885-86)	139,890	3,088	..	142,978	1,04,767	3,761
Average ..	**124,089**	**2,355**	..	**126,599**	**89,256**	**3,444**
1296 (1886-87)	179,508	7,759	..	187,267	1,17,743	16,226
1297 (1887-88)	179,522	7,730	1,219	188,471	1,17,865	16,156
1298 (1888-89)	179,588	7,404	259	187,251	1,17,440	15,535
1299 (1889-90)	199,718	7,007	657	207,382	1,21,405	14,724
1300 (1890-91)	200,483	6,858	906	208,247	1,22,683	14,492
Average ..	**187,764**	**7,352**	**608**	**195,724**	**1,19,427**	**15,427**
1301 (1891-92)	200,222	6,335	681	207,238	1,22,842	13,558
1302 (1892-93)	199,898	6,119	1,341	207,358	1,22,234	13,116
1303 (1893-94)	200,150	6,084	1,879	208,113	1,22,482	13,028
1304 (1894-95)	193,072	5,986	1,706	200,764	1,21,038	12,816
1305 (1895-96)	192,526	5,951	1,823	200,300	1,21,409	12,748
Average ..	**197,174**	**6,095**	**1,486**	**204,755**	**1,22,001**	**13,053**
1306 (1896-97)	191,151	5,946	2,020	199,117	1,20,433	12,771
1307 (1897-98)	189,308	5,882	1,991	197,181	1,19,041	12,643
1308 (1898-99)	187,547	5,874	2,340	195,761	1,18,518	12,597
1309 (1899-1900)	186,788	5,763	2,314	194,865	1,16,975	12,356
1310 (1900-01)	186,184	5,688	4,344	196,216	1,16,239	12,205
Average ..	**188,195**	**5,831**	**2,602**	**196,628**	**1,18,241**	**12,514**
1311 (1901-02)	185,039	5,513	4,623	195,175	1,14,231	11,852
1312 (1902-03)	184,962	5,490	6,095	196,547	1,14,195	11,792
1313 (1903-04)	184,455	5,444	5,518	195,417	1,13,414	11,690
1314 (1904-05)	183,766	5,257	4,028	193,051	1,12,564	11,286
1315 (1905-06)	183,166	5,231	4,116	192,513	1,11,997	11,229
Average ..	**184,278**	**5,387**	**4,876**	**194,541**	**1,13,280**	**11,570**
1316 (1906-07)	184,398	5,237	4,803	194,438	1,11,912	11,256
1317 (1907-08)	183,596	5,174	4,615	193,385	1,11,579	11,122
1318 (1908-09)	183,369	5,218	5,129	193,716	1,11,270	11,219
1319 (1909-10)	182,391	5,252	4,744	192,387	1,10,844	11,296
1320 (1910-11)	182,233	5,300	5,014	192,547	1,10,712	11,410
Average ..	**183,197**	**5,236**	**4,861**	**193,294**	**1,11,263**	**11,261**
1321 (1911-12)	182,628	5,304	4,630	192,562	1,11,173	11,414
1322 (1912-13)	183,214	5,298	4,487	192,999	1,11,511	11,398
1323 (1913-14)	181,871	5,296	5,883	193,050	1,11,984	11,390
1324 (1914-15)	183,564	5,550	3,912	193,026	1,13,782	11,824
1325 (1915-16)	183,118	5,603	3,624	192,345	1,14,157	11,897
Average ..	**182,879**	**5,410**	**4,507**	**192,796**	**1,12,521**	**11,585**

DIX VI.

ɛ or a series of yea s.

ment.		*Remissions.*						
Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	*Total.*	*Due to season.*	*Fixed and other.*	*Total.*	*Net demand (current).*	*Miscellaneous revenue.*	*Total settled land revenue demand.*	***Fasli.***
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Not available.	25,760	..	..	1,109	24,651	4,256	28,907	1276 (1866–67).
	27,984	..	.	875	27,109	7,358	34,467	1277 (1867–68).
	30,317	59	884	943	29,574	11,865	41,439	1278 (1868–69).
	30,620	59	1,083	1,142	29,478	12,866	42,344	1279 (1869–70).
	30,949	70	1,033	1,103	29,846	10,436	40,282	1280 (1870–71).
	29,126	**63**	**1,000**	**1,034**	**28,132**	**9,356**	**37,488**	Average.
693	32,451	338	6,670	7,008	25,443	11,038	36,481	1281 (1871–72).
3,459	36,763	15	11,177	11,192	25,571	5,958	31,529	1282 (1872–73).
9,348	50,529	126	17,264	17,390	33,139	9,107	42,246	1283 (1873–74).
1,802	43,738	98	9,344	9,442	34,269	11,753	46,049	1284 (1874–75).
693	46,803	..	8,176	8,176	38,627	8,574	47,201	1285 (1875–76).
3,199	**42,057**	**144**	**10,526**	**10,642**	**31,410**	**9,286**	**40,701**	Average.
3,798	68,530	2,173	7,118	9,291	59,239	12,614	71,853	1286 (1876–77).
28	65,638	.	6,770	6,770	58,868	13,577	72,445	1287 (1877–78).
356	65,946	..	4,923	4,923	61,023	26,456	87,479	1288–(1878–79).
1,812	67,239	.	4,247	4,247	62,992	13,187	76,179	1289 (1879–80).
695	66,793	..	3,310	3,310	63,483	18,027	81,510	1290 (1880–81).
1,337	**66,829**	..	**5,274**	**5,708**	**61,121**	**16,772**	**77,893**	Average.
6,248	73,927	.	3,241	3,241	70,686	16,941	87,627	1291 (1881–82).
1,626	81,739	.	3,163	3,163	78,576	11,040	80,616	1292 (1882–83).
39,718	1,39,649	..	4,236	4,236	1,35,413	23,189	1,58,602	1293 (1883–84).
14,395	1,21,642	..	3,657	3,657	1,17,985	18,942	1,36,927	1294 (1884–85).
3,760	1,12,288	..	3,523	3,523	1,08,765	6,655	1,15,420	1295 (1885–86).
13,149	**1,05,849**	..	**3,564**	**3,564**	**1,02,285**	**15,353**	**1,17,638**	Average.
529	1,34,408	..	12,310	12,310	1,22,188	2,145	1,24,333	1296 (1886–87).
4,919	1,38,940	..	9,345	9,345	1,29,595	4,588	1,34,183	1297 (1887–88).
898	1,33,873	..	6,785	6,785	1,27,088	4,476	1,31,858	1298 (1888–89).
1,506	1,37,635	..	3,600	3,600	1,34,033	3,241	1,37,274	1299 (1889–90).
2,164	1,39,339	.	4,547	4,547	1,34,792	5,157	1,39,949	1300 (1890–91).
2,003	**1,36,857**	.	**7,317**	**7,317**	**1,29,539**	**3,921**	**1,33,519**	Average.
2,357	1,38,757	..	4,487	4,487	1,34,270	4,614	1,38,884	1301 (1891–92).
3,672	1,39,022	..	3,415	3,415	1,35,607	6,116	1,41,723	1302 (1892–93)
4,819	1,40,329	..	990	990	1,39,339	3,333	1,42,672	1303 (1893–94).
4,174	1,38,028	..	506	506	1,37,522	6,069	1,43,591	1304 (1894–95).
3,837	1,37,994	..	669	669	1,37,325	8,661	1,45,986	1305 (1895–96)
3,772	**1,38,826**	..	**2,013**	**2,013**	**1,36,812**	**5,759**	**1,42,571**	Average.
4,450	1,37,654	.	589	589	1,37,065	5,481	1,42,546	1306 (1896–97)
5,970	1,37,654	..	273	273	1,37,381	8,383	1,45,764	1307 (1897–98).
5,935	1,37,050	..	128	128	1,36,922	4,581	1,41,503	1308 (1898–99).
4,994	1,34,325	..	108	108	1,34,217	4,667	1,38,884	1309 (1899–1900).
6,624	1,35,068	..	109	109	1,34,959	1,471	1,36,430	1310 (1900–01).
5,595	**1,36,350**	..	**241**	**241**	**1,36,109**	**4,917**	**1,41,025**	Average.
6,447	1,32,530	..	153	153	1,32,377	1,928	1,34,305	1311 (1901–02).
6,580	1,32,567	..	85	85	1,32,482	3,570	1,36,052	1312 (1902–03).
6,056	1,31,160	..	27	27	1,31,133	1,679	1,32,812	1313 (1903–04).
5,082	1,28,932	..	85	85	1,28,847	1,945	1,30,792	1314 (1904–05).
5,551	1,28,777	..	255	255	1,28,522	1,750	1,30,272	1315 (1905–06).
5,943	**1,30,793**	.	**121**	**121**	**1,30,672**	**2,174**	**1,32,846**	Average.
5,896	1,29,064	..	228	228	1,28,836	1,617	30,453	1316 (1906–07).
6,909	1,29,610	..	365	365	1,29,245	2,091	31,336	1317 (1907–08).
6,198	1,28,687	..	484	484	1,28,203	1,021	29,224	1318 (1908–09).
6,795	1,28,935	..	603	603	1,28,332	2,289	30,621	1319 (1909–10).
7,006	1,29,128	..	608	608	1,28,520	5,190	33,710	1320 (1910–11).
6,561	**1,29,085**	..	**457**	**457**	**1,28,627**	**2,442**	**1,31,069**	Average.
6,535	1,29,122	..	1,027	1,027	1,28,095	4,559	1,32,654	1321 (1911–12).
6,971	1,29,880	..	980	980	1,28,900	5,045	1,33,945	1322 (1912–13).
7,206	1,30,580	..	1,621	1,621	1,28,959	4,321	1,33,280	1323 (1913–14).
6,193	1,31,799	..	1,873	1,873	1,29,926	4,297	1,34,223	1324 (1914–15).
5,619	1,31,673	..	2,320	2,320	1,29,353	12,391	1,41,744	1325 (1915–16).
6,505	**1,30,611**	..	**1,564**	**1,564**	**1,29,047**	**6,123**	**1,35,169**	Average.

APPEN

Holdings and Revenue

Fasli.			*Extent of holdings.*				*Assess*	
			Dry.	*Wet.*	*Miscellaneous cultivation.*	*Total.*	*Dry.*	*Wet.*
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1326 (1916–17)	..	..	183,135	5,615	3,637	192,387	1,14,431	11,927
1327 (1917–18)	..	..	183,241	5,875	3,339	192,455	1,15,776	12,392
1328 (1918–19)	..	..	185,139	5,904	3,156	194,199	1,18,147	12,458
1329 (1919–20)	..	..	185,455	5,837	3,216	194,508	1,18,872	12,363
1330 (1920–21)	..	..	186,200	5,807	2,929	194,936	1,20,099	12,314
	Average	..	**184,634**	**5,808**	**3,255**	**193,697**	**1,17,465**	**12,291**
1331 (1921–22)	..	..	186,481	5,784	3,008	195,273	1,20,696	12,259
1332 (1922–23)	..	..	187,053	5,804	3,369	196,226	1,21,732	12,303
1333 (1923–24)	..	..	185,982	5,815	3,253	195,050	1,18,932	12,332
1334 (1924–25)	..	..	186,225	5,799	3,201	195,225	1,19,451	12,292
1335 (1925–26)	..	..	186,029	5,799	4,861	196,689	1,20,124	12,292
	Average	..	**186,354**	**5,800**	**3,538**	**195,692**	**1,20,187**	**12,295**
1336 (1926–27)	..	..	214,885	8,056	1,757	224,698	1,31,807	16,679
1337 (1927–28)	..	..	215,972	8,055	1,777	225,804	1,33,696	16,653
1338 (1928–29)	..	..	216,314	8,023	1,966	226,303	1,33,954	16,571
1339 (1929–30)	..	..	219,839	8,035	1,225	229,099	1,41,184	16,602
1340 (1930–31)	..	..	220,467	7,989	1,378	229,834	1,42,463	16,686
	Average	..	**217,495**	**8,032**	**1,621**	**227,148**	**1,36,621**	**16,638**
1341 (1931–32)	..	..	221,927	7,967	1,309	231,203	1,44,405	16,761
1342 (1932–33)	..	..	222,191	7,944	981	231,116	1,51,611	16,703
1343 (1933–34)	..	..	222,146	7,930	1,097	231,173	1,51,631	16,763
1344 (1934–35)	..	..	221,976	7,917	806	230,700	1,51,174	16,737
1345 (1935–36)	..	..	222,090	7,892	1,232	231,213	1,50,463	16,666
	Average	..	**222,066**	**7,930**	**1,085**	**231,081**	**1,49,857**	**16,726**
1346 (1936–37)	..	..	221,195	7,875	1,543	230,613	1,49,906	16,625
1347 (1937–38)	..	..	221,128	7,875	1,589	230,592	1,51,364	16,638
1348 (1938–39)	..	..	221,157	7,869	1,645	230,671	1,49,655	16,631
1349 (1939–40)	..	..	221,221	7,845	1,850	230,916	1,50,575	16,563
1350 (1940–41)	..	..	221,263	7,845	1,961	231,069	1,51,991	16,617
	Average	..	**221,193**	**7,862**	**1,718**	**230,772**	**1,50,698**	**16,495**
1351 (1941–42)	..	..	222,193	7,845	2,472	232,510	1,52,040	16,664
1352 (1942–43)	..	..	221,515	7,845	2,835	232,195	1,45,166	16,664
1353 (1943–44)	..	..	221,515	7,845	5,371	234,731	1,45,166	16,664
1354 (1944–45)	..	..	221,279	7,845	5,652	234,776	1,75,533	16,738
1355 (1945–46)	..	..	221,271	7,845	5,643	234,759	1,75,549	16,762
	Average	..	**221,555**	**7,845**	**4,395**	**233,794**	**1,58,691**	**16,698**
1356 (1946–47)	..	..	221,256	7,842	5,336	234,434	1,76,809	16,801
1357 (1947–48)	..	..	221,239	7,842	5,962	235,043	1,76,822	16,801
1358 (1948–49)	..	..	221,332	7,841	8,119	237,292	1,76,924	16,809
1359 (1949–50)	..	..	221,527	7,841	6,428	235,796	1,77,233	16,843
1360 (1950–51)	..	..	221,730	7,841	7,117	236,688	1,77,462	16,853
	Average	..	**221,417**	**7,841**	**6,592**	**235,851**	**1,77,050**	**16,821**

DIX VI—*cont*

for a series of years—*cont.*

ment.		*Remissions.*						
Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	*Total.*	*Due to season.*	*Fixed and other.*	*Total.*	*Net demand (current).*	*Miscellaneous revenue.*	*Total settled land revenue demand.*	*Fasli.*
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
5,651	1,32,009	..	1,958	1,958	1,30,051	8,230	1,38,281	1326 (1916–17).
5,182	1,33,350	..	2,210	2,210	1,31,140	4,063	1,35,203	1327 (1917–18).
4,843	1,35,448	..	1,798	1,798	1,33,650	10,013	1,43,663	1328 (1918–19).
4,073	1,35,308	..	1,249	1,249	1,34,059	7,789	1,41,848	1329 (1919–20).
3,974	1,36,387	..	1,248	1,248	1,35,139	5,970	1,41,109	1330 (1920–21).
4,745	**1,34,500**	..	**1,693**	**1,693**	**1,32,808**	**7,213**	**1,40,021**	Average.
2,928	1,35,883	..	772	772	1,35,111	9,984	1,45,095	1331 (1921–22).
3,875	1,37,910	..	638	638	1,37,272	13,631	1,50,903	1332 (1922–23).
4,013	1,35,277	..	416	416	1,34,861	15,063	1,49,924	1333 (1923–24).
4,916	1,36,659	..	386	386	1,36,273	9,588	1,45,861	1334 (1924–25).
6,411	1,38,827	..	367	367	1,38,460	10,935	1,49,395	1335 (1925–26)
4,429	**1,36,911**	..	**516**	**516**	**1,36,395**	**11,840**	**1,48,235**	Average.
3,993	1,52,479	..	7,494	7,494	1,44,985	18,447	1,63,432	1336 (1926–27).
3,942	1,54,291	..	6,636	6,636	1,47,655	21,666	1,69,321	1337 (1927–28).
4,999	1,55,524	..	6,277	6,277	1,49,247	34,657	1,83,904	1338 (1928–29).
2,607	1,60,393	..	10,825	10,825	1,49,568	1,32,752	2,82,310	1339 (1929–30).
2,919	1,62,068	..	11,302	11,302	1,50,766	40,940	1,91,706	1340 (1930–31).
3,692	**1,56,951**	..	**8,507**	**8,507**	**1,48,444**	**49,692**	**1,98,136**	Average.
4,136	1,65,302	..	12,005	12,005	1,49,161	24,539	1,73,700	1341 (1931–32).
3,479	1,71,793	..	11,118	11,118	1,57,190	20,152	1,77,343	1342 (1932–33).
3,938	1,72,332	..	5,954	5,954	1,62,440	5,283	1,67,723	1343 (1933–34).
3,649	1,71,560	..	4,166	4,166	1,63,745	4,867	1,68,612	1344 (1934–35).
4,864	1,71,993	..	1,969	1,969	1,53,896	5,872	1,59,768	1345 (1935–36).
4,013	**1,70,596**	..	**7,042**	**7,042**	**1,58,330**	**12,043**	**1,69,430**	Average.
4,883	1,71,414	..	677	677	1,65,854	5,996	1,71,850	1346 (1936–37).
5,118	1,73,120	..	321	321	1,67,681	6,371	1,74,052	1347 (1937–38).
4,106	1,70,392	..	2,907	2,907	1,63,379	6,317	1,69,696	1348 (1938–39).
5,055	1,72,192	..	849	849	1,66,289	9,382	1,75,671	1349 (1939–40).
5,881	1,74,469	..	2,196	2,196	1,66,412	8,996	1,75,408	1350 (1940–41).
5,005	**1,72,317**	..	**1,390**	**1,390**	**1,65,923**	**7,412**	**1,73,335**	Average.
8,330	1,77,034	..	1,734	1,734	1,75,300	72	1,75,372	1351 (1941–42).
13,869	1,75 699	..	926	926	1,74,773	35	1,74,808	1352 (1942–43).
22,508	1,84,338	..	..	..	1,84,338	47	1,84,385	1353 (1943–44).
23,850	2,16,121	..	15,588	15,588	2,00,533	24	2,00,557	1354 (1944–45)
24,282	2,16,593	..	12,248	12,248	2,04,345	..	2,04,345	1355 (1945–46).
18,568	**1,93,957**	..	**6,099**	**6,099**	**1,87,858**	**36**	**1,87,894**	Average.
27,362	2,20,972	..	8,750	8,750	2,12,222	142	2,12,364	1356 (1946–47).
23,648	2,17,271	..	6,464	6,464	2,10,807	52	2,10,859	1357 (1947–48).
22,041	2,15,774	..	4,883	4,883	2,10,891	107	2,10,998	1358 (1948–49).
23,019	2,17,095	..	3,822	3,822	2,13,273	100	2,13,373	1359 (1949–50).
23,683	2,17,998	..	3,016	3,016	2,14,982	513	2,15,495	1360 (1950–51).
23,951	**2,17,822**	..	**5,387**	**5,387**	**2,12,435**	**183**	**2,12,618**	Average.

APPENDIX VII.

Meteorylogical Statement.

(*[illegible] showing the normal monthly temperature recorded at Ootacamund based on data up to 19[illegible].*)

Month.	*Mean temperature* DEGREES.	*Mean range* DEGREES.	*Highest temperature* DEGREES.	*Lowest temperature* DEGREES.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
January	53·9	25·5	72	33
February	55·9	27·5	75	37
March	59·4	25·5	75	40
April	59·7	19·6	75	44
May	61·5	20·6	75	48
June	56·6	11·0	69	44
July	56·4	11·8	69	47
August	57·7	13·1	67	[illegible]
September	58·6	17·3	73	[illegible]
October	57·9	17·6	70	[illegible]
November	58 5	16·1	71	[illegible]
December	53·9	26·8	73	[illegible]
[illegible] ..	57·5	19·4	..	..

APPENDIX VIII

Average Rainfall of the district in inches.

Years. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)	Total. (14)
1870	0·49	1·19	1·97	2·39	3·09	7·52	5·06	6·33	2·04	10·10	1·69	1·11	42·98
1871	1·05	0·60	1·55	7·39	3·01	4·47	2·64	3·76	6·26	15·15	10·63	1·54	59·35
1872	0·94	0·49	0·30	4·78	3·10	4·51	5·72	4·42	9·90	3·71	14·76	4·31	56·04
1873	..	8·26	..	3·06	10·35	2·46	3·68	4·08	5·56	10·51	5·36	1·75	55·67
1874	0·14	1·41	1·01	3·19	8·90	6·42	3·96	3·11	5·17	10·88	5·18	2·30	52·67
1875	0·77	0·05	1·36	2·66	4·98	5·90	2·79	1·55	4·23	9·73	0·38	4·11	47·51
1876	..	..	2·97	3·50	5·68	2·14	4·51	4·12	3·30	6·63	3·42	1·86	38·13
1877	..	0·61	4·88	2·34	3·98	9·68	1·77	4·66	9·77	13·54	9·29	7·90	68·42
1878	0·81	..	2·58	3·51	4·87	3·89	4·85	8·92	7·22	5·50	4·48	4·34	50·97
1879	0·96	1·87	1·85	2·67	7·46	3·63	9·57	3·36	4·46	10·43	5·83	2·69	52·83
1880	0·68	0·69	0·23	4·95	6·03	5·44	4·56	5·47	3·18	11·16	13·91	4·88	61·41
1881	0·68	0·21	5·70	0·74	5·99	3·75	6·11	7·06	4·83	5·21	10·33	1·92	52·53
1882	1·39	..	0·19	2·03	6·48	10·94	28·99	9·27	5·84	9·02	8·55	1·41	84·11
1883	0·17	0·99	1·92	2·22	5·18	6·29	10·66	9·78	2·85	9·87	7·18	4·64	61·75
1884	0·39	0·08	0·09	1·90	4·06	6·06	8·35	12·57	7·99	19·28	7·76	3·62	72·10
1885	0·01	0·12	0·85	1·50	3·29	11·90	16·70	9·69	5·88	11·32	7·80	8·79	77·85
1886	0·29	..	0·80	1·80	9·61	11·61	19·14	11·83	9·41	6·80	3·78	0·91	75·98
1887	0·08	0·61	2·47	3·92	3·51	13·63	11·17	4·61	6·49	11·91	8·07	5·52	71·94
1888	0·61	0·01	0·35	3·83	7·63	9·79	8·57	7·41	7·04	5·62	6·89	2·43	60·18
1889	0·31	0·08	2·17	4·51	4·63	7·44	15·71	12·68	11·10	12·62	3·21	3·04	77·50
1890	0·69	2·59	2·69	6·03	5·36	9·06	10·54	6·12	4·38	8·87	3·68	2·46	62·47
1891	1·50	4·91	1·09	4·75	4·27	6·70	18·84	6·71	2·09	23·14	3·47	2·46	79·93
1892	0·01	0·73	0·28	5·48	4·85	6·03	13·59	9·57	4·24	9·84	2·01	2·14	57·77
1893	0·35	3 99	7·04	2·33	6·22	11·60	12·37	9·39	7·02	11·83	12·57	0·10	84·81
1894	0·58	1·19	3·77	3·79	4·33	8·41	10·53	9·86	4·38	8·92	3·11	0·41	59·28
1895	0·06	0·32	0·09	5·57	3·24	13·79	9·92	9·40	6·36	13·59	3·71	3·22	69·27
1896	0·49	..	0·17	0·83	2·69	20·59	19·06	10·64	10·59	5·96	7·97	6·48	85·47
1897	0·03	2·62	1·34	4·31	5·20	13·70	11·50	18·05	10·38	5·48	2·87	1·27	76·75
1808	0·37	1·64	0·08	3·45	4·07	7·78	12·95	5·57	12·29	12·26	8·19	1·72	70·32
1899	..	1·15	0·02	10·84	3·12	7·44	5·29	3·39	10·29	6·60	0·34	1·26	49·74
1900	1·42	0·47	..	3·05	3·96	10·85	18·42	24·45	9·92	11·68	1·94	1·56	87·72
1901	4·01	2·52	1·67	4·30	6·07	10·22	16·17	6·52	13·84	10·44	7·96	2·40	86·12
1902	3·71	0·15	2·07	3·25	6·07	5·15	22·19	6·39	9·36	14·50	7·53	13·55	93·92
1903	0·45	0·28	0·04	2·03	8·91	7·50	27·59	10·71	12·85	7·94	8·88	3·50	90·68
1904	1·91	0·01	0·54	2·72	7·73	13·80	14·29	9·71	7·02	7·39	0·94	0·65	66·71
1905	0·66	3·95	0·63	2·78	7·33	11·34	13·38	7·91	7·43	18·72	9·64	..	83·77
1906	4·85	1·67	1·27	0·73	3·21	6·89	16·79	17·39	7·01	9·60	5·21	7·24	81·86
1907	0·30	..	3·80	4·47	4·22	10·22	17·21	17·90	6·60	9·32	7·12	3·67	84·83
1908	0·65	1·92	1·69	2·27	6·39	5·94	13·53	8·83	5·47	11·78	0·65	1·30	60·42
1909	10·87	0·36	0·14	4·54	12·46	9·05	12·96	11·09	5·72	10·21	5·44	1·80	84·70
1910	2·13	2·26	0·18	2·29	5·88	8·53	16·53	13·51	6·62	15·95	8·98	..	82·86
1911	0·23	0·56	1·00	2·69	4·64	19·29	17·21	3·52	4·68	9·33	8·47	4·55	76·77
1912	1·14	0·53	0·28	4·46	4·90	9·38	15·59	10·06	7·18	11·21	9·17	0·45	74·35
1913	0·50	0·61	0·46	2·00	5·46	5·95	19·33	5·40	6·87	9·47	4·65	4·59	65·29
1914	0·48	..	0·14	0·62	5·68	6·68	19·96	8·07	8·38	14·52	4·38	4·05	72·96
1915	3·24	0·81	3·49	2·92	4·29	16·80	15·61	10·13	10·07	8·06	9·43	2·25	86·60
1916	..	0·25	0·06	1·00	6·76	13·04	11·98	13·48	8·11	9·23	5·64	1·08	70·63
1917	1·82	4·83	2·69	1·78	3·44	11·03	5·83	9·67	12·64	7·50	8·91	0·97	71·20
1918	2·55	0·22	1·45	2·76	9·38	3·92	4·09	8·61	3·06	8·00	17·89	2·67	64·60
1919	2·31	0·22	0·20	2·77	5·47	11·18	12·03	9·16	11·69	6·84	13·03	3·22	78·12
1920	6·06	0·06	0·16	5·22	3·50	12·17	18·14	4·97	7·51	8·11	8·60	..	74·50
1921	4·31	..	0·02	5·09	4·15	8·14	25·01	12·84	6·46	9·81	4·89	1·10	81·82
1922	2·83	0·24	0·27	2·67	8·47	7·47	12·10	7·00	6·23	15·46	9·32	3·48	75·54
1923	1·67	0·05	3·31	3·14	2·92	4·68	22·19	21·04	4·44	9·63	3·45	1·74	78·26
1924	2·63	..	2·66	2·86	5·04	13·44	44·20	10·13	8·08	5·67	6·77	2·93	104·36
1925	0·68	0·93	1·60	3·59	6·32	10·04	10·12	9·73	5·80	6·31	9·89	8·43	73·53
1926	6 39	0·02	1·12	1·80	3·19	4·79	20·59	10·18	8·19	6·08	3·40	2·04	67·79
1927	0·68	1·87	0·56	2·72	5·14	13·55	16·65	6·93	7·25	6·02	6·01	1·13	68·51
1928	1·55	5·51	1·84	3·77	4·35	7·72	10·40	12·05	1·93	13·75	7·81	2·98	73·66
1920	1·37	1·88	0·39	8·17	4·64	13·71	12·49	7·27	9·71	9·53	3·57	3·42	76·15
1930	1·24	0·07	1·14	2·53	12·63	10·58	8·04	7·73	7·67	21·90	5·58	3·52	88·53
1931	0·41	..	0·28	3·10	3·69	6·40	11·03	19·90	5·39	5·67	9·87	11·27	77·01
1932	..	0·34	0·08	2·36	12·97	4·48	16·94	11·27	5·49	16·33	9·26	1·10	80·62
1938	0·70	0·29	1·88	3·37	11·56	7·75	12·19	18·30	12·04	10·54	3·31	2·42	84·35
1934	5·88	0·01	0·20	2·38	5·49	9·67	11·16	9·54	1·93	13·57	3·96	0·66	64·45
1935	0·80	..	0·68	6·55	2·09	5·96	13·70	8·23	9·87	8·44	2·38	2·08	60·78
1936	0·20	1·66	5·44	1·80	8·58	17·83	11·94	8·54	8·21	7·14	7·07	1·24	79·65
1937	0·35	1·70	3·00	7·19	4·89	7·68	14·80	8·63	4·06	11·32	7·63	1·17	73·32
1938	0·01	1·03	2·09	4·37	3·46	8·38	9·25	11·06	7·61	5·47	2·12	2·88	57·78
1939	0·94	0·46	1·00	3·87	4·07	8·43	16·34	13·82	5·51	13·57	14·99	0·17	88·37
1940	0·05	..	0·35	4·44	6·59	14·07	19·10	14·00	6·59	5·91	14·05	1·48	86·63
1941	1·07	0·42	0·04	3·02	7·22	13·23	16·96	13·66	8·72	7·02	8·21	5·61	85·13
1942	..	0·04	..	3·98	6·82	10·34	18·48	13·47	5·30	8·01	2·47	5·21	74·12
1943	7·55	1·03	0·37	4·33	3·92	9·35	19·01	6·08	9·22	11·81	4·90	0·64	83·81
1944	1·64	2·64	3·57	2·67	3·47	8·13	16·33	8·16	6·47	10·40	8·28	2·45	74·21
1945	0·31	0·31	0·02	3·47	3·64	6·73	15·87	7·71	3·64	9·09	10·41	0·17	61·37
1946	1·12	0·13	2·72	5·46	4·99	12·78	10·55	14·51	9·73	9·34	13·20	8·46	93·01
1947	2·69	0·41	2·68	8·29	2·96	7·51	10·39	12·87	8·34	8·68	0·86	0·09	65·77
1948	2·89	0·51	0·22	4·51	5·99	10·85	12·62	15·72	3·99	7·56	13·45	2·48	80·79
1949	.	..	0·01	4·76	7·91	7·35	14·16	9·94	5·26	11·68	4·03	..	65·05
Average 1870-194	1·41	1·00	1·37	2·56	5·67	9·02	13·51	9·65	7·01	10·16	6·87	2·89	72·12
		3·78		9·23			39·19				19·92		
1950	..	2·86	0·78	0·67	3·77	6·14	15·97	12·54	8·73	9·87	5·68	1·18	68·18

APPENDIX VIII-A.

Average number of wet days.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5).	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1886	1	..	2	3	10	12	20	17	16	11	5	2	99
1887	..	1	3	8	8	17	15	11	10	16	13	8	110
1888	2	..	1	5	13	13	11	12	12	9	10	4	92
1889	1	..	3	7	8	13	18	17	18	13	5	5	108
1890	1	2	4	11	12	17	17	18	13	15	8	3	121
1891	1	5	2	6	8	13	16	9	5	20	6	5	96
1892	..	2	1	10	11	12	16	17	8	15	3	3	98
1893	1	3	7	5	11	15	18	12	11	17	15	..	115
1894	2	1	5	9	9	12	13	16	9	15	9	1	101
1895	..	1	..	10	7	12	15	15	11	17	7	3	98
1896	1	..	..	2	5	19	16	16	15	9	10	9	102
1897	..	5	2	6	8	15	14	17	15	9	6	2	99
1898	1	3	..	7	9	12	15	10	18	20	12	3	110
1899	..	1	..	15	6	12	10	8	12	12	1	2	79
1900	3	1	..	5	7	13	19	18	17	16	5	3	107
1901	3	5	4	7	8	12	15	11	18	16	12	4	115
1902	3	1	4	8	11	9	16	11	14	19	11	9	116
1903	1	..	..	3	12	11	21	15	19	12	11	8	113
1904	2	..	1	6	13	18	15	11	12	12	2	2	94
1905	1	3	2	5	10	12	13	13	12	15	10	..	96
1906	3	1	1	2	7	10	18	22	12	14	10	8	108
1907	1	..	5	7	8	16	17	20	12	12	9	5	112
1908	1	2	3	5	8	11	18	13	10	17	2	2	92
1909	5	1	1	9	9	11	16	17	10	14	8	4	105
1910	1	2	1	5	10	13	18	18	11	18	11	..	108
1911	1	1	3	5	9	17	19	7	11	13	8	7	101
1912	1	1	1	5	10	16	16	15	11	17	10	1	104
1913	1	1	1	4	11	10	16	11	11	13	7	6	92
1914	1	..	..	1	8	13	20	13	12	19	7	7	101
1915	5	1	4	5	8	17	18	14	16	11	14	4	117
1916	..	1	..	3	12	16	15	17	13	11	9	2	99
1917	2	5	5	3	[illegible]	16	10	15	20	12	13	2	108
1918	4	..	3	6	16	7	9	13	6	14	17	4	99
1919	3	..	1	5	11	15	18	13	17	12	12	6	113
1920	7	..	1	9	7	15	16	12	13	13	16	..	109
1921	6	..	..	10	6	12	19	16	12	14	6	3	104
1922	3	1	1	3	14	13	16	13	11	18	14	2	109
1923	3	..	6	7	6	10	22	16	10	12	4	5	101
1924	3	..	3	6	10	14	21	16	14	9	9	4	109
1925	1	1	3	8	11	13	14	15	11	11	9	10	107
1926	5	..	3	5	7	8	18	11	13	10	5	3	88
1927	2	2	2	5	10	16	19	12	14	7	10	2	101
1928	3	5	3	7	8	15	16	16	4	18	10	5	110
1929	2	3	1	1	9	16	15	13	15	13	7	6	114
1930	2	2	2	5	8	14	11	12	11	19	10	5	101
1931	1	..	1	6	7	11	14	20	11	10	12	11	104
1932	..	1	..	5	14	9	18	18	12	23	14	4	118
1933	2	1	4	6	16	11	16	19	17	19	7	5	123
1934	5	..	1	5	11	14	13	11	4	17	6	2	89
1935	8	..	1	9	5	11	10	20	14	14	4	4	100
1936	1	3	6	4	12	18	17	14	15	13	11	3	117
1937	1	4	5	10	9	12	20	8	9	13	12	3	106
1938	..	2	2	[illegible]	7	14	16	18	13	7	8	4	95
1939	2	1			8	14	16	15	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	104
1940	..	..	1	6	12	17	16	17	12	13	18	4	116
1941	3	1	..	6	9	18	20	15	15	8	12	4	111
1942	..	..	..	6	12	15	19	17	11	12	5	10	107
1943	5	1	1	8	13	14	18	12	16	21	9	4	122
1944	3	4	4	5	8	13	24	18	13	16	16	6	130
1945	1	1	..	7	6	12	18	13	9	12	10	1	90
1946	1	..	6	10	9	16	15	19	14	14	14	11	120
1947	5	2	5	11	8	15	20	23	18	14	4	3	128
1948	5	1	1	8	7	15	17	17	8	10	16	3	108
1949	..	..	..	9	15	13	18	13	10	16	5	..	99
Average 1870–1949	2	1	2	6	9	13	16	15	13	14	9	4	104
		5		15			57				27		
1950	..	4	1	2	6	7	20	16	12	13	8	3	92

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APPENDIX IX.

Variation of rainfall in inches, 1870–1949.

Recording station.	Year.	January to March.	April.	May.	June	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Devala ..	Maximum, 1900 ..	0·63	2 88	3·22	35·05	58·42	24·51	27·88	6·91	0·67	1·06	221·22
	Minimum, 1899	0·75	9·25	7·09	23·30	18·66	11·34	16·49	6·64	0·07	..	93·62
	Average, 1884–1949 ..	1·30	3·10	7·65	30·49	46·06	33·80	19·25	11·89	4·74	1·39	159·07
Gudalur ..	Maximum, 1900	0·51	3·28	2·61	23·22	42·49	63·62	12·16	5·85	0·45	0·20	154·37
	Minimum, 1899 ..	0·22	7·81	2·94	11·10	10·19	3·96	8·31	2·47	0·12	0 11	47·44
	Average, 1877–1949	1·33	2·81	5·07	16·04	29·14	17·31	7·86	6·34	3·27	0·79	90·46
Kaduvattam	Maximum, 1882 ..	1·05	1·21	8·32	34·70	94·70	17·84	12·41	12·20	5·71	0·11	180·25
	Minimum, 1899 ..	1·07	6·72	3·59	11·40	12·06	4·33	9·39	3·28	0·35	0 03	52·22
	Average, 1882–1949 ..	1·42	3·02	5·34	16·37	29·23	17·55	8·09	7·13	3·43	1·14	92·70
Glenmorgan ..	Maximum, 1946 ..	3·36	6·07	5·82	38·00	20·01	23·74	8·66	8·15	17·18	7·94	138·93
	Minimum, 1918 ..	1·32	2 39	7·16	2·25	3·63	7·55	1·27	3·81	13·87	3·04	46·28
	Average, 1882–1949 .	1·52	3·40	6·29	11·98	20·51	12·30	2·81	8·23	4·75	1 70	73·42
Ootacamund ..	Maximum 1903 .	0·22	1·36	11·56	5·59	25·08	6·81	8·35	5·20	8·58	3 10	75·85
	Minimum, 1876 ..	2·82	1·72	4·57	1·72	6·81	3·90	1·50	1·66	0·26	0·11	25·16
	Average, 1870–1949 ..	2·44	3·32	6·18	6·04	7·14	5·82	4·80	8·07	5 24	1 89	51·08
Kundah Bridge ..	Maximum, 1886 ..	1·32	1·62	7·15	28·28	36·34	12·16	9·12	4·70	8 02	0·15	105·86
	Minimum, 1901 ..	3·23	2·44	5 17	5·24	4·17	1·08	4·29	7·09	1·32	1·11	35·09
	Average, 1871–1949 ..	5·18	3·56	4·04	4·35	6·09	3·81	4·03	10·21	8 25	3 81	53·33
Kotti ..	Maximum 1919 ..	3·27	2 19	7·82	5·32	5·77	3·81	20·38	8·62	15·34	4·07	77·09
	Minimum, 1925 ..	0·83	7·39	1·27	2·90	2·75	5·84	3·33	6·75	..	0·27	31·39
	Average, 1871–1949 .	4·12	3·62	5·31	4·67	4·92	4·93	5·61	9·01	6·25	2·66	51·10
Coonoor ..	Maximum, 1891 ..	10·61	8·05	2·71	4·68	2·14	2·37	0·65	51·07	5·61	6 60	103·49
	Minimum, 1904 .	5·48	1·60	4·69	2·99	3·46	2·16	6·16	9·57	1·77	2·15	40·12
	Average, 1871–1949 ..	9·05	4·49	4·19	2·73	3·43	3·79	5·03	13·15	12·05	6·83	64·74
Kotagiri ..	Maximum, 1905 .	18·42	3·73	11·27	5·92	3·44	6·36	10·17	40·96	27·98		126·28
	Minimum, 1892 ..	..	2·13	..	.	8·20	6·01	0·12	10·72	17·30	1·00	45·50
	Average, 1880–1949 ..	7·08	4 76	6·15	4·35	4·65	4·54	1·73	13·85	10·28	4·53	61·92
Kodanad .	Maximum, 1930 .	6·04	5·97	16·93	3·92	3·09	1·54	2·81	37·39	5·10	6·19	56.98
	Minimum, 1876 .	1·12	2·60	10·50	0·55	2·51	4·93	6·32	3·38	2·09	0 47	35·37
	Average, 1871–1949 .	4·25	3·57	6·35	3·41	4·24	4·19	6·32	11·65	9·07	4 14	56·91
Kalhatti .	Maximum, 1921 ..	1·80	3·61	9·50	7·10	26·75	5·78	5·90	7·60	10·44	0·50	78·98
	Minimum, 1947 .	0·05	6 26	1·14	2·31	2·74	0·16	4·34	11·22	..	..	28·52
	Average, 1898–1949 ..	2·19	3·78	7·08	3·38	4·58	4·36	4·31	9·47	6·27	1·99	47·39
District ..	Maximum, 1924 .	5·29	2·86	5·01	13·44	44·20	10·13	8·03	5·67	6·77	2 93	104·36
	Minimum, 1876 ..	2·97	3·50	5·88	2·14	4·51	4·12	3·30	4·63	3·42	1·88	38·13
	Average, 1870–1949 .	2·78	3·56	5·67	9·02	13·51	9·65	7·01	10·16	6·87	2·39	72.12

APPENDIX X

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per Standard Maund of 3,200 tolas.
(Average monthly prices for the whole district.)

Grain.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Rice, second sort.	4·30	4·35	4·21	4·10	4·35	4·02	4·03	3·92	3·64	3·60	3·67	3·85	4·03	1874-75
	3·85	3·01	3·88	3·96	4·26	4·12	3·96	4·02	4·12	4·00	3·85	4·08	4·00	1875-76
	4·21	4·40	4·60	5·13	6·29	6·15	5·97	5·40	5·26	5·33	5·40	6·06	5·35	1876-77
	7·27	7·14	7·54	6·66	6·27	5·71	5·10	[illegible]	[illegible]	5·88	[illegible]	5·97	6·23	1877-78
	5·97	5·29	5·63	5·40	[illegible]	[illegible]	4·04	[illegible]	[illegible]	4·25	[illegible]	4·49	5·05	1878-79
	4·60	4·44	4·35	4·44	4·20	3·93	3·62	[illegible]	3·85	[illegible]	[illegible]	3·92	4·12	1879-80
	3·88	3·88	3·96	3·88	3·88	3·31	3·48	[illegible]	3·39	3·31	[illegible]	3·31	3·62	1880-81
	3·36	3·70	3·64	3·54	3·60	3·00	3·51	3·39	3·38	3·39	3·45	3·51	3·50	1881-82
	3·57	3·54	3·61	3·01	3·70	3·51	3·53	3·55	3·35	3·45	3·33	3·28	3·47	1882-83
	3·31	3·23	3·23	3·17	3·60	3·36	3·25	3·53	3·33	3·36	3·67	3·33	3·35	1883-84
	3·51	3·57	3·85	3·74	3·81	3·74	3·77	3·74	3·70	3·77	3·74	3·85	3·73	1884-85
	3·81	3·74	3·81	3·85	3·86	3·02	3·64	3·54	3·23	3·10	3·12	3·39	3·58	1885-86
	3·74	3·67	3·57	3·51	3·38	3·33	3·23	3·23	3·17	3·33	3·33	3·33	3·42	1886-87
	3·33	3·54	3·30	3·33	3·48	3·42	3·42	3·28	3·23	3·23	3·31	3·51	3·37	1887-88
	3·43	3·45	3·57	3·60	3·77	3·67	3·64	3·60	3·45	3·57	3·57	3·57	3·58	1888-89
	3·85	3·77	3·81	3·81	3·81	4·08	3·77	3·70	3·70	3·74	4·00	4·17	3·85	1889-90
	4·04	4·03	4·04	4·04	4·21	4·17	4·03	4·09	4·17	4·03	4·12	4·30	4·12	1890-91
	3·60	3·62	3·66	3·63	3·73	3·78	3·56	3·51	3·48	3·50	3·56	3·62	3·60	Average*
	4·35	4·44	4·60	5·00	5·00	5·13	5·00	5·00	4·88	4·88	4·94	4·94	4·85	1891-92
	4·88	4·88	4·88	4·88	4·88	4·70	4·49	4·30	4·49	4·35	4·2[illegible]	4·35	4·00	1892-93
	4·44	4·40	4·44	4·70	4·76	4·82	4·54	4·44	4·44	4·35	4·26	4·17	4·48	1893-94
	4·08	4·26	4·30	4·30	4·44	4·44	4·30	4·17	4·08	4·04	4·08	4·08	4·21	1894-95
	4·08	4·04	4·12	4·17	4·17	4·17	4·21	4·21	4·04	4·26	4·08	4·12	4·14	1895-96
	4·17	4·17	4·17	4·26	5·12	4·76	4·82	5·00	4·35	4·54	4·65	4·65	4·55	1896-97
	4·94	4·12	5·26	5·06	5·00	5·06	5·19	5·13	5·19	5·19	5·19	5·19	5·04	1897-98
	5·26	5·26	5·26	5·26	5·13	5·06	4·70	5·21	4·30	4·40	4·30	4·17	4·78	1898-99
	4·12	4·12	4·26	4·30	4·54	4·76	4·53	4·82	4·82	4·88	5·06	5·13	4·65	1899-1900
	5·19	5·33	5·40	5·40	5·63	5·20	5·13	5·00	5·06	4·94	4·94	4·76	5·22	1900-01
	4·55	4·50	4·67	4·74	4·37	4·87	4·71	4·63	4·57	4·58	4·38	4·56	4·65	Average.
	5·00	5·00	5·00	5·00	4·82	4·82	4·76	4·49	4·44	4·08	4·04	4·04	4·62	1901-02
	4·21	4·30	4·17	4·17	4·08	4·3[illegible]	4·17	4·17	4·49	4·40	4·26	4·26	4·26	1902-03
	4·21	4·01	3·92	4·17	4·17	[illegible]	[illegible]·60	[illegible]	3·88	3·88	3·58	3·88	4·00	1903-04
	3·88	3·81	3·81	3·92	4·04	4·00	4·10	4·40	4·44	4·40	4·40	4·40	4·22	1904-05
	4·60	4·76	4·76	4·82	4·94	4·88	[illegible]	4·38	4·76	4·76	[illegible]	5·33	4·83	1905-06
	5·33	5·55	[illegible]	5·00	5·40	5·10	[illegible]	5·13	5·06	5·19	5·19	5·10	5·26	1906-07
	5·19	5·19	5·19	5·33	5·55	5·68	5·80	5·40	5·26	5·71	6·06	6·06	5·53	1907-08
	6·06	6·15	6·78	6·78	7·14	7·27	6·56	6·71	5·55	[illegible]	5·40	[illegible]	6·22	1908-09
	5·63	5·63	5·71	5·71	5·88	[illegible]	[illegible]	5·40	5·26	[illegible]	5·12	[illegible]	5·48	1909-10
	5·13	5·13	5·13	5·1[illegible]	5·13	5·13	[illegible]·00	[illegible]·42	4·65	4·65	4·82	4·70	4·93	1910-11
	4·92	4·96	5·01	5·00	5·12	5·18	5·01	4·80	4·78	4·78	4·81	4·87	4·94	Average.
	4·88	4·83	5·26	5·40	5·71	6·0[illegible]	[illegible]·55	5·40	5·33	5·48	5·71	5·88	5·46	1911-12
	6·06	5·97	6·25	6·15	6·06	6·06	5·88	5·88	5·97	6·06	6·06	6·15	6·05	1912-13
	6·25	6·15	6·15	6·06	5·97	5·88	5·80	5·80	5·80	5·63	5·71	5·88	5·92	1913-14
	6·15	6·06	6·06	6·06	5·97	5·97	5·80	5·71	5·63	5·6[illegible]	5·63	5·75	5·85	1914-15
	5·55	5·71	5·63	5·71	5·80	5·35	5·55	5·48	5·48	5·10	5·40	[illegible]	5·58	1915-16
	5·71	5·71	5·88	5·83	5·87	5·80	5·88	5·88	5·80	[illegible]	5·71	[illegible]	5·81	1916-17
	5·88	5·97	5·97	5·97	6·06	6·06	6·06	6·06	6·00	6·35	7·27	7·1[illegible]	6·24	1917-18
	7·14	7·02	7·41	7·41	8·51	10·52	9·30	8·51	9·09	9·30	8·39	8·51	8·44	1918-19
	7·84	7·84	7·69	7·84	7·54	7·09	8·33	8·51	8·33	8·16	8·33	8·33	8·04	1919-20
	8·33	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	7·69	7·54	7·54	7·93	1920-21
	6·38	6·33	6·43	6·44	6·56	6·76	6·62	6·52	6·55	6·54	6·60	6·66	6·53	Average.
	7·54	7·54	8·89	8·70	8·70	8·51	8·51	8·51	8·51	8·51	8·51	8·70	8·44	1921-22
	8·70	8·70	8·70	8·70	9·09	8·51	8·16	9·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·38	1922-23
	8·16	8·51	8·51	8·51	8·51	8·70	8·16	8·16	8·51	8·51	8·33	8·33	8·41	1923-24
	9·30	9·70	8·52	8·52	8·52	8·52	9·09	8·70	[illegible]	8·89	9·09	8·16	8·78	1924-25
	8·70	8·33	8·33	8·70	9·00	9·00	9·09	8·70	8·70	8·00	7·69	7·69	8·51	1925-26
	8·33	8·33	8·33	8·33	8·33	8·33	8·33	8·16	8·16	8·16	8·16	8·16	8·26	1926-27
	8·16	8·16	8·16	8·16	8·16	8·16	8·16	8·16	8·16	8·16	8·16	8·10	8·16	1927-28
	8·16	8·16	7·84	7·16	8·15	10·16	8·00	7·84	7·69	7·09	7·54	7·54	7·91	1928-29
	7·54	7·54	8·00	8·00	7·69	7·41	7·14	6·78	6·78	6·35	6·35	6·35	7·16	1929-30
	6·35	6·06	6·06	6·78	6·78	6·25	5·10	4·76	4·82	4·82	4·65	4·05	5·56	1930-31
	8·09	8·11	8·13	8·16	8·30	8·18	8·00	7·78	7·77	7·71	7·65	7·57	7·96	Average
	4·64	5·46	4·99	5·03	6·23	5·00	5·05	4·37	4·84	4·68	4·68	4·69	4·98	1931-32
	4·79	4·88	4·88	4·88	4·88	4·82	4·50	4·50	4·60	3·71	3·08	3·74	4·66	1932-33
	3·77	3·75	3·75	3·75	3·68	3·61	3·62	3·59	3·59	3·69	3·53	3·59	3·65	1933-34
	3·61	3·71	4·06	4·36	4·15	3·98	3·84	3·87	[illegible]	4·12	4·70	4·40	4·06	1934-35
	4·37	4·37	4·32	4·55	4·30	4·43	4·30	4·23	4·01	4·06	4·30	4·28	4·31	1935-36
	4·24	4·24	4·24	4·24	4·17	4·11	4·08	4·10	4·08	4·08	4·08	4·08	4·14	1936-37
	4·08	4·08	4·09	4·34	4·31	4·36	4·27	4·25	4·13	4·07	4·07	3·93	4·16	1937-38
	3·97	3·98	3·98	3·98	3·08	4·10	4·16	4·22	4·10	4·06	3·97	4·02	4·04	1938-39
	3·99	3·98	4·78	4·56	4·78	4·89	4·78	4·58	4·56	4·65	4·65	4·99	4·58	1939-40
	4·96	4·96	5·16	5·16	5·18	5·66	5·23	5·04	5·43	5·53	5·56	5·69	5·30	1940-41
	4·24	4·34	4·43	4·50	4·53	4·48	4.56	4·30	4·32	4·30	4·33	4·34	4·39	Average
	5·95	6·22	6·23	5·07	6·01	6·29	6·26	6·13	6·14	6·37	6·50	7·09	6·26	1941-42
	7·63	7·56	8·31	9·47	8·09	8·80	9·01	9·03	9·17	9·43	9·60	10·19	8·97	1942-43
	10·58	10·66	10·93	11·06	11·20	11·45	11·74	11·85	11·64	11·32	11·32	11·10	11·23	1943-44
	10·92	10·65	10·65	10·65	10·65	10·94	10·61	10·52	10·56	10·56	11·01	10·83	10·71	1944-45
	10·75	11·02	10·50	10·47	10·95	10·45	10·08	10·53	10·56	10·60	10·60	10·84	10·66	1945-46
	10·62	10·73	10·76	10·61	10·51	10·57	10·50	10·41	10·42	10·50	11·04	11·20	10·65	1946-47
	11·07	11·12	11·28	11·84	12·44	13·01	14·46	14·71	14·58	15·04	15·54	14·54	13·30	1947-48
	14·75	14·88	15·30	14·65	16·21	16·61	17·10	16·95	17·07	17·09	16·52	15·47	16·05	1948-49
	17·33	17·12	16·89	17·16	17·13	17·18	17·22	17·47	17·07	17·05	17·17	17·07	17·17	1949-50
	17·52	17·21	17·77	17·60	17·50	17·47	17·47	17·47	17·84	17·69	17·82	18·12	17·63	1950-51
	11·71	11·72	11·86	11·95	12·16	12·27	12·49	12·51	12·51	12·57	12·71	12·65	12·26	Average.

* Average for the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont*.

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per Standard Maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont*.

(Averege monthly prices for the whole district)—*cont*.

Grain.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Year (July to June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Rap[illegible] ..	2·41	2·38	2·25	2·14	2·20	2·20	2·12	2·13	2·08	2·19	2·14	2·21	2·20	1874–75
	2·21	2·19	2·33	2·47	2·48	2·55	2·53	2·58	2·56	2·45	2·41	2·44	2·43	1875–76
	2·21	2·68	2·88	3·28	3·96	4·76	4·76	4·60	4·54	4·60	4·60	5·00	3·99	1876–77
	6·06	6·25	5·97	5·33	4·82	4·35	3·70	4·26	4·70	4·82	5·13	4·76	5·01	1877–78
	4·88	4·70	3·96	3·01	2·76	2·72	2·84	2·72	2·55	2·44	2·48	2·67	3·14	1878–79
	2·58	2·48	2·33	2·38	2·40	2·29	2·27	2·31	2·29	2·26	2·33	2·53	2·37	1879–80
	2·35	2·25	2·20	2·22	2·12	2·13	1·92	1·89	1·84	1·79	1·69	1·69	2·01	1880–81
	1·91	2·14	1·99	1·92	1·99	1·83	1·78	1·78	1·83	1·88	1·90	1·97	1·91	1881–82
	1·95	1·99	1·98	1·89	1·88	1·83	1·71	1·73	1·83	1·77	1·72	1·79	1·84	1882–83
	1·72	1·73	1·75	1·72	1·74	1·69	1·65	1·75	1·77	1·73	1·84	1·78	1·74	1883–84
	1·95	2·02	2·11	2·17	2·13	2·02	2·30	2·33	2·37	2·33	2·27	2·29	2·19	1884–85
	2·23	2·17	2·15	2·24	2·16	2·14	1·91	1·90	1·84	1·75	1·76	1·89	2·01	1885–86
	2·13	2·04	1·99	1·94	1·87	1·83	1·80	1·74	1·68	1·69	1·71	1·75	1·85	1886–87
	1·71	1·83	1·71	1·69	1·73	1·71	1·70	1·69	1·69	1·82	1·79	1·86	1·74	1887–88
	1·90	1·86	1·90	1·97	1·95	1·87	1·90	1·95	1·75	1·80	1·77	1·80	1·87	1888–89
	1·83	1·79	1·81	1·79	1·75	1·78	1·72	1·73	1·75	1·82	1·87	1·82	1·79	1889–90
	1·85	1·87	1·82	1·82	1·90	1·90	1·96	2·15	2·11	2·08	2·09	2·17	1·98	1890–91
	1·92	**1·94**	**1·92**	**1·91**	**1·91**	**1·86**	**1·84**	**1·83**	**1·86**	**1·87**	**1·87**	**1·91**	**1·89**	Average*
	2·27	2·22	2·48	2·82	2·92	3·33	3·57	3·48	3·28	3·15	3·08	2·94	2·96	1891–92
	2·86	2·67	2·55	2·42	2·33	2·61	2·40	2·35	2·40	2·40	2·35	2·33	2·47	1892–93
	2·37	2·34	2·34	2·53	2·40	2·37	2·31	2·27	2·27	2·25	2·17	2·11	2·31	1893–94
	2·16	2·16	2·14	2·11	2·12	2·09	2·03	2·03	2·03	2·03	2·03	2·03	2·08	1894–95
	2·03	2·03	2·08	2·05	1·99	2·00	2·00	1·08	1·96	1·96	1·96	1·99	2·00	1895–96
	2·00	2·05	2·05	2·06	2·67	2·56	2·65	2·56	2·37	2·33	2·47	2·51	2·36	1896–97
	2·74	2·94	2·98	2·78	2·58	2·68	2·78	2·80	2·72	2·60	2·58	2·63	2·73	1897–98
	2·72	2·78	2·88	2·96	3·05	2·92	2·67	2·56	2·68	2·65	2·47	2·48	2·74	1898–99
	2·53	2·58	2·61	2·68	2·86	2·94	3·10	3·05	3·08	3·10	3·15	3·12	2·90	1899–1900
	3·45	3·30	3·60	3·23	3·08	3·01	3·15	3·20	3·01	2·92	2·96	3·20	3·19	1900–01
	2·51	**2·52**	**2·57**	**2·56**	**2·60**	**2·65**	**2·67**	**2·63**	**2·58**	**2·54**	**2·52**	**2·53**	**2·57**	Average.
	3·23	3·17	3·10	3·17	2·96	2·80	2·67	2·56	2·58	2·45	2·41	2·41	2·79	1901–02
	2·47	2·44	2·41	2·25	2·21	2·29	2·17	2·16	2·30	2·25	2·37	2·27	2·30	1902–03
	2·30	2·23	2·19	2·15	2·07	2·00	1·92	1·95	1·94	1·94	1·92	1·94	2·05	1903–04
	1·95	1·90	1·96	2·13	2·23	2·76	2·61	2·60	2·60	2·63	2·63	2·67	2·39	1904–05
	2·88	2·96	2·92	2·98	3·01	3·03	3·20	3·20	3·23	3·20	3·36	3·67	3·14	1905–06
	3·85	4·00	3·81	3·00	3·42	3·28	3·10	3·12	3·15	3·10	3·17	3·20	3·40	1906–07
	3·39	2·88	2·92	2·96	3·03	2·94	2·94	3·17	3·15	3·31	3·25	3·12	3·09	1907–08
	3·15	3·12	3·17	3·28	3·57	3·92	3·96	3·77	3·81	3·77	3·77	3·74	3·59	1908–09
	3·74	3·81	3·74	3·77	3·51	3·08	3·05	3·05	3·10	3·10	3·08	3·15	3·35	1909–10
	3·31	3·23	3·10	3·05	2·98	3·01	2·92	2·00	2·00	2·86	2·82	2·86	3·00	1910–11
	3·03	**2·97**	**2·93**	**2·93**	**2·90**	**2·91**	**2·85**	**2·85**	**2·87**	**2·86**	**2·88**	**2·90**	**2·91**	Average.
	2·94	2·90	3·03	3·12	3·23	3·31	3·23	3·25	3·20	3·20	3·31	3·60	3·19	1911–12
	3·70	3·67	3·77	3·67	3·57	3·54	3·57	3·57	3·48	3·42	3·39	3·57	3·58	1912–13
	3·60	3·39	3·45	3·51	3·60	3·54	3·48	3·45	3·39	3·39	3·45	3·60	3·49	1913–14
	3·85	3·74	3·74	3·67	3·60	3·57	3·54	3·57	3·67	3·51	3·42	3·42	3·61	1914–15
	3·45	3·39	3·36	3·31	3·31	3·25	3·25	3·25	3·25	3·12	3·08	3·12	3·26	1915–16
	3·12	3·15	3·12	3·12	3·12	3·12	3·12	3·15	3·17	3·17	3·17	3·17	3·14	1916–17
	3·25	3·31	3·31	3·45	3·60	3·60	3·67	3·51	3·64	3·60	4·70	4·35	3·67	1917–18
	4·26	4·70	5·48	5·40	5·80	6·06	5·55	6·56	7·02	7·02	7·02	7·27	6·01	1918–19
	6·78	6·90	6·90	6·45	5·48	5·48	5·88	6·35	5·88	5·63	5·80	5·48	6·08	1919–20
	5·48	5·40	5·40	5·00	4·76	4·82	4·54	4·65	4·49	4·26	4·49	4·54	4·82	1920–21
	4·04	**4·06**	**4·16**	**4·07**	**4·01**	**4·03**	**3·98**	**4·13**	**4·12**	**4·03**	**4·18**	**4·21**	**4·09**	Average
	4·44	4·35	4·54	5·06	5·06	5·13	5·19	5·19	5·19	5·19	5·33	5·33	5·00	1921–22
	5·55	5·55	5·55	5·71	5·55	5·48	5·55	5·55	5·26	5·19	5·13	5·13	5·43	1922–23
	5·12	5·13	5·13	5·13	5·48	5·80	5·88	5·97	5·97	5·07	5·97	6·25	5·65	1923–24
	6·78	6·45	6·45	6·66	6·45	6·45	6·45	6·15	5·88	5·88	5·80	5·80	6·27	1924–25
	5·80	5·80	5·71	5·71	6·15	6·25	6·25	6·15	5·80	5·71	5·80	5·55	5·89	1925–26
	5·80	5·80	5·80	5·88	5·88	5·80	5·71	5·71	5·71	5·71	5·88	5·88	5·80	1926–27
	5·71	5·80	5·55	5·55	5·80	5·80	5·80	5·88	5·97	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·77	1927–28
	5·71	5·71	5·88	5·71	5·88	5·88	5·71	5·48	5·40	5·33	5·33	5·33	5·61	1928–29
	5·33	5·40	5·40	5·40	5·55	5·33	5·40	5·26	5·06	4·76	4·49	4·65	5·16	1929–30
	4·65	4·49	4·49	4·40	4·12	3·96	3·42	3·17	2·90	3·01	3·05	3·01	3·72	1930–31
	5·49	**5·45**	**5·45**	**5·52**	**5·56**	**5·59**	**5·54**	**5·45**	**5·31**	**5·26**	**5·27**	**5·28**	**5·43**	Average
	2·95	2·98	2·90	3·01	3·01	3·01	3·01	3·08	3·22	3·29	3·31	3·31	3·10	1931–32
	3·40	3·39	3·43	3·43	3·43	3·16	3·09	3·09	3·09	2·87	2·76	2·83	3·16	1932–33
	2·79	3·10	2·81	2·85	2·85	2·84	2·94	2·91	2·85	2·83	2·81	2·78	2·86	1933–34
	2·75	2·95	3·18	3·81	3·36	3·29	3·20	3·31	3·31	3·50	3·50	3·56	3·28	1934–35
	3·66	3·86	3·84	3·81	3·72	3·67	3·98	3·59	3·41	3·45	3·52	3·48	3·66	1935–36
	3·63	3·50	3·43	3·47	3·44	3·39	3·26	3·40	3·20	3·20	3·13	3·13	3·55	1936–37
	3·01	2·83	2·78	2·75	2·68	2·67	2·72	2·78	2·70	2·68	2·68	2·61	2·74	1937–38
	2·64	2·64	2·70	2·71	2·96	3·24	3·43	3·27	3·15	3·06	3·04	3·02	2·99	1938–39
	3·09	3·08	3·48	3·53	3·30	3·25	3·19	3·24	3·30	3·28	3·19	3·27	3·27	1939–40
	3·24	3·23	3·29	3·31	3·30	3·33	3·14	3·06	3·08	3·08	3·08	3·08	3·18	1940–41
	3·48	**3·16**	**3·19**	**3·27**	**3·21**	**3·19**	**3·22**	**3·18**	**3·23**	**3·12**	**3·11**	**3·11**	**3.18**	Average.
	3·08	3·11	3·25	3·31	3·20	3·31	3·34	3·40	3·43	3·77	3·81	4·04	3·43	1941–42
	4·49	4·42	4·58	5·38	5·38	6·17	6·07	7·32	7·26	7·20	7·86	8·34	6·28	1942–43
	8·76	9·40	8·69	8·50	10·31	10·31	10·31	10·31	10·03	9·89	9·89	9·83	9·69	1943–44
	9·77	9·77	9·77	9·77	9·77	9·77	9·31	9·16	9·16	9·16	9·16	9·10	9·47	1944–45
	9·11	9·63	9·15	9·17	9·17	9·23	9·25	9·25	9·25	9·26	9·25	9·25	9·25	1945–46
	9·25	9·25	9·25	9·25	9·18	9·14	9·05	8·79	9·25	9·24	9·22	9·22	9·17	1946–47
	9·22	9·22	9·22	9·00	9·04	9·04	9·16	8·93	8·93	8·78	8·85	9·93	9·11	1947–48
	11·24	11·24	11·44	11·44	12·20	12·45	12·20	12·20	12·20	12·20	12·20	12·20	11·93	1948–49
	12·20	12·20	12·20	12·20	12·20	10·73	9·89	9·77	9·73	9·69	7·94	10·02	10·73	1949–50
	10·17	10·17	10·17	10·17	7·94	7·94	7·94	7·94	7·94	7·94	7·94	7·94	8·68	1950–51
	·32	**8·34**	**8·77**	**8·82**	**8·85**	**8·81**	**8·74**	**8·71**	**8·72**	**8·71**	**8·61**	**8·99**	**8·[illegible]7**	Average.

* Average for the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

(Average annual prices at each station in the district).

Grain. (1)	*Ootacamund.* (2)	*Coonoor.* (3)	*Gudalur.* (4)	*Year (July to June.)* (5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Rice, Second sort.	4·17	4·04	..	1874–75
	4·08	4·08	..	1875–76
	5·19	5·40	..	1876–77
	6·06	6·06	7·14	1877–78
	5·06	5·13	4·94	1878–79
	4·35	4·12	3·77	1879–80
	3·70	3·64	3·54	1880–81
	3·36	3·42	3·85	1881–82
	3·51	3·42	3·60	1882–83
	3·42	3·45	3·33	1883–84
	3·77	3·70	3·64	1884–85
	3·77	3·70	3·64	1885–86
	3·42	3·51	3·28	1886–87
	3·23	3·45	3·33	1887–88
	3·57	3·54	3·57	1888–89
	3·96	3·88	3·70	1889–90
	4·21	4·21	3·92	1890–91
	3·62	3·63	3·59	Average*
	4·76	4·82	4·94	1891–92
	4·76	4·88	4·17	1892–93
	4·54	4·76	4·17	1893–94
	4·35	4·12	4·17	1894–95
	4·12	4·21	4·08	1895–96
	4·70	4·70	4·17	1896–97
	5·40	5·00	5·06	1897–98
	5·06	4·65	4·54	1898–99
	4·88	4·54	4·44	1899–1900
	5·55	5·06	5·13	1900–01
	4·81	4·67	3·49	Average.
	4·88	4·65	4·26	1901–02
	4·49	4·35	4·00	1902–03
	4·21	4·04	3·77	1903–04
	4·54	4·17	3·96	1904–05
	5·13	4·82	4·60	1905–06
	5·71	5·55	4·70	1906–07
	5·97	5·71	5·00	1907–08
	6·15	6·25	6·06	1908–09
	5·71	5·40	5·26	1909–10
	5·19	5·19	4·49	1910–11
	5·20	5·01	4·61	Average.
	5·40	5·63	5·26	1911–12
	6·45	6·06	5·63	1912–13
	6·45	6·06	5·40	1913–14
	6·15	5·88	5·55	1914–15
	5·88	5·71	5·19	1915–16
	6·06	5·97	5·40	1916–17
	6·35	6·35	5·97	1917–18
	8·33	8·33	6·45	1918–19
	8·51	8·33	7·27	1919–20
	8·89	8·89	8·89	1920–21
	6·85	6·72	6·10	Average.
	8·89	8·51	8·83	1921–22
	9·09	8·51	7·69	1922–23
	8·89	8·33	8·00	1923–24
	9·30	9·76	8·16	1924–25
	8·89	8·89	7·69	1925–26
	8·89	8·16	7·84	1926–27
	8·89	8·16	7·54	1927–28
	8·89	8·00	7·02	1928–29
	7·69	7·02	6·78	1929–30
	5·63	5·63	5·13	1930–31
	8·51	8·10	7·42	Average.
Rice, second sort—*cont.*	4·98	5·07	4·44	1931–32
	4·69	4·54	4·20	1932–33
	3·69	3·82	3·45	1933–34
	4·19	4·11	3·72	1934–35
	4·54	4·44	4·96	1935–36
	4·44	4·25	3·81	1936–37
	4·33	4·41	3·94	1937–38
	4·17	4·11	3·68	1938–39
	4·82	4·64	4·32	1939–40
	5·43	4·95	4·95	1940–41
	4·53	4·43	4·14	Average.
	6·22	6·00	6·58	1941–42
	8·89	8·89	9·02	1942–43
	10·22	11·04	12·41	1943–44
	10·28	10·69	11·01	1944–45
	10·44	10·75	11·30	1945–46
	10·36	10·63	10·97	1946–47
	13·22	12·73	13·96	1947–48
	15·83	15·73	16·59	1948–49
	16·31	16·87	18·29	1949–50
	16·19	17·73	18·90	1950–51
	11·80	12·12	12·90	Average.
Ragi	2·34	2·16	..	1874–75
	2·65	2·42	..	1875–76
	3·88	3·70	..	1876–77
	5·00	4·70	5·40	1877–78
	3·33	2·88	2·50	1878–79
	2·65	2·55	1·97	1879–80
	2·33	2·15	1·57	1880–81
	1·94	1·87	1·96	1881–82
	1·85	1·83	1·83	1882–83
	1·87	1·79	1·56	1883–84
	2·27	2·14	2·15	1884–85
	2·26	2·13	1·98	1885–86
	1·96	1·89	1·64	1886–87
	1·83	1·89	1·44	1887–88
	1·98	1·96	1·65	1888–89
	1·99	1·99	1·48	1889–90
	2·20	2·25	1·60	1890–91
	2·02	1·97	1·73	Average.*
	3·05	3·17	2·55	1891–92
	2·58	2·98	2·01	1892–93
	2·40	2·72	1·95	1893–94
	2·17	2·33	1·81	1894–95
	2·14	2·30	1·67	1895–96
	2·47	2·74	1·94	1896–97
	2·96	3·12	2·27	1897–98
	3·01	2·92	2·34	1898–99
	3·05	2·88	2·74	1899–1900
	3·42	3·20	2·92	1900–01
	2·73	2·84	2·22	Average.
	3·03	2·88	2·44	1901–02
	2·63	2·26	2·06	1902–03
	2·31	2·07	1·74	1903–04
	2·42	2·42	2·20	1904–05
	3·28	3·20	2·90	1905–06
	3·70	3·57	2·94	1906–07
	3·48	3·25	2·58	1907–08
	3·74	3·51	3·45	1908–09
	3·45	3·23	3·28	1909–10
	3·12	2·98	2·86	1910–11
	3·12	2·94	2·65	Average.

* Average for the ten years ending June 1891.

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

Prices of foodgrains in rupees per standard maund of 3,200 tolas—*cont.*

(Average annual prices at each station in the district)—*cont.*

Grain.	*Ootacamund.*	*Coonoor.*	*Gudalore.*	*Year (July to June.)*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ragi—*cont.*	3·33	3·28	2·96	1911–12
	3·81	3·74	3·23	1912–13
	3·67	3·74	3·10	1913–14
	3·67	3·67	3·36	1914–15
	3·42	3·42	2·98	1915–16
	3·39	3·48	2·70	1916–17
	3·77	3·92	3·23	1917–18
	6·05	5·88	4·26	1918–19
	6·90	6·90	4·76	1919–20
	5·88	5·63	4·82	1920–21
	4·39	4·37	3·54	Average.
	5·55	5·48	4·54	1921–22
	5·97	5·80	4·70	1922–23
	5·88	5·97	5·00	1923–24
	6·45	6·56	5·80	1924–25
	6·25	6·45	5·13	1925–26
	5·97	6·15	5·33	1926–27
	5·88	6·45	5·19	1927–28
	5·63	6·35	4·94	1928–29
	5·71	6·25	4·04	1929–30
	4·08	4·17	2·88	1930–31
	5·74	5·96	4·76	Average.

Grain.	*Ootacamund.*	*Coonoor.*	*Gudalur.*	*Year (July to June).*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ragi—*cont.*	3·45	3·36	2·48	1931–32
	3·39	3·54	2·57	1932–33
	2·96	3·38	2·17	1933–34
	3·46	3·51	3·05	1934–35
	3·74	4·05	3·12	1935–36
	3·35	4·19	2·44	1936–37
	2·77	3·55	2·06	1937–38
	3·06	3·22	2·69	1938–39
	3·30	3·49	2·96	1939–40
	3·42	3·38	2·59	1940–41
	2·29	3·57	2·61	Average.
	3·82	3·68	2·78	1941–42
	6·44	7·03	5·37	1942–43
	9·58	9·98	9·61	1943–44
	8·63	8·96	10·82	1944–45
	8·47	8·35	10·82	1945–46
	8·19	8·51	10·82	1946–47
	9·10	8·49	9·74	1947–48
	10·68	10·83	12·22	1948–49
	..	11·73	9·85	1949–50
	..	12·40	7·94	1950–51
	8·11	9·00	9·00	Average.

APPENDIX XI.

Relief granted during periods of famine—*Nil.*